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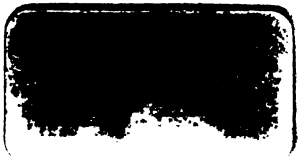

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1808.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXX.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

BY J. RUTHVEN AND SONS.

1808.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1808:

With a Map of BRAZIL, *and Plan of* RIO JANEIRO.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from December 26. 1807, to January 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain, In. Pts.	Weather.
Dec. 26	29.75	41	44	——	Clear
27	29.5	42	42	——	Ditto
28	29.48	43	44	0.5	Rain
29	29.3	39	41	——	Cloudy
30	29.41	32	35	——	Clear
31	29.4	34	46	0 44	Rain
Jan. 1	29.	36	42	——	Clear
2	28.9	40	40	0,08	Rain
3	29.65	31	38	——	Clear
4	29.86	25	33	——	Ditto
5	29.65	38	44	——	Ditto
6	30.	44	47	——	Ditto
7	30.15	48	50	0.04	Showers
8	30.39	49	49	0.03	Ditto
9	30.36	42	42	——	Cloudy
10	30.	39	39	0.04	Showers
11	29.9	38	38	0.02	Snow
12	29.92	29	39	——	Clear
13	29.8	33	36	0.1	Snow
14	29.3	41	33	0.03	Showers
15	30.15	28	33	——	Clear
16	30.	33	36	0.2	Snow
17	30.4	28	34	——	Clear
18	30.8	40	43	——	Cloudy
19	30.	38	40	0.05	Rain
20	29.55	32	32	0.02	Snow
21	30.	28	30	——	Clear
22	29.9	30	39	——	Ditto
23	29.75	43	45	——	Ditto
24	29.6	36	40	0.02	Showers
25	29.3	33	33	0.1	Snow
				Quantity of Rain, 1.67	

High Water at LEITH For FEBRUARY 1808.

Days.	Morn. H M.	Even, H, M.
M. 1	5 21	5 42
Tu. 2	6 3	6 24
W, 3	6 45	7 7
Th. 4	7 29	7 52
Fr, 5	8 16	8 40
Sa. 6	9 5	9 30
Su. 7	9 56	10 22
M. 8	10 49	11 16
Tu. 9	11 43	——
W. 10	0 11	0 38
Th, 11	1 5	1 32
Fr. 12	1 59	2 26
Sa. 13	2 53	3 19
Su. 14	3 46	4 13
M. 15	4 40	5 7
Tu. 16	5 34	6 1
W. 17	6 29	6 57
Th, 18	7 25	7 53
Fr. 19	8 21	8 49
Sa, 20	9 17	9 44
Su, 21	10 12	10 38
M. 22	11 5	11 30
Tu. 23	11 56	——
W. 24	0 20	0 44
Th. 25	1 6	1 29
Fr. 26	1 51	2 13
Sa. 27	2 34	2 56
Su. 28	3 17	3 38
M. 29	3 59	4 21

MOON's PHASES
For FEBRUARY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.
First Quart.	4. 6. 19. aftern.
Full Moon,	12. 3. 41. morn.
Last Quart.	18. 7. 35. aftern.
New Moon,	26. 8. 31. morn.

Feb. 2. Candlemas.
8. Queen Mary beheaded, (1587)

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is from Mr Barrow's travels to Cochinchina. It is on a reduced scale, but will still, it is hoped, include every object of real importance.

S T, The only works on the ea
the harbour, and of little imp
U V. Small works to prevent a
on the sandy beach at thes

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8. Queen Mary beheaded, (1587)

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JANUARY 1808.

Description of the MAP *of* BRASIL, *and* PLAN *of* RIO JANEIRO.

OUR readers, and particularly the commercial part of them, must naturally feel curiosity with regard to this great country which has become the refuge of the house of Braganza, and is now laid open to British commerce. We have therefore given in this number the largest and most particular map of Brasil which we were able to procure. It contains the substance of three maps in vol. XIV. of the *Histoire Generale des Voyages*.—The coast from San Salvador to Isle St Catherine, including by far the most important part of Brasil, is given of the same size with the original.—The northern provinces, which are of inferior importance, are given in another part of the map on a reduced scale. There is still some extent of coast, from the Isle of St Catherine to the Rio de la Plata, which our limits have not permitted us to include; but it is almost uncultivated, and contains no place of any importance.

The plan of Rio Janeiro, (or St Sebastian, as the town is often called,) is from Mr Barrow's travels to Cochinchina. It is on a reduced scale, but will still, it is hoped, include every object of real importance.

References to the Plan of the City.

A B C, Landing places in and without the entrance, defended by lines.

D, Small works on a height commanding Fort Lucia on the Island E.

F, Fort Santa Cruz, on a rock of granite 30 feet high, with 28 guns on the side next the sea, and 33 to the westward and northward; it is flanked by several batteries, and commanded by others on the signal hills.

G H, Ships in entering and leaving the harbour must pass close under the guns of Santa Cruz.

I, A very strong fort commanding the anchorage.

K, Store of light ordnance commanded by a strong fort on the height L.

M, The citadel on the highest point of I. dos Cobras, about 80 feet above the water. The Island slants on the east side to about 8 feet, and is occupied the whole way with stone lines flanked at intervals: greatest length 300 yards; 20 guns to the south and south-east, and 26 on the opposite points.

N, Common landing place; line for musketry and light guns intended to extend the whole front of the town.

O, Square fort commanding the Royal dock-yard.

P Q R, Convents on eminences, mostly fortified.

S T, The only works on the east side of the harbour, and of little importance.

U V, Small works to prevent a landing on the sandy beach at these places.

Ac-

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Account of the Discovery, Conquest, and present State of BRASIL *.

THE country of Brasil is computed to extend two thousand four hundred miles in length, from north to south, and about two thousand in breadth from east to west; though the European settlements have not penetrated nearly so far in this latter direction. The soil is of the most exuberant fertility, though, from a want of activity in the nation, and imprudent restraints imposed by the government, it has hitherto received little improvement from cultivation. The climate seems to be the most salubrious and delightful of any in the tropical regions; the Portuguese, when worn out with age, are said to have been in the habit of transporting themselves thither, and thereby prolonging their lives for a considerable period.

The honour of discovering Brasil does not seem to have belonged to any of the original navigators to America. Columbus, indeed, sailed along the coast of South America as far as the river Oronooko; but finding only an extent of solid land stretching westward; he saw no prospect of accomplishing his original object of finding a new route to the East Indies, and returned to seek it, with greater probability of success, in the deeply indented shores of the Gulph of Mexico. If we may believe, indeed, the narratives published under the name of Americus Vesputius, that navigator had, in 1499, penetrated to the Southward of the great river of the Amazons. But these narratives abound with so many contradictions, that little credit is generally attached to them.

The first ascertained discoverer of Brasil is Don Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who set sail in March 1500, with a fleet of thirteen vessels, for the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies. After passing the Cape de Verd Islands, he stood far out to sea, in order to avoid the calms which reign on the coast of Africa, and on the 24th of April, found himself on the coast of an unknown country. Its aspect was inviting; the natives, in any intercourse he had with them, were friendly, and upon the whole, the discovery appeared of such importance that Don Pedro sent back a vessel to Portugal with an account of this new country, and of his having, in the usual form, taken possession of it in the name of his sovereign. The intelligence was welcome; and persons were sent for the purpose of making farther discoveries upon these coasts. Yet no due estimate of its importance was as yet formed. Gold and silver, the grand allurements to European adventure, did not appear in the possession of the natives, and the whole coast was covered by ferocious tribes, against whom continual war must be waged. The difficulty, therefore, was to find persons of opulence and distinction, who would go out as settlers; and when any such presented themselves, liberal grants were made of large tracts of land at a very small quit-rent. Thus the whole of that extensive coast was alienated for a very moderate revenue. The new settlers consisted chiefly, as may be supposed, of men of desperate fortune, or pardoned malefactors. These persons, exposed to continual attacks from the rude natives, found it necessary to combine the character of soldier with that of planter; and so completely did they do so, that, after an entire change of system, the different provinces of Brasil still retain the name of *Captaincies*. However, this hardy population soon multiplied to such a degree,

* Harris's Voyages, vol. II. Hist. Gen. des Voyages, vol. XIV. Burke's European Settlements, Vol. I.

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degree, that Brasil became a flourishing colony, and drew the attention of the mother country. The Portuguese government now began to repent of the profuse grants which they had made; and in the year 1549, John III., with more policy it would appear than justice, entirely revoked them.—In the same year he sent out Thomas de Sousa, with the title of Governor General of Brasil, accompanied by a strong body of forces, and six sail of the line. This new governor landed in the Bay of All Saints, where, by orders of his sovereign, he founded the city of San Salvador, which continued long the metropolis of Brasil. Under him, and the succeeding governors, new towns were erected, the old fortifications of earth were demolished, and made way for walls of brick and stone, mounted with cannon. These precautions were the more necessary, as Brasil had now become an object of ambition to the other nations of Europe.

During the civil contests which raged in France, between the votaries of opposite religions, Nicholas *Durant*, Lord of *Villegagnon*, conceiving, or at least professing a zealous attachment to the reformed doctrines, and having experienced some disgusts in his native country, communicated to Admiral Coligni his design of forming a settlement in the New World.—The Admiral encouraged and assisted him; and Villegagnon was soon able to equip a squadron of three vessels, with which he set sail from Havre de Grace in May 1555. After a troublesome voyage, he arrived in November, at the mouth of the Rio Janeiro; but finding no good landing place there, sailed up the river, and founded the fort of Coligny, not far from the place where the present town is situated. He does not appear to have met with any considerable resistance, and with the assistance of some of his countrymen who had been shipwrecked there some time before, soon succeeded in establishing a more friendly correspondence with the natives, than the Portuguese had been able to bring about in the course of fifty years. Allured by the accounts which he sent home, new adventurers collected themselves; and a second colony, as numerous as the first, set out from Honfleur, in November 1556. They returned, however, in a very short time, declaring that Villegagnon, from being a protestant, had unexpectedly become a most furious catholic; that they had received such treatment from him, as had placed them under the necessity of embarking for Europe; and that not having been able to lay in sufficient provision for their voyage home, they were reduced to dreadful extremities of famine, insomuch that after having consumed even their own shoes, they had almost been tempted to fall upon, and devour each other. Villegagnon, after their departure was unable to maintain himself against the Portuguese, and returned also to France, where he loudly denied all these allegations. It is certain, however, that he continued, during his whole life, to be a most furious enemy to the protestant cause.

The Portuguese now remained in quiet possession of Brasil till the end of the century, and the beginning of the next, when some French adventurers made repeated attempts to form settlements on the river Maragnan.—All these, however, either in consequence of disastrous accidents, or of exertions made by the governor of Brasil, were quickly rendered abortive.

In 1581, in consequence of the rash expedition and fate of King Sebastian, Portugal fell into the hands of Philip II. It thus became involved in the war which that monarch was carrying on against the Dutch, whom his ferocious bigotry had compelled to throw off the yoke, and erect themselves into an independent state. That peo-

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people, then active and enterprising, understanding that Brasil was extremely ill provided with the means of defence, conceived the design of attacking it; and this they accomplished in 1624, by a squadron under the command of Admiral Willekens. As soon as this squadron appeared in the Bay of *All Saints*, the inhabitants of San Salvador thought only of removing their persons and property as expeditiously as possible: the governor, who wanted presence of mind either to fight or fly, was taken prisoner; and the capital of Brasil surrendered, almost without striking a blow. A remarkable proof, however, was here given of what courage can do, even in the most desperate circumstances.—The Archbishop, Michael Texeira, assembling his clergy and monks, prevailed upon them to take up arms, and placing himself at their head, made a gallant resistance, and effected his retreat to a strong position, in the neighbourhood, which he fortified in such a manner as enabled him to keep the enemy in continual alarm.

These news being carried to Europe, struck the Portuguese with the deepest consternation, as they dreaded that, in consequence of the system which Spain had formed of depressing their country, she would make but feeble efforts to repair this disaster. She was mistaken however; a fleet of twenty-six sail of the line was equipped, and sent, with fifteen thousand men on board, under the command of Osorio, Marquis of Valduesa. This armament arrived in the bay just as the gallant archbishop had succeeded in collecting an army, and driving the Dutch into San Salvador, which he kept closely blockaded. The place soon surrendered; and Osorio sailed back to Spain, imagining the Dutch to be now completely rooted out of the colony.

He was deceived, however; for in 1629, the Dutch, who had acquired great wealth by the plunder of San Salvador, determined to make a similar attempt upon some other city. Accordingly in 1629, a squadron of forty-six sail was dispatched under Admiral Lonk, with a considerable body of land troops under Gen. Wardenberg. Wardenberg landed on the 15th of March 1630, and after a vigorous resistance took Olinda, capital of Fernambuea. The Dutch, possessing a great naval superiority, were then able to make themselves masters of all the coast of Brasil to the south of that city. The Spaniards were not negligent in sending out succours; and a war ensued which lasted upwards of ten years, and was distinguished by many obstinate battles, both by sea and land. The Dutch, however, partly through the valour and activity of their General Count Maurice de Nassau, and partly through the characteristic sluggishness of the Spanish government, found means to possess themselves of all the southern provinces of Brasil. Seven out of fourteen had fallen into their hands, when changes happened in Europe which gave a new turn to the face of affairs.

In the month of December 1640, took place that famous revolution which rescued Portugal from a foreign yoke, and placed the house of Braganza on the throne. The Dutch and Portuguese, from their common enmity to Spain, became then natural allies. A truce for ten years in their East and West India possessions was accordingly agreed upon on the 13th of June 1641. The Dutch, however, were considered by the Portuguese as having taken advantage of their necessities to impose very severe terms, and to arrange all the stipulations of the treaty, so as to turn to their own advantage. They found it prudent however to dissemble for the present; but secretly cherished the design of vindicating their rights on a future occasion. In Brasil they were particularly on the watch for an opportunity of regaining the complete possession of so important a settlement.—

Mean-

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Meanwhile the Dutch, considering themselves now as secured in the possession of this part of Brasil, began to contrive the means of turning it to best account. With this view they recalled Count Maurice, who was considered as too expensive; and in his place substituted persons whom they could *confide in*. The chief of these were a merchant of Amsterdam, a goldsmith of Haerlaem, and a carpenter of Middleburgh, who were invested with the supreme power in this great colony. These prudent persons soon discovered that important additions could be made to the revenues of the company; that their arms and ammunitions might be advantageously disposed of to the Portuguese, who offered high prices for them; that the maintenance of forts and garrisons formed a serious deduction from their *net* profits; and that by allowing numbers of the soldiery to return home on leave of absence, the expence of their military establishment might be greatly reduced. At the same time they were attentive to squeeze as much as possible out of the Portuguese, who lived under the Dutch government, and thereby succeeded in completely alienating their affections.—"They thus contrived, as a judicious writer observes*, to sell the whole of Brasil at one year's purchase." The Portuguese governor de Silva kept a watchful eye on these proceedings, and meditated an opportunity of recovering what his country had lost. This soon offered. A Portuguese of the name of Viera, having acquired a large fortune in the service of the Dutch, became a kind of factor or manager for them, and acquired a large share of their confidence. This man, still retaining his attachment to his native country, formed the scheme of a conspiracy to overthrow the dominion of his new masters. It is remarkable, that this conspiracy was discovered; but the leading men in the Dutch government found Viera so very serviceable a person in a commercial point of view, that they thought it adviseable not to ruin him altogether, and contented themselves with taking security for his good behaviour, which was readily given by several who were themselves engaged in the conspiracy. Viera then prosecuted his designs, and the Dutch rested in full security till the very night that the plot was to have been executed. Intelligence of it then arrived from the mother country, who, it seems, had been more watchful. So great was the consternation into which the colonial government was now thrown, that the conspirators easily made their escape into the woods, where they collected an army of discontented Portuguese, and established their head quarters near Cape St Augustin. In this extremity the Dutch chose for their general a Colonel Huys, but unluckily, in consequence of their economical measures, they had not an army to give him.—The few troops whom he could collect were surrounded and taken prisoners by the Portuguese general; their strong forts were reduced one after another; and though the Dutch sent out two powerful armaments to defend their possessions, these arrived too late to retrieve their affairs. In 1655 Brasil was entirely evacuated by that nation, and has remained ever since under the dominion of the Portuguese.

The trade of the northern provinces is entirely carried on by the port of Paraiba, which lies about five leagues from the sea, on a river of the same name. The export consists chiefly of sugar, in which Brasil formerly excelled all the American settlements, and even now her sugar is superior in quality to ours. About seven or eight vessels came there annually from Lisbon. The trade of *Olinda*, or *Fernambuça*, is carried on from the town of the same name. It is rather ill situated, the port too narrow, and the entry

* Harris II. 178.

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to it extremely difficult; yet the trade was considerable; not less than thirty vessels coming annually from Lisbon. The chief commodities were sugar and brazil wood.

The next province is Bahia, which carries on its trade by San Salvador, the former capital of Brasil. This city is said to possess a very fine harbour, capable of being rendered the best in America. The town is divided into two parts, the lower and upper; the former situated at the bottom, the latter at the top, of a very steep hill. A lake lies behind and almost encloses it. The chief exports are sugar and tobacco, and the annual fleet amounted to about thirty sail.

The trade of all the rest of the country was carried on by Rio de Janeiro, which, since the discovery of the gold and diamond mines, has risen to be the capital of Brazil. This city, which is more properly called St Sebastian, is delightfully situated on the banks of the river about two miles from the sea. It is supposed by Mr Barrow to contain about 50,000 inhabitants.

The diamonds are found on a river to the west of Rio de Janeiro, though the precise spot has been carefully concealed. It was long before their value became known; they were considered merely as very fine pebbles.—It was at last ascertained, however, that they were real diamonds, little inferior in value to the oriental; and the Crown then claimed the property of them, and let the mines to a company at Rio Janeiro, for 26,000l.

The next province is that of St Vincent. It has become distinguished by the gold mines found in it. These were first discovered and worked by the Paulists, a mixed race of Portuguese and Brasilians, joined by renegadoes and adventurers of every description, who had formed a sort of indepent republic. They have now been subdued, however, and the mines are worked under the superintendance of government, which receives one-fifth of the produce.

St Vincent and Santos, which lie very near each other, dispute the honour of being the metropolis of this province. The latter has a very fine harbour. In this country wild cattle are almost as plenty as in Paraguay, hides form a considerable proportion of its exports.

The island of St Catherine, considerably to the Southward, forms an important station on account of the command which it has of the Rio de la Plata. The soil is said to be luxuriant, though uncultivated; and it can be plentifully supplied with every necessary from the coast. It has a good harbour.

The royal fifth arising from the gold of Brasil, is said to amount to 500,000 l. But the produce of the mines is, doubtless, much greater than this would infer: Burke calculates the export to Europe, at nearly 4,000,000 l. The diamonds he estimates at 130,000 l*. There seems little doubt, therefore, that all its exports, together, will amount to at least five millions. Now the whole of our exports to Portugal were estimated at a million and a half, and the imports at two millions†. Here, therefore, is room for a great augmentation.

In speculating on the future improvement of Brasil, we may observe, that grain of all kinds flourishes there; that its tobacco is of a superior quality; that it abounds with the very best timber for shipbuilding, which may be carried on at nearly one half less expence there, than in Great Britain. It produces all West India commodities in the highest perfection; but this, in the present state of that market, cannot be considered as a very material advantage.

Some

* European Settlements, I. 317.

† Barrow's Cochinchina, p. 129.

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Some Account of the Plan for establishing a LUNATIC ASYLUM *at* EDINBURGH.

THE cure of the insane is unquestionably a matter of the first importance in the practice of medicine. There is no object of charity, who demands more commiseration than the unfortunate maniac; and there is no one to whom charity, properly employed, can be of more real use.

When that excellent citizen, the late George Drummond, Esq., who often filled the office of chief magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, with great credit to himself, and equal benefit to the public, first began to exert his endeavours for the establishment of the Royal Infirmary in that city, the care of the maniac did not escape his notice. It was his intention, that the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh should be an Hospital for the cure of Insanity, as well as of other diseases. Accordingly, from the plans of that building, which were presented to the public, it appears, that the greatest part of the underfloor was intended to be appropriated to the use of the insane; and for several years after the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, maniacs were admitted to those benefits which it was capable of affording them. But it was soon found, by experience, that the treatment of lunatics, under the same roof with patients subjected to fevers and other diseases, was liable to many inconveniences, which could not be remedied. While maniacs were often highly distressing to other patients, they could not obtain, in the Infirmary, that accommodation on which their recovery very much depended. The scheme, therefore, was soon abandoned; and for many years past, almost all the cells in the Infirmary, intended for lunatics, have been appropriated to other purposes.

Although many private mad-houses have long been established in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and although Bedlams, on a small scale, have been connected with the Poor-houses, both of the city of Edinburgh and of the parish of St Cuthbert's, yet they by no means superseded the necessity of a well-regulated public hospital, devoted to the cure and treatment of Lunatics. It was, therefore, the earnest wish of many medical practitioners, that an institution should be established at Edinburgh, in which the unhappy maniac might enjoy every possible opportunity of recovery, either by medical or by moral treatment.

In consequence of this, Dr Duncan, Sen., when President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in 1792, brought forward, in that Society, a plan for the establishment of a proper Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, where the treatment of the insane might be conducted with many advantages. After various consultations with the Lord Provost, the Principal of the University, and other gentlemen in official situations, the following proposal was submitted to the consideration of the public.

Proposal for establishing a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the City of Edinburgh.

"Many of the Medical Practitioners of Edinburgh have experienced, with sincere regret, numerous difficulties to which they are subjected in the treatment of persons deprived of reason, who are still in a recoverable state. The Royal College of Physicians having taken this subject into consideration, are of opinion, that, by the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the City, many of these difficulties may be removed. They are fully persuaded, that in a building, accommodated for this purpose, and put under proper regulations, those, in the deplorable state mentioned above, would have a much bet-

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better chance of recovery, than in any other situation in which they can at present be placed, in the city of Edinburgh, or its neighbourhood.

"As the importance, therefore, of a proper Lunatic Asylum, can hardly fail to recommend it to the attention of the Public, there is reason to expect, that a sum, sufficient for establishing such an institution, may, in no long time, be obtained, by subscriptions, donations, or legacies; especially if such an establishment were put under the care of a respectable set of Trustees.

"On the suggestion, therefore, of the College of Physicians, and to forward a plan, which promises to be of great public utility, the Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, and the Convener of the Trades of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, the Principal of the University, and the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, have agreed to act as Trustees for an institution to be named, THE EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

"The objects of the institution are,

"I. That the cure of Lunatics, whose circumstances enable them to pay for their maintenance and treatment in the Asylum, at certain fixed rates, according to the accommodation stipulated, may be conducted under the care of any of the members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of Edinburgh, whom the relations, entitled by law to the management of insane persons, may think proper to employ; it being always understood, that every Practitioner in the Asylum shall be subjected to such regulations as the Trustees may find it necessary to enact.

"II. In order to extend the benefit of this institution to such persons as are in circumstances of indigence, it is proposed, as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained for that purpose, that poor patients shall be received into the Asylum, and shall be attended by Physicians and Surgeons appointed by the Trustees, without expence to them, or to their relations.

"At the request of the Trustees, Alexander Bonar, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh, has agreed to receive the money subscribed for the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum; which will be deposited at interest, till it be appropriated to the purpose intended, under direction of the Trustees: and it is their intention to carry the plan into execution as soon as the principal and interest, accumulated for this purpose, shall amount to the sum of Two Thousand Pounds.

"Subscription-papers are lodged in the Principal Banking-houses in Edinburgh; and are put into the hands of different individuals, particularly of the Medical Practitioners."

Goldsmiths' Hall,
26th Feb. 1792.

This plan met with general approbation; but although a subscription was begun at that period, and encouraged by pecuniary contributions from almost all the Physicians in Edinburgh, and from some characters of the first eminence, (particularly the late Chief Baron Montgomery;) yet the sum collected was much smaller than might have been expected; and many difficulties occurred, which it is unnecessary, and would perhaps be improper to mention.

Although, however, from various circumstances, this scheme has been retarded, it has never been deserted. An annual meeting has been regularly summoned of the official characters mentioned in the original proposal; and all the money paid into the hands of the Treasurer has been deposited at interest.

By the exertions of Sir John Sinclair,

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lair, Bart. when Chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons, and of the Honourable Henry Erskine, when Lord Advocate of Scotland, Two Thousand Pounds, from the debts on the Forfeited Estates, have been appropriated by Government for this establishment.

The greater part of this money has been employed in a very advantageous purchase, most commodiously situated in the vicinity of Edinburgh, with a house already built upon it, and affording many conveniences to the intended Asylum.

Besides the purchase of the ground, the Managers have also bestowed considerable pains in obtaining proper Plans for a commodious building. On this subject, they must acknowledge, with thanks, the gratuitous exertions of Mr Robert Reid, architect, and of Messrs Kirkwood and Sons, engravers, to whom they are indebted for the Plans now presented to the Public.

These Plans are subjected to examination; from the hopes that useful hints for the improvement of them may be obtained from other architects, and that the Plans, even in their present state, may convey interesting information to those, by whom houses for the treatment of insanity may afterwards be built.

Of the peculiar advantages of the Plan now proposed, it is at present unnecessary to enter into any detail. It is sufficient to say, that the great object which has been aimed at, is to afford, even to that class of patients who are received at the lowest rate, every chance of recovery which can be had, either by medical or mental treatment; and, particularly, to allow proper opportunity for the separation of patients, as being furious, tractable, convalescent, or incurable. It has also been an object in the plan, to afford superior accommodation to those whose relations are willing to pay for it. From the Plan it will be seen, that patients, in opulent circumstances, may be accommodated with houses and gardens, entirely appropriated to themselves; where they may be attended by their own servants, and by any medical practitioners whom their guardians may chuse to employ.

The execution of this plan would indeed require a large sum of money. It is computed, that the whole could not be completed for less than L.20,000; and it must be allowed, that all the advantages of the plan could not be obtained, without the completion of the whole. But, for five or six thousand pounds, one side of the square might be finished; and this is so contrived, as to admit of at least a temporary division of patients, according to their condition. It is therefore hoped, that a general subscription, among all those to whom the wretched condition of the insane is not an object of indifference, will enable the Managers to begin the building without delay; and that the importance of the undertaking will recommend it so strongly to the attention of the opulent and benevolent, that the whole may be finished at no very distant period.

List of Subscriptions for building a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh.

Subscriptions in 1792.

A. B. by A. K. Tate, . . .	L. 5	5
A. B. by T. Keir, ...	5	5
Dr Wm. Wright, ...	2	2
Dr A. Duncan, Sen.	5	5
Dr Roxburgh, ...	5	5
Mr Kirkwood, engraver, . . .	2	2
The Right Hon. Jas. Montgomery, Lord Chief Baron,	21	0
Dr James Gregory, ...	5	5
Dr Chas. Stuart, ...	3	3
Dr Thos. Spens, ...	2	2
The Royal College of Physicians, ...	25	0
Dr Jas. Hamilton, Jun. . . .	2	2
Dr Joseph Black, ...	5	5
Dr Alex. Monro, ...	5	5

Dr

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Dr John Yule,	L. 2	2
Dr Robert Freer,	3	3
Dr John Gairdner,	2	2
Dr D. Rutherford,	5	5
A fine from the Sheriff Court,	13	13
Ditto from ditto,	30	0
Ditto from ditto,	52	10
Ditto from ditto,	5	5

Subscriptions in 1807.

A grant from Parliament,	L. 2000	0
Wm Hope Weir, Esq.	5	0
The City of Edinburgh,	105	0
The Right Hon. D. Smith, Lord Provost,	21	0
His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch,	105	0
The Right Hon. the Lord President,	21	0
The Hon. Henry Erskine,	21	0
Sir John Sinclair, Bart.	21	0
Sir Wm Fettes, Bart.	21	0
Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.	31	10
Adam Rolland, Esq. advocate,	25	0
James Clerk, Esq. Sheriff Depute,	25	0
The Rev. Dr Baird,	10	10
The Rev. Dr Davidson,	10	10
Mr And. Wood, surgeon,	10	10
Harry Davidson, Esq. w.s.	10	10
Henry Jardine, Esq. w.s.	10	10
Sam. Anderson, Esq. banker,	10	10
Robert Scott Moncrieffe, Esq. of Newhalls,	10	10
John Tait, Esq. Judge of Police,	10	10
Dr Andrew Duncan, sen. additional,	5	5
James Law, Esq. surgeon,	10	10
William Farquharson, Esq. surgeon,	5	5
Dr Thos. Spens, additional,	5	5
An Exchequer Jury, by Sir William Fettes, Bart.	12	12
A legacy from the late Mrs John Pringle, with interest from 1804,	100	0
Alex. Gillespie, Esq. surgeon,	3	3
Wm. Wood, Esq. surgeon,	3	3
Arch. M'Kinlay, Esq. merchant,	L. 10	10
Mr Wm Moffat, apothecary,	3	3
Mrs Dr Clerk,	10	10
A. B. by Jas. Clerk, Esq.	25	0
James Campbell, Esq. solicitor, London,	5	5
James Farquhar, Esq. South Charlotte street, Edinburgh,	5	0
Alexander Campbell, Esq. George's Square,	10	10
James Rochead, Esq. of Inverleith,	5	5
Thomas Walker Baird, Esq. advocate,	5	5
William M'Kenzie, Esq. w.s.	2	2
Claud Russel, Esq. accountant,	2	2
Mrs Russel, sen.	2	2
Sir W. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	105	0
Hugh Warrender, Esq. w.s.	21	0
Wm. Simpson, Esq. Royal Bank,	10	10
James Nielson, Esq. Charlotte Square,	10	10
Robert Haldane, Esq.	21	0
Dr Thomas Charles Hope,	10	10
Mr George Fulton, teacher,	2	2
Phineas Hall, Esq. George's Square,	5	5
Gilbert Hall, Esq. George's Square,	5	5
Dr Andrew Wardrop,	10	10
John Patison, Esq. town clerk, Leith,	3	3
John Patison, Esq. w.s.	2	2
Samuel Watson, Esq. Solicitor at Law,	2	2
Hugh Watson, Esq. w.s.	1	1
Rev. Dr R. Dickson, Leith,	1	1
Dr James Hamilton, jun. additional,	3	3
J. Newbigging, Esq. surgeon,	2	2
Jas. Wardrop, Esq. surgeon,	2	2
Professor Christison,	3	3
Professor Dunbar,	2	2
The Rev. Dr Hunter,	10	10
The Rev. Dr Buchanan,	10	10
The Rev. Mr Simpson,	5	5
Professor Playfair,	2	2

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Account of an old Pamphlet, entitled, PRESBYTERIAN INQUISITION, *as it was lately practised against the Professors of the* COLLEGE *of* EDINBURGH, *August and September* 1690. *Licensed November* 12. 1691. *London.*

THIS is the title of a pamphlet which was published by a zealous anti-presbyterian, and perhaps one secretly attached to the Stuart cause. As I find it is little known, a short abstract of it may not be uninteresting.

The proceedings of which the writer complains, were grounded upon a suspicion that the Professors were secretly attached to popery and the cause of the Stuarts. The writer, however, undertakes to prove that "the Masters of that Universities' greatest crimes, were their places and preferments."

An act was passed in 1690, by the Parliament of Scotland, enjoining all members of the universities to sign the confession of faith, and to swear the oath of allegiance. The execution of this act being entrusted to a certain number of visitors, many of whom were presbyterian ministers, they, says he, "were not wanting in their diligence, to screw up every thing to the greatest height against the episcopal ministers." Accordingly messengers were sent to the market cross of Edinburgh, and other large towns in Scotland, to call publicly upon all professors and teachers to conform to the above act, and also "to summon and warn all the leidges who have any thing to object against the said principal, professors, regents, masters of the said Universities, and schoolmasters, to compear, and give in objections against the principal, professors, regents, and others aforesaid." Of this clause, our author complains grievously, and seemingly not without reason. The presbyterians, however, followed up this measure, by appointing a certain number of visitors for each of the Universities. These visitors, besides clergymen, consist of many persons, the most distinguished for rank and consideration in the country, who seem to have acted with great zeal on the occasion. Among these were the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Argyle, Crawford, Morton, Cassils, Kintore, Marshall, Lothian; Viscounts Stairs and Arbuthnot; Lords Carmichael, Cardross, Elphinston, Ruthven; Sir John Hall, Sir Patrick Home, Sir William Hamilton, Sir John Maxwell, &c. These persons are empowered to try and enquire if any of the masters be erroneous in doctrine, Papists, Arminians, or Socinians; and this is to be discovered, either by their own *dictates* or the information of others; if any be scandalous or immoral in their life and conversation; if any be negligent, and how many conveniendums they have, &c. to enquire into their sufficiency, and if any be suspect of insufficiency, to try and examine him, also to enquire, "what has been the carriage of the Masters since the late happy revolutions, as to their Majesty's government and their coming to the crown, and what are their principles as to the constitution of the government by king and parliament, &c."—Having settled these and other rules of trial, the Committees were appointed to meet at the respective universities on the 20th of August. That appointed to visit the university of Edinburgh, accordingly met in the upper hall, and Sir John Hall was chosen preses. For some reason or other the meeting was delayed till that day se'enight. Dr Monro, Principal of the College, was then called in, and had a number of charges read against him, which he was required to answer. His replies are given at length, of which we shall make a short abstract.

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1. *He renounced the protestant religion, and subscribed himself a Papist beyond sea.* The Doctor replies, that this charge was impossible, since the Papists require no subscription; that it was supported by no evidence, and that he could even prove its falsehood by those who knew him while he was abroad; had he been so inclined, he had a fair opportunity of declaring himself, before the restoration. Yet did they not remember the sermons he preached against popery in the High church of Edinburgh, and the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, when *our zealous reformers were very quiet.*— This article was dropt.

2. *He favoured and procured scholars for a Mr Burnet, who was suspected of popery.* He declares in answer, that so far from favouring Mr Burnet's entrance into the college, he opposed it with all his might; he wished, instead of him, a gentleman in the old college of St Andrews, for whom he had a high esteem. "But Mr Burnet, says he, being thrust in upon us (more by the Duke of Gordon than the Earl of Perth,) what could I do with him? My care of this house obliged me to make him as useful as I could: He lay under the suspicion of being popish, but this I knew to be a calumny; and if I had not endeavoured to get him some scholars, we should have wanted one entire class in the college."

3. *That at the time when there was no national church government, he read the English service in his family.*— This the Doctor fully acknowledges, and declares, that when all sects were tolerated, he thought himself fully justified in following that form of worship which, he asserts, had been first used in Scotland. He expresses the most zealous attachment to episcopacy, as the only bulwark in Britain to retard or stop the progress of either popery or enthusiasm.

4. This charge is founded on a letter to the Archbishop of St Andrews, intercepted by Hamilton of Kinkell, which was thought to betray disaffection to the government, both in church and state. He had complained, it seems, of the oppression of the clergy, and had used the words *fanatic* and *presbyterian* as synonimous. This the Doctor either explains away, or apologizes for, as having been written in a fit of ill humour; complaining grievously of Hamilton for breaking open his letter.

5. *He demitted his charge in the High Church, lest he should be obliged to pray for K. William and Q. Mary.* The Doctor states, that in his demission he had assigned no such reason; that he could name others; and that the allegation rested on mere conjecture. He asserts that the Presbyterians had expressed no displeasure at the time, but seemed extremely happy to get the church into their own hands.

6. *He rejoiced at Lord Dundee's victory.* The Doctor calls upon his accuser, to name any outward sign or expression of joy. "He thinks I rejoiced, says he, and therefore sets it down as a ground of accusation. But to make his story pass, why did he not name the usual and extravagant frolics that attend such mirth? where was it? and with what company? was he invited to this merry meeting himself?—The libeller does not think I rejoiced at the fall of my Lord Dundee; I assure him of the contrary, for no gentleman, soldier, scholar, or civilized citizen, will find fault with me for this; I had an extraordinary value for him; and such of his enemies, as retain any generosity, will acknowledge he deserved it. And he should consider, that the victories obtained in a civil war are no true cause of joy."

7. *He persecuted a Mr Gourlay for being presbyterian, exactly at the time of his being licensed to preach by the presbytery.* This persecution Dr M. throws entirely upon the students. The fact, he says, with *regard to this trifle*, was, that

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that Mr Gourley had attempted to teach the second class in Mr Kennedy's absence; "but the boys then found him quite out of his element, and *drove him out of the schools with snowballs, to the foot of the college wynd.*—This, he says, happened some years before he came to the college; but Mr G. having again attempted to teach, experienced similar insults. He then applied to Dr Monro, who, even before hearing the students in their own defence, imposed on some of them a pecuniary mulct. The students, however, on learning these proceedings, "caballed themselves into a more numerous combination, so that Mr Gourley found it convenient to retire, as he could not live in the college without a guard." But the Doctor says, that on this occasion no names were given in to him and he appears accordingly to have taken no charge of the matter: upon the whole, he seems at heart rather to approve their conduct, and declares that they are as obedient and regular, as so many youths in any part of the world.

8. *He heard, without answering, Dr Pitcairn ridicule the Westminster confession, and impugn the existence of a Deity:*—He was not in his desk on that day, nor called upon to answer Dr Pitcairn. His good friend, however, was well qualified to answer for himself; and so far had he been from impugning the existence of a Deity, that he merely endeavoured, *like a true philosopher*, to load some parts of the Thesis with that absurdity!

9. *He presented to the Lord Chancellor an Eucharistic poem, composed on the birth of the Prince of Wales.* Where his accuser had the epithet Eucharistic, Dr Munro knows not; but is sure the bonefires, illuminations, glasses, and wine flung over the cross, were at least as *Eucharistic* as his poem. The town of Edinburgh therefore should answer for it, not he.

There are several other charges, but as they do not contain any thing very interesting, I shall not recapitulate them. In consequence of this examination, however, a Report is drawn up, which, as might be supposed, is extremely unfavourable, and which is immediately followed by a sentence of deprivation, signed by the Earl of Crawford. The author has added long commentaries upon every sentence of the Report. The only thing in his part of this performance, which is very interesting, is one from which it appears, that it was then customary for the Principal to deliver public instructions every Wednesday on the first principles of the Christian religion, which were attended by all the students without exception. The charge against the Doctor is, that one year he catechized instead of giving dictates: to which he replies, that such a method appeared to him better suited to the capacity of the younger students; that Bishop Leighton had merely delivered lectures *viva voce*, without obliging the students to copy them, and that Principal Adamson had, like himself, catechized.—*Qu. When, and why, was this practice discontinued?*

Dr Strachan's examination follows next. He is much bolder than Dr Monro, declares his zealous attachment to episcopacy, and laments the "unchristian and barbarous courses, which were taken to prevent its orderly establishment here when that loyal martyr, of blessed and glorious memory, was endeavouring to do it for the good of the church and kingdom." He even expresses a wish that a reconciliation with the church of Rome might be effected by means of mutual concession. He declares, that he considers the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance to be sound points of divinity, *duly stated and qualified*. His sentence was of course the same with that of Dr Monro.

This pamphlet does not carry on the history of the transaction any farther. But we are informed by another

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ther episcopal publication *, that besides Dr Monro and Dr Strachan, five of the masters were turned out. These were the two professors of divinity, Mr John Drummond, professor of philology, Mr Alex. Douglas, professor of the Oriental languages, and Mr Thomas Burnet, professor of philosophy. Dr Gregory, professor of the mathematics, was connived at for a while.

Lord Carmichael, who was president of the Committee for visiting Glasgow college, is said to have been a man of much greater moderation than Sir John Hall. Dr Fall, the Principal, however, having refused the test, was necessarily turned out, as was Dr Weem, professor of Divinity, Professors Blair and Gordon. But the most severely treated of all was the University of St Andrews, where Lord Crawford presided, and in which the Professors were turned out *ad unum omnes*. The University of Aberdeen was left for the present unmolested. This the writer charitably imputes to its remoteness, and to the incapacity of the presbyterians for lecturing in Latin.

Gaelic Etymologies and Antiquities.

To the Editor.

SIR,

MON-ri-mon-muir, i. e. *Mon-reidh-mon-muir*, i. e. the *muir* of the *Gallow* or *Wythic* Hill, is situated in Forfarshire, about three miles to the southward of *Brechin*. It has been latinized *Mons Romanus*. Indeed there appears to have been at one time a strong predilection to derive every thing from the *Latin*. *Cruden*, a parish in Buchan, has been rendered *Cruor Danorum*, whereas it is compounded of *Cru-Dan*, i. e. the slaughter of the Danes. *Dundee* has been rendered *Donum Dei*, &c. &c. This muir is of great extent, and nearly level. It contains many antiquities, such as remains of ancient fortifications, sepulchral *tumuli*, &c. but the most prominent of these is the ancient *Mon-reidh*, or place of execution. It stands a little to the east of an extensive encampment, which tradition ascribes to the *Picts*. These Gallow hills are frequent over all Scotland, and, from their peculiar structure, easily distinguished from all others. For the benefit of such of your correspondents as are not acquainted with the Gaelic, I must observe that *Reidh* is pronounced *Ri*. As to *Mon*, and *muir*, they are modern adjections, the original name being *Mon-ri*. Thus *Benloch*, i. e. the *hill* of the *loch*, by the modern adjection of *mont* and *law*, has been tortured into *Benlomondlaw*.—But with what propriety can any antiquarian render this muir *Mons Romanus*, with the ancient *Mon-ri* staring him in the face.

Penpont, i. e. *Pen-Punt*, i. e. the *Weight-Hill*, is the name of a parish on the banks of the *Nith*, about 25 miles distant from its influx into *Solway Firth*. It has also been tortured into *Pene Pontus*, i. e. almost a *sea*. The *ingenious* analysers, it seems, chose rather to make *Solway Firth* climb over hills and precipices, and inundate the country to the distance of 25 miles, than be driven out of their favourite etymology, *Pene-Pontus*. It is well known that, in the *Hebrides*, the *Craig* of the *money* rent, and the *Craig* of the rent in *kind* still remain. *Pen-Punt* appears to have been one of those hills where the rent in kind, (such as wool, butter cheese, &c.) was weighed over to the landlord, and hence it seems to have taken the name of *Pen Punte*, or the *weighing* hill. I need hardly point out that *Pen* and *Ben* are synonimous, and that *Punt* is the *radix* of the Scots *Pund*, the

* An account of the late establishment of presbyterian government by the Parliament of Scotland, Anno 1690, London 1693, p. 93.

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the English *Pound*, and the Latin *Pondo*. In the *Orkneys*, where our ancient civil and religious institutions probably found their last refuge, the *Lispund*, i. e. the *Royal* or *Standard Pund* (Regum Pondo,) is still in use.

Dumfries, uniformly pronounced *Drumfries*, i. e. *Drum-Frith*, i. e. the Dorsum or range on the Firth, is a town well known in the South of Scotland. A little to the east of the town stands the ancient *Tom-an-moid*, or Justice Hill, on which the *Dun Friars* built a chapel, and this circumstance is supposed to have given name to the town. The *Grey Friars* also built a religious house here, which still retains the name of the *Old Greyfriars*, and is used as one of the parochial churches. The conversion of *Dun Friars* into Drumfries is a mere conceit, totally unfounded in fact. By the same analogy, *Greyfriars* should be pronounced *Greyfries*, but no such thing is the case, for it retains its proper orthography, both in writing and in pronunciation. That the word Friars should be so ductile in the one case, as to melt down into *Fries*, and so stubborn in the other as not to change a letter, must appear not a little singular. The truth seems to be, that this etymology has been adopted at random, because no other more probable occurred. *Drumfries* is situated on the *Firth* of *Nith*, and also a *Dorsum* which stretches along that Firth. This analysis, therefore, establishes itself independent of further argument. How natural is *Drumfrith*, the Dorsum on the Firth, compared to *Dunfriars*, the ill-coloured monks. As to the trifling variation betwixt *Frith* and *Fries*, I shall only observe, that it is difficult to pronounce *Frith* any other way than Fries. This word *Frith*, *Fri*, or *Fre*, (for they are all synonimous) is the *radix* of the English *Firth*, and the Latin *Fretum*.

Reswallow, *i. e. Ris-uaigh-low*, i. e. The King's Grave Hill, is the name of a small Property about two miles from Forfar. In this vicinity was fought a bloody battle betwixt the Scots and Picts, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of their King. *Uaigh* is pronounced *ula*, so that there is hardly a shadow of difference betwixt *Reswallow* and *Risuaighlow*. Whether this denotes the grave of the said Pictish King, or of some other King, (for Forfar was occasionally a Royal residence) cannot now be determined. But as the name intimates that he was buried on an eminence, probably some *tumulus* or other *memorial* may still point out the place. I am unacquainted with the antiquities on the estate of *Reswallow*, and will be obliged to any of your correspondents in that quarter, if they will communicate them through the medium of your Miscellany, and particularly any particulars respecting this *Royal grave*.

Tinto, uniformly pronounced Tintoe, *i. e.* Tin-teach, *i. e.* the *fire house*, is situated in the upper part of Clydesdale. In the statistical account this hill is erroneously translated the *fire hill*. A tradition still obtains in that part of the country that a perpetual fire was here kept in honour of the great Celtic God *Belus*. This tradition might well be doubted were it not in some degree corroborated by a similar custom in honour of the goddess *Vesta*. From the chastity of the priestesses, and other circumstances, there is good reason to suppose that this same *Vesta* was *Diana*, or the *Moon*, and that the institution itself was derived from the ancient *Umbrian* Sabines, who were confessedly of the Druidical religion. Now, if a perpetual fire was kept up in honour of Moon, or minor luminary, it is probable the major luminary, *Belus*, would have the same honour paid him. If so, a house was absolutely necessary, both for a saving of fuel and to shelter the priests from the inclemency of the weather. Tradition says a perpetual fire was kept here, and

January 1808.

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and the parallel instance of *Vesta* renders it at least probable. The name itself is another strong presumption that this was really the case. If so, what more appropriate name could have been given to this hill than *Tin-teach*, or the house in which this fire was kept continually burning?

30th November 1807. MILO.

Curious Fact regarding CONGELATION.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Sit down to put you in possession of a fact or observation regarding congelation, of which you may make what use you think proper. If it should happen, that you resolve to honour it with a place in your Magazine, you can easily make a suitable title for it.

Water, we all know, may, with certain precautions, be cooled considerably below the freezing point, without being congealed. If a bit of ice, or a pointed instrument, be brought into contact with it in this state, the congelation immediately commences, and *is said* to pervade the whole *like a flash of lightning*. The following fact disposes me to call in question the propriety of the illustration.

One night, at the commencement of a very intense frost, which we experienced two or three winters ago, upon going to bed, I saw my window covered in the inside with moisture. I drew my finger along one of the panes, to see if it were really as wet as it appeared to be; and thought no more about the matter till just before I extinguished the candle, when it occurred to me to look whether the moisture had encreased sensibly during the time of undressing. I found (to my astonishment, I confess,) the pane which I had touched covered with ice. All the others were covered with liquid. Upon touching one of them with my nail, the ice immediately began to form, and spread from the point where I had touched the pane, as from a centre. The same thing was observable when the other panes were touched. Not having a stop watch, I could not measure the velocity with which the congelation pervaded the water. I therefore resolved to seize the next opportunity for that purpose. I waited in vain ever since, till within these few days, when one morning, I found three of the panes of my window in excellent condition for the experiment. The rest were frozen over. These were covered with liquid, and, upon their being touched with the nail, the congelation pervaded them, as on the former occasion. I measured the velocity, (for which purpose I had a pendulum prepared.)—It was about two feet in twenty-five seconds. The freezing proceeded fastest where the moisture seemed to be most abundant.

Now, upon this statement, it is sufficiently obvious, that the velocity of the motion of congelation is materially different from that of electricity; for an electric shock moves thro' a very long slender wire, to all appearance instantaneously; so that the common comparison of the motion of congelation through water cooled below the freezing point, to the motion of electricity, seems not altogether just.

I have to beg pardon for trespassing so long upon your time, and for engrossing (if it should so happen,) so large a portion of your valuable miscellany, which some of your readers may think might be better bestowed otherwise.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
and constant reader,

GELU.

Edinburgh, 8th Dec. 1807.

Con-

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Continuation of a Tour to ARRAN.

THE village of Torlyn, is pleasantly situated in a hollow on the banks of a rivulet, at no great distance from the sea. It consists of a few low, detached houses. At a mill situated in the middle of the village a considerable quantity of malt is prepared, which, I was told, was chiefly employed in the illegal distillation of whisky in this island. Around the village there is a considerable extent of improveable land, which presents, in a few places, the appearance of better cultivation than is to be observed in many other parts of the island equally susceptible of it.

The rivulet of Torlyn, so far as I had an opportunity of examining, has cut its channel through beds of red sandstone and ironshot clay. The beds of sandstone are intersected in several places by veins of basalt.—The basaltic matter of these veins does not appear to have produced any change or induration in the rocks with which it is in immediate contact.—Many rolled masses of Pitchstone here occur among the gravel in the bed of the rivulet.

2d June 1807.—On the banks of the rivulet of Torlyn I picked up several plants of the Common Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circæa lutetiana*, but not yet in flower.

The country from Torlyn to Kilpatrick is low and flat; the rocks are of red sandstone. Between Torlyn and the Shiskin there is a tolerably good road. The occurrence of a *made road* in this island may be considered as a rarity, although the rocks almost every where present excellent materials for the purpose.

In travelling along this part of the coast, I observed many breeding pairs of Oyster-catchers, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; and Sandlarks, *Charadrius hiaticula* *. While walking along the shore, I was frequently amused with the address of the latter bird, when endeavouring to decoy me from its nest. It feigned the appearance of lameness, and fluttered along the sand, with drooping wing, as if wounded by a shot. In this respect, therefore, it employs the same means to preserve its nest which the Partridge uses to lure the eager spaniel from her helpless brood.

The Common Sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucos*, is frequently to be seen on the banks of the rivulets of this island.

The Brown Hills are composed of rocks of Porphyry *, which in many places incline to the columnar structure. Towards the sea these hills present a precipitous front, and the broken fragments of the columns lying on the beach have produced a very rugged coast.

After passing the Brown Hills the country becomes level, owing to the rocks receding from the shore. This level land is however chiefly covered with heath.

At the mouth of the Black-water there is a small harbour, from which boats occasionally pass to Cambleton, on the opposite coast of the Mull of Cantire. Here is a small fishing station. I observed a few Cod, Coalfish, and Skate, laid out to dry on the rocks. Although the sea around Arran teems with fish, yet the indolent inhabitants seldom think of catching more

* Mr Pennant supposes the Sand-Lark to be only a summer bird of passage, and consequently to leave us during the winter. It is probable however, that a few of these birds remain with us the whole year, as I have observed them on the shore between Leith and Portobello during the month of January.

* This Porphyry has a basis of a grey colour and even fracture; not to be scratched by a knife. In it are numerous angular pieces of Felspar of a white colour, and rounded pieces of Quartz of a smoke-grey colour.

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more than is sufficient to supply their present wants.

At Drumodoon a high bank of sandstone is covered by a thick horizontal bed of Porphyritic Greenstone *. Proceeding along the coast to the northward, the bed of Porphyry gradually decreases in thickness, and at last totally disappears. Near the King's Cove a bed of Pitchstone occurs, resting between two beds of sandstone. The upper bed of sandstone is covered by a bed of greenstone.

These greenstone rocks were dotted red in several places with *Lichen ventosus*, and *Lichen coccineus*; and on several of the rocks and stones here the *Polytrichum piliferum* was growing in plenty.

The King's Cove is a large hollow which has been scooped out from a solid bed of red sandstone, by the action of the sea at some remote period. The length of the cave may be about a hundred feet, and the breadth at the entrance about forty. A projecting mass of sandstone causes the cave to terminate in two narrow recesses, the division between these having some resemblance to the keel of a ship. On this projection the figure of a cross has been cut. A few rude scratches on the sides of the cave are said by the country people to represent dogs, stags, sheep, &c. but as far as I could perceive, they bear no resemblance to any terrestrial object.

The roofs of several small caves were here hung with the dark green fronds of the Harts-Tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, and their moist sides were covered with the Golden Saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. On several rocks in the neighbourhood I observed the Sea Spleenwort, *Asplenium marinum*. This plant (together with the *Cotyledon umbilicus* which is here common) was observed at this place in the summer of 1772, by the late Rev. J. Lightfoot, the fellow traveller of Pennant, and the author of the excellent Flora Scotica. In a moor near this place, I likewise found the Black Bog-Rush, *Schœnus nigricans*.

In the King's Cove, and many other caves around the coast of this island, the Rock Pigeon, *Columba œnas*, breeds in considerable numbers. This bird is usually supposed to be the parent stock of our common domestic pigeons. Mr Pennant, however, is of opinion, that the bird which he describes under the name of the Stock-Dove, or Wood-Pigeon, (not the Ring-Dove, or Cushat, the *Columba Palumbus*,) and which he supposes a distinct species from the preceding, may likewise have contributed to the increase of our domestic stock *.

A little way to the northward of the King's Cove a large vein of porphyry, upwards of forty feet in wideness, traverses the sandstone strata on the shore. The porphyry of this vein is similar in appearance to the porphyry which forms the Brown Hills, already described.

The hills behind the King's Cove are covered with a stratum of moss earth nearly two feet in thickness.—As this was the proper season for digging peat for fuel, I often met with whole families in the moors employed in that necessary work. The peat is cut into oblong pieces, usually about a foot in length, and nearly two inches in breadth and thickness. The peat in this place was chiefly composed of the remains of heath, and of small herbaceous plants. Where these were in

* The basis of this stone is of a green colour, glimmering lustre, fracture even, passing into earthy. It scratches with the knife, and the scratch is grey. In this basis a few crystals of Felspar and Quartz are disseminated.

* British Zoology, Vol. 1.;—corrections for p. 290.

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in the most complete state of decomposition, or bituminization, the peat was of a black colour, and when dry, was solid, hard, and highly inflammable.

Around the Shiskin there is a fine tract of level and fertile land. The Clachen Burn, however, which traverses this vale or *strath*, carries with it, during floods, great quantities of gravel and large stones, which it deposits on the neighbouring fields; and no embankments are constructed on the sides of the rivulet, to prevent such destructive inundations, although these could easily be accomplished.

In the mouth of Glen Clachen, a neat chapel was built a few years ago, by the voluntary subscription of the people of the neighbourhood. The minister of the parish of Kilmorie officiates in it every third Sunday. In an adjacent burial ground, a circular mound of earth, with a depression in the centre containing a kind of gravestone, is pointed out as the place where Saint Molios, or Moleese, was interred. Many strange stories are, as might be expected, told by the inhabitants, of the virtues and miracles of this tutelary saint of Arran.

In ascending Glen Clachen, beds of red-coloured sandstone, and of greenstone, are seen to alternate with each other. On the top of the hill on the south side of the glen, a limestone quarry has in part been wrought.—This limestone forms a thick irregular bed *. It contains a great admixture of quartz. It is traversed in several places by veins of *Lime-spar* †. This kind of Limestone is evidently of an older formation than the common grey limestone, which belongs to the independent coal formation. By the absence of petrifactions, and by its translucidity on the edges, it makes an approach to the primitive marbles, and it may be considered as the oldest member of the stratified, or transition series of limestone rocks.

At a place called the Shedog, in the district of the Shiskin, there are a few scattered houses, and an inn, such as it is.

In the moor between Schedog and Machry there are a number of large upright stones, disposed in circles.—One of these circles, which I measured, was about 50 feet in diameter.—Another circle, of 64 feet in diameter, inclosed a smaller circle of 36 feet in diameter. The inner circle was formed of eight blocks of grey granite, placed at equal distances. Several single upright stones I likewise observed in other parts of the moor.—These circles, it has generally been supposed, had been employed as places of religious worship in the days of Druidism.

About the farm of Auchingallon, a considerable quantity of pitchstone is to be observed, lying in loose masses. In the rivulet north from Achincar, a thick bed of Breccia or Puddingstone may be seen. This Breccia, which is composed of rounded masses of granite, gneiss, quartz, &c. cemented by a hard clay basis, is probably connected with the primitive rocks.

The Flowering Fern, *Osmunda regalis*, was here common; as was the Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle, *Myrica gale*, in the moist moors. Lightfoot,

* This limestone is of a grey colour, faintly glimmering lustre, splintery fracture, in some places even and compact. It is translucent on the edges, scratches easily with the knife; streak white.

† I have here, and elsewhere, used the word *Lime-spar* in preference to the terms calcareous spar, or calc-spar, although these are sanctioned by high authority. It is composed of two *English* words, and is equally short and expressive with any term of similar import borrowed from the *Latin* language.

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foot, in his Flora Scotica, says, that in Arran, and most of the Hebrides, an infusion of the leaves in the way of tea, of the last-mentioned plant, is frequently given to children to destroy worms.

In ascending Earsay glen, the presence of the granitic rocks is soon announced, by the loose blocks of granite lying in the bed of Earsay rivulet, and by the granitic sand, or decomposed granite, which forms its banks.

Earsay Loch is a shallow piece of water of no great extent. Among the heath around the loch the Long-leaved Sundew, *Drosera longifolia*, was very common, together with the Bear-berry bush, *Arbutus uva ursi*, and the compressed Bog-rush, *Schœnus compressus*: The last of these plants only in flower (June 2d.) The *Lichen omphaloides*, *Bryum apocarpum* and *Trichostomum lanuginosum*, were growing on many stones.

In Glen Earsay, nature assumes a grand appearance of wildness. Here silence is only interrupted, by the bleeting of a wandering sheep, or the gentle murmuring of the stream.—The eye perceives nothing but hills clothed with brown mantles of heath, or the hoary summits of the granite mountains, slowly mouldering by the hand of time. The prospect of such scenes can scarcely fail to impress the mind with a pleasing melancholy.

Loch Tannoch is situated in a plain at the head of Glen Earsay. It is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The banks of the loch are surrounded with blocks of granite, and its beach is composed of granitic sand. Upon some old cow-dung in the neighbourhood of this loch I observed several patches of the Zig-zag Gland-moss, *Splachnum gracile*, (not a very common production;) and *Peziza scutellata*, which is frequent. In the neighbouring moors, I observed many breeding pairs of the Golden Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis* *.

From Loch Tannoch I descended to the coast by Glen Catacol. This glen is very steep, with precipitous sides. A rivulet running in the bottom of the glen has exposed the granitic strata distinctly to view. The white colour of the rocks here gives a pleasing pellucidity to the water in the pools. Near the top of the glen a basalt vein traverses the granite without producing any change on its structure or appearance. Farther down the glen, a stratified vein traverses the granite in a direction from north to south. The west side of the vein is composed of a substance approaching to basalt, and the east side is filled with porphyry, precisely similar to the porphyry which composes the Brown Hills. At the bottom of the glen the mica-slate rocks commence. These incline to the horizon at an angle of 40°, and continue forming low hills, till we come to Loch Ransa †.

The entrance to Loch Ransa appeared to me peculiarly delightful, not the less so, from my having wandered far over pathless moors where no spot of verdure was to be seen. The beautiful expanse of water embosomed in the hills, the peninsula with the old castle nodding over its own decay, the hamlets with the green fields and trees scattered round the margin, the hills at the head of the loch, raising their naked summits to the skies, and en-

* Having examined a number of birds of this species in the spring of 1804, and dissected them so as to ascertain the sex, I uniformly found the female distinguished from the male, by a spot of black feathers on the breast, and by a superior brightness of colour in the plumage.

† The word *Loch* is here used to signify an arm of the sea. It is often used in Scotland in a similar sense.

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encircled with the clouds, form altogether a most interesting picture.

To be continued.

Some Account of a Journey to the Frozen Sea, and the Discovery of the Remains of a Mammoth, by M. MICHAEL ADAMS, *of St Petersburgh. Translated from the French.*

I Should have reason to reproach myself, were I to delay any longer the publication of a discovery in Zoology, which is so much the more interesting to be detailed, as it once more presents to our view a species of animal, the existence of which has been a subject of dispute amongst the most celebrated naturalists.

I was informed at Iakoutsk, by M. Popoff, who is at the head of the company of Merchants of that town, that they had discovered, upon the shores of the Frozen Sea, near the mouth of the river Lena, an animal of an extraordinary size. The flesh, skin, and hair, were in good preservation, and it was supposed that the fossile production, known by the name of Mammoth horns, must have belonged to some animal of this kind.

M. Popoff had, at the same time, the goodness to communicate the drawing and description of this animal; I thought proper to send both to the president of the Petersburgh Academy. The intelligence of this interesting discovery determined me to hasten my intended journey to the banks of the Lena, as far as the frozen sea, and I was anxious to save these precious remains, which might perhaps otherwise be lost. My stay at Iakoutsk, therefore, only lasted a few days. I set out on the 7th of June 1806, provided with some indispensable letters of recommendation, some of which were addressed to the servants of the Government, and others to merchants from whom I hoped to derive some advantages. On the 16th of June I arrived in the small town of Schigarsk, and towards the end of the same month I reached Kumak-Surka; from this place I made an excursion, the express object of which was to discover the Mammoth. And I shall now give a sketch of my journey.

The contrary winds, which lasted during the whole summer, retarded my departure from Kumak-Surka; this place was then inhabited by 40 or 50 Toungouse families of the Batouline race. Fishing was their ordinary occupation; and the extreme activity of these people filled me with admiration; the women, old men, and even children, laboured with indefatigable assiduity in laying up provisions for winter. The strongest went a-fishing, the less robust were occupied in cleaning and drying the fish. The whole shores were covered with scaffolding, and the cabins so filled with fish that we could scarcely enter them. An innocent gaiety reigned in every countenance, and all exhibited the utmost activity. The fishermen sang while casting their nets, and others were dancing the charya, which is a dance peculiar to the country. I cannot sufficiently express the emotions of joy which I felt at the sight of these pleasing scenes.

I was convinced, while upon the spot, that the inhabitants of the North enjoy happiness even in the midst of their frozen regions.

But what astonished me still more, was the picturesque view of the opposite side of the Lena. This river, which is one of the largest in Siberia, majestically rolls its waters through the mountainous chain of Verschejansk: it is here, near its mouth, entirely devoid of islands, and much narrower, deeper, and more rapid than in any other part of its course. The mountains here appear in a great variety of forms; they are of a brilliant whiteness, and of a savage and hortid aspect,

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pect; sometimes they represent immense columns which rise into the clouds, sometimes they resemble the ruins of ancient forts, and as if they were parts detached from the mutilated remains of grotesque and gigantic figures.

Further off the horizon is terminated by a chain of high mountains, where eternal snow and ice dart back the rays of the sun.

These landscapes are of exquisite beauty; an expert draughtsman would look in vain for similar views in any other place of Siberia; and I am not astonished that the picturesque situation of Kumak-Surka should become the object of a national song, known solely on the shores of the Frozen Sea. I reserve the communication of this curious article until I publish the detailed account of my journey.

The course of the winds having at last changed, I thought of pursuing my route, and I had my rein-deer brought across the river. Next day, at day-break, I set out accompanied by a Tongouse chief, Ossip Shoumachoff, and by Bellkoff, a merchant of Schigansk, and attended by my huntsman, three Cossacs, and ten Tongouses.

The Tongouse chief was the first person who discovered the Mammoth, and he was proprietor of the territory through which our route lay. Bellkoff, the merchant, had spent nearly his whole life on the shores of the Frozen Sea. His zeal, and the details he procured me, have the strongest claims to my gratitude; I am even indebted to him for the preservation of my life at a moment of imminent danger.

At first I found great difficulty in sitting upon a rein-deer; for, the saddle being attached by a girth of leather only, it was very insecure, and often occasioned me very disagreeable falls. Besides, my position was very inconvenient for want of stirrups, which are never used among the Tongouses.

On our route we traversed high and rugged mountains, valleys which followed the course of small rivulets, and parched and savage plains, where not a shrub was to be seen. After two days travelling we at last approached the shores of the Frozen Sea. This place is called by the Tongouses, Angardam, or *terra firma*. In order to attain the Mammoth, it was necessary to traverse another isthmus, cal-Bykoffskoy-Mys, or Fumut. This isthmus, which projects into a spacious gulf, is to the right of the mouth of the Lena, and extends, as I was informed, from South-east, to North-east for about 30 or 35 wersts *.—Its name is probably derived from two points, in the form of horns, which are at the north extremity of this promontary. The point upon the left hand, which the Russians call by way of eminence, Bykoffskoy-Mys, on account of its greater extent, forms three vast gulfs, where we find some settlements of Iakouts: the opposite point, called Maustach on account of the great quantity of floating wood found upon its shores, is one half smaller; its shore is lower, and this district is completely inhabited. The distance from the one point to the other is estimated at four leagues and a half, or 45 wersts. Small hills form the higher part of the peninsula of Fumut; the remainder is occupied by lakes, and all the low grounds are marshy.

The principal lakes are: 1st, Chastirkool, which means the lake of Geese; 2d, Kourilakool; 3d, Beulgeuniachtachool, the lake of hillocks; 4th, Omoulachkool; 5th, Mougourdachkool, where a particular kind of salmon are found, called *tchir*; and 6th, Bachofkool. The lake No. 4. is the largest, and No. 5. is the deepest,

* Ten wersts are equal to six English geographical miles.

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est of all. The lake, No. 6. derives its name from two famous adventurers, Bouchoff and Schalauroun, who spent a whole winter on its banks. We still see the ruins of a cabin in which they resided. The history of their unfortunate end is told by M. Sauer in his journal of Billings's expedition.

The isthmus we have mentioned is so narrow at some places that the sea may be seen on both sides. The Rein-deer perform a periodical transmigration every year, during which they abandon these places in order to proceed by the Frosen Sea towards Borchaya and Uitjansk, and for this purpose they collect in large troops about autumn. In order to hunt these animals with greater prospect of success, the Toungouses have divided the peninsula into cantons, separated by palings. They frighten the deer by loud cries, which they utter all at once, by letting dogs loose at them, and by fans which they attach to the palings, and which are agitated by the wynd. The terrified Rein-deer throw themselves into the water in order to reach some neighbouring island, where they are pursued and killed by the hunters.

On the third day of our journey we pitched our tents a few hundred paces from the Mammoth, upon a hillock called Kembisagashaeta, which signifies the Stone with the broad side.

Schoumachoff related to me the history of the discovery of the Mammoth in nearly the following terms:

"The Toungouses, who are a wandering people, seldom remain long in one place. Those who live in the forests often spend ten years and more in traversing the vast regions among the mountains; during this period they never visit their homes. Each family lives in an isolated state from the rest; the chief takes care of them, and knows no other society. If, after several years absence, two friends meet by chance, they mutually communicate their adventures, the various success of their hunting, and the quality of peltry they have acquired.—After having spent some days together, and consumed the little provisions they have, they separate chearfully, charge each other with compliments for their respective friends, and leave it to chance to bring them together again. Such is the way of life of these innocent children of nature. The Toungouses who inhabit the coast differ from the rest, in having more regularly built houses, and in assembling at certain seasons for fishing and hunting. In winter they inhabit cabins, built close to each other, so as to form small vilages.

"It is to one of these annual excursions of the Toungouses that we are indebted for the discovery of the Mammoth. Towards the end of August, when the fishing in the Lena is over, Schoumachoff is in the habit of going along with his brothers to the peninsula of Tunart, where they employ themselves in hunting, and where the fresh fish of the sea furnish them with wholesome and agreeable nourishment.

"In 1799, he had caused to be built for his women, some cabins upon the shores of the lake Onroub; and he himself coasted along the sea shore for the purpose of searching for some Mammoth horns. One day he perceived, in the midst of a rock of ice, an unformed block, which did not at all resemble the floating pieces of wood usually found there. In order to examine it more closely he clambered up the rock and examined this new object all around; but he could not ascertain what it was. The year following he discovered in the same spot the carcase of a sea-cow (trichecus rosmarus.) He perceived at the same time that the mass he had formerly seen was freer from the ice, and by the side of it he remarked two similar pieces, which he afterwards found

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were the feet of the Mammoth.—About the close of the next summer the entire flank of the animal and one of the tusks had distinctly come out from under the ice. Upon his return to the shores of the lake Onroul, he communicated this extraordinary discovery to his wife and some of his friends; but their manner of regarding the subject overwhelmed him with grief. The old men related on this occasion that they had heard their forefathers say, that a similar monster had formerly shewn itself in the same peninsula, and that the whole family of the person who discovered it had become extinct in a very short time. The Mammoth, in consequence of this, was unanimously regarded as auguring a future calamity, and the Toungouse chief felt so much inquietude from it, that he fell dangerously ill; but becoming well again, his first ideas suggested to him the profit he might gain by selling the tusks of this animal, which were of an extraordinary size and beauty. He therefore gave orders to conceal carefully where the Mammoth was, and to remove all strangers from it under various pretexts, charging at the same time some trusty dependants not to suffer any part of this treasure to be carried away.

"But the summer being colder and more windy than usual, kept the Mammoth sunk in the ice, which scarcely melted at all that season. At last, about the end of the fifth year afterwards, the ardent desires of Schoumachoff were happily accomplished: the ice which inclosed the Mammoth having partly melted, the level became sloped, and this enormous mass, pushed forward by its own weight, fell over upon its side on its sand bank. Of this two Toungouses were witnesses who accompanied me in my journey. In the month of March 1804, Schoumachoff came to his Mammoth, and having got his horns cut off, he exchanged them with Baltounoff the merchant for merchandise of the value of 50 rubles. On this occasion a drawing of the animal was made, but it was very incorrect; they described it with pointed ears, very small eyes, horses hoofs, and a bristly mane along the whole of his back; so that the drawing represented something between a pig and an elephant."

Two years afterwards, being the seventh from the discovery of the Mammoth, a fortunate circumstance occasioned my visit to those distant and desert regions, and I congratulate myself upon having it in my power to ascertain and verify a fact, which would otherwise be thought so improbable.

I found the Mammoth still upon the same spot, but completely mutilated. The prejudices against it having been dissipated because the Toungouse chief had recovered his health, the carcase of the Mammoth might be approached without any obstacle: the proprietor was content with the profit he had already received from it, and the Jakouts of the neighbourhood tore off the flesh, with which they fed their dogs. Ferocious animals, White Bears of the North Pole, Gluttons, Wolves, and Foxes, preyed upon it also, and their burrows were seen in the neighbourhood. The skeleton, almost completely unfleshed, was entire, with the exception of one of the fore feet; the Spondyle from the head to the os coccygis, a shoulder blade, the pelvis, and the remains of the three extremities, were still tightly attached by the nerves of the joints, and by strips of skin on the exterior side of the carcase. The head was covered with a dry skin; one of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of bristles. All these parts must necessarily have suffered by a carriage of 11,000 wersts. The eyes, however, are preserved, and we can still distinguish the ball of the left eye. The tip of the under lip has been eaten away, and the upper part being destroyed ex-

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exhibited the teeth. The brain was still within the cranium, but it appeared dry.

The parts least damaged, are a fore foot and a hind one; they are covered with skin, and have still the sole attached. According to the assertion of the Toungouse chief, the animal had been so large and well fed, that its belly hung down below the knee joints. This Mammoth is a male, with a long mane at his neck, but it has no tail, and no trunk. The skin, three fourths of which I have in my possession, is of a deep gray, and covered with a reddish hair and black bristles. The humidity of the soil, where the animal has lain so long, has made the bristles lose some part of their elasticity. The entire carcase, the bones of which I collected upon the spot, is 4 archines and a half high by 7 long, from the tip of the nose to the coccyx *; without, however, comprehending the two horns, each of which is a toise and a half long, and both together weigh 10 pouds †. The head alone weighs eleven pouds and a half.

The principal object of my care was to separate the bones, to arrange them, and place them in safety; this was done with the most scrupulous nicety, and I had the satisfaction of finding the other shoulderblade, which lay in a hole. I afterwards caused the skin to be stripped from the side upon which the animal had lain; it was very well preserved. This skin was of such an extraordinary weight, that ten persons, who were employed to carry it to the sea side, in order to stretch it on floating wood, moved it with great difficulty. After this operation I caused the ground to be dug in various places in order to see if there were any bones around, but chiefly for the purpose of collecting all the bristles which the white bears might have trodden into the wet ground on devouring the flesh. This operation was attended with difficulty, as we wanted the necessary instruments for digging the ground: I succeeded however in procuring in this manner more than one poud of bristles. In a few days our labour was ended, and I found myself in possession of a treasure, which amply recompensed me for the fatigues and dangers of the journey, and even for the expences I had incurred.

The place where I found the Mammoth is about 60 paces distant from the shore; and from the fracture of the ice from which it slid, it is about 100 paces distant: this fracture occupies precisely the middle between the two points of the isthmus, and is three versts long, and even in the place where the Mammoth was, this rock has a perpendicular elevation of 30 or 40 toises. Its substance is a clear ice, but of a nauseous taste; it inclines towards the sea; its summit is covered with a bed of moss and friable earth half an archine in thickness. During the heat of the month of July a part of this crust melts, but the other remains frozen.

Curiosity prompted me to ascend two other hillocks equally distant from the sea; they were of the same composition, and also a little covered with moss. At intervals I saw pieces of wood of an enormous size, and of all the species produced in Siberia; and also Mammoth horns in great quantities, frozen between the fissures of the rocks. They appeared to be of an astonishing freshness.

It is as curious as it is difficult to explain, how all these things are to be found collected here. The inhabitants of the coast call this kind of wood Adamsolina, and distinguish it from the floating wood which, descending the great rivers of Siberia falls into the ocean, and is afterwards heaped

* An archine is a little more than two feet English measure.

† A poud is forty pounds.

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ed upon the shores of the Frozen Sea. This last kind they call Noahsohina. I have seen, in great thaws, large pieces of earth detach themselves from the hillocks, mix with the water, and form thick and muddy torrents, which roll slowly towards the sea. This earth forms in different places lumps, which sink in among the ice. The block of ice where the Mammoth was found, was from 35 to 40 toises high; and, according to the account of the Toungouses, the animal, when first discovered, was seven toises from the surface of the ice.

The whole shore was as it were covered with the most variegated and beautiful plants, produced on the shores of the Frozen Sea, but they were only two inches high. Around the carcase we saw a multitude of other plants, such as the *Cineraria aquatica*, and some species of *pedicularis*, not yet known in natural history.

While waiting for the boats from Terra Firma, for which I had sent some Cossacs, we exerted all our endeavours to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of this discovery, and my visit. We raised, according to the custom of these countries, two crosses with analagous inscriptions.—The one was upon the rock of ice, 40 paces from the shelf from which this Mammoth had slid, and the other was upon the very spot where we found it. Each of these crosses is 6 French toises high, and constructed in a manner solid enough to brave the severity of many ages. The Toungouses have given to the one the name of the cross of the ambassador, and to the other that of the cross of the Mammoth.—The eminence itself received the name of Selichaëta, or Mammoth mountain. This last will perhaps some day or other afford a traveller the means of calculating with sufficient precision how much the mountains of ice lose annually of their primitive height.

I made two additional excursions for the purpose of acquiring some more precise notions upon the nature of this peninsula, and my discoveries in zoology and botany perfectly answered my expectations. I found a great quantity of amber upon the shores; but in no piece whatever could I discover the least trace of any marine production. I should perhaps attribute this to the proximity of the river, and perhaps also to the depth of the sea, or abruptness of the shore. I had occasion to examine more closely the effects of the flux and reflux: this has escaped M. Sauer, who saw nothing of it at the mouth of the Colima.

Our Cossacs not having arrived in time with the boats, I was obliged to return to the continent with my rein deer, without waiting for them. The vessel in the mean time had cast anchor in the bay of Borchaya, three hundred versts from the isthmus where I was. We arrived without any accident, after a journey of eight days. A week afterwards I had the satisfaction to see the Mammoth arrive. Our first care was to separate by boiling the nerves and flesh from the bones; the skeleton was then packed, and placed at the bottom of the hold.—When we arrived at Iskoutsk, I had the good fortune to purchase the tusks of the Mammoth; and thence I dispatched the whole for St Petersburgh.

A question of some magnitude remains to be resolved: Are the Mammoth and Elephant animals of the same species, as asserted by Buffon, Pallas, Isbrand Ides, Gmelin, and, above all, Danbenton? or should we, in preference, rely upon the opinion of M. Cuvier, who asserts that the Mammoth occupies the second place among the extinct species of animals? As I do not intend, in this place, to make an exact comparison of the skeletons of a Mammoth and an Elephant, I shall content myself with relating here some characteristic marks which distinguish the two species. I reserve, for a particular memoir, some more detailed

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tailed observations upon this subject. I shall here recapitulate the motives which induced me to adopt the opinion of M. Cuvier.

1. If the writers whom I have mentioned have actually made, as I suppose, zootomical comparisons, they have been able to do so very incompletely, and upon detached pieces; for neither the head, nor the whole vertebræ, nor the feet of the Mammoth covered with flesh and hair, and furnished with the sole, have ever yet been examined, when collected together by any writer.

The presence of the coccyx, which finishes the vertebral column, convinces me that the animal has had a very short and thick tail, like its feet: its being every where covered with bristles induces me to think that they cannot be those of an ordinary elephant.

2. The teeth of the Mammoth are harder, heavier, and more twisted in a different direction, than the teeth of an elephant. Ivory-turners, who have wrought upon these two substances, say, that the Mammoth's horn, by its colour and inferior density, differs considerably from ivory. I have seen some of them which form in their curvature three fourths of a circle; and at Iakoutsk, another of the length of two toises and a half, and which were an archine thick near the root, and weighed seven pouds. It is to be remarked, that the point of the tusks on the exterior side is always more or less worn down; this enables the inhabitants of the Frozen Sea to distinguish the right from the left tusk.

The Mammoth is covered with a very thick hair through the whole body, and has a long mane upon its neck. Even admitting that I doubted the stories of my travelling companions, it is nevertheless evident that the bristles of the length of an archine, which were also found upon the head, the ears, and the neck of the animal, must necessarily have belonged either to the main or the tail. Schoumachoff maintains that he never saw any trunk belonging to the animal, but it is probable that it was carried off by the wild beasts; for it would be inconceivable that the Mammoth could eat with so small a snout, and with such enormous tusks, if we do not allow it to have had a trunk. The Mammoth, according to these indications, would consequently belong to the Elephant species, and M. Blumenbach, in his system, actually calls it *Elephas primævus*.

To conclude:—The Mammoth in my possession is quite different from that found near New York, which, from the description given in the Journal called the *Museum des Wondervollen*, had carnivorous teeth. M. Cuvier has proved in a most satisfactory manner, that the Mammoth is a particular species of antediluvian animals.

(Signed) MICHAEL ADAMS.

Petersburgh, Aug. 20. 1807. } *Philos. Mag.*

Query concerning a Species of SINGING BIRD.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AMONG the various pursuits and amusements of boy-hood, none seems to be more general than that of bird-nesting. The feathered race became at a very early period the darling object of my attention. At what age I first went in quest of their nests I do not precisely know; but that I was not very old, I conclude from this, that I remember one morning, during my first campaign, after some hours of fruitless search, prostrating myself behind a whin bush, and praying with as much fervour and sincerity perhaps as I have ever done since, that I might be allowed to find one nest, promising at the same time that I would neither herry it, nor allow it to be herried.

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Many summers have now rolled over my head since that guiltless period, yet I have still some remains of my early attachment to the little innocents. I no longer indeed make them the subject of my prayers; I no longer range the wood in search of their dwellings, but I still admire the beauty of their plumage, I still delight in the harmony of the groves.

I never was more charmed with the feathered warblers than I was this season, during the latter part of the month of May, which I spent on the banks of the Ayr. The weather was delightful, and the woods resounded with their tuneful inhabitants. In all this, however, there was nothing uncommon: it was what every one in the country at that season must have heard, though perhaps not in the same perfection. The circumstance I am going to mention, however, is by no means so common, and it is for the sake of it that I trouble you with this epistle.

I was informed one day by a lady of my acquaintance, that for some preceding nights she and some other people had been surprised and delighted with a remarkable bird, which began to sing at eleven o'clock at night, and continued to serenade them till early in the morning. No person knew what kind of a bird it was, but they suspected that it was a Nightingale.—This excited my curiosity. A nightingale north of the Tweed would indeed be a wonder; and though I resided at a considerable distance, I resolved to return at that late hour to have my curiosity gratified. Some alledged, and perhaps with some truth, that there were other attractions which had as powerful an influence over me as the notes of the nightingale. Be that as it may, I returned punctually at the hour, and the bird began with equal exactness. Its notes were indeed sweet and pleasing, but I concluded at once that it was not a nightingale.—Instead of the melancholy strains of philomel, it had rather a sprightly note, more like the song of the thrush than any other bird I know; though some of its notes seemed to be borrowed from the sky-lark. I am inclined to believe that it was the woodlark; but I would be much obliged to any of your ornithological correspondents for their opinion in this matter. If it is a woodlark, I would like to know if the woodlark sings often at night, and if it is to be met with in most parts of Scotland, or in those only that are well wooded. The gentleman who writes the natural history memoirs can easily satisfy me, I am sure, if he think it worth his while.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Jan. 10. 1808. } ORNITHOPHILUS.

Extracts from Travels in BARBARY, *by the* SIEUR MOUETTE, *in* 1670, &c.

THIS gentleman, who was of French extraction, having set out from Dieppe for the West Indies, was taken by a pirate, and carried to the port of Salee. He was then removed to Tetuan, where he remained eleven years, and collected some curious anecdotes, a few of which, as the book is not at all known, we have extracted for the amusement of our readers. The volume is printed London 1710.

Sale and Treatment of Slaves.

As soon as we came to *Sale*, we were conducted to the merchant that had fitted out the Privateer, who kept us till *All Saints day*, when we were sold. Our captain was at first presented to the governor who kept him for the king. The criers took each of us by the hand, and walked us bareheaded along the market, which is kept under great arches, called *Casanettes*, being near the river, next the castle.

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Those who buy slaves observe their countenance, and look into their hands, to see if they are labouring men, or well born: when they meet with one that has a curious complexion, and soft hands, they conclude he is rich, and that makes them advance upon one another for the poor creature, hoping, when they have him, to exact a considerable ransom, and therefore 'tis afterwards hard to get out of their hands. Our knight of Malta, and the lady his mother, were sold for 1500 crowns. I being left the last of all the company, after the crier had well walked me about, and cried *herech herech*, was bought for 360 crowns, and delivered to my masters, who were four in number.—One of their servants carried me to a public house, where strangers are entertained, as in our inns, and which they call *Tondaques*. Three of my masters, who had only one half of me, came thither immediately to see me. The eldest of them was called Mahomet le Maraxchy, and was farmer of the King's weights. The second, whose name was Mahomet Liebus, was a merchant of wool and oil; and a very good man, as I afterwards found by experience. The third was Rabbi Yemin, a Jew. They brought me some clothes, and then Maraxchy carried me home for his wife to see me. She presently brought me a white loaf, butter, honey, and some dates and some raisins of the sun, saying *coul, coul*, that is, eat, eat. Having not broke my fast before, I soon made an end of all she brought me, and she seeing I had done, would have given me more; but taking off my cap, I gave her to understand I had enough.

Then Maraxchy carried me back to the first house, where the Jew came to me again, and made a compliment in Spanish which I did not then understand, but know since, it was to this effect: "Courage, Sir, God is great and powerful: He will deliver you from the misfortune you are fallen into through the perils and hazards of the sea." Then he asked me whether I had a father and mother, and wherewith to ransom myself? Having been before instructed by the christian slaves that were aboard the pirate, how I was to behave myself, to try masters when they examined me, I told the Jew, he was much mistaken in calling me Sir, for I was the poorest fellow of all our company, and not able to give him the value of a crown. He did not seem to believe me, and went on saying, *He pity'd my youth, and therefore if I would agree with him, he would prevail with my other masters to give me my liberty at a very easy rate.* I replied, that if a penny would purchase my liberty, I was not able to give it. Well, said he, if you have nothing, as you pretend, you may at least write a letter to your relations, for them to gather alms to get out of our hands, for if you will not, we shall load you with four chains, beat you like a dog, and starve you in a dungeon. Having heard these dismal words, I asked for pen, ink, and paper, which a renegado, who was our interpreter, immediately brought in. I writ a letter in the most moving words I could think of, directing it to my brother, whom I made a cobler, desiring him to beg as far as forty or fifty crowns, and give them to the fathers that go upon the redemption of captives, that they might remember me when they came into the country. He caused the renegado to write the letter to him, who, thinking I had wrote the truth, told the Jew they had certainly been deceived in giving so great a price for me, for which reason they ceased persecuting of me.

Most of the contents of this book plainly shew the miserable condition of the slaves in *Africk*, and the dangers they are daily exposed to of renouncing their faith, or perishing by the cruelty of their masters and keepers.

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ers. Nothing can be more deplorable than their case; for the greatest penalties inflicted in France on the worst of criminals, can scarce equal the sufferings of these innocent creatures. Our galley slaves are nothing near so unfortunate as those who work in the castle of *Miquenes*. The dungeons of *Sale*, *Alcassar*, and *Tetuan*, are worse than the darkest and most loathsome of our prisons; and the punishments the law appoints in France for murderers and assassins, are not to compare to those the Moors invent, either to make the captives renounce their faith, or to satisfy their own malice.

They are no better used in sickness than in health. The common allowance to the King's slaves is only a porringer of black meal, and a little oil. No rest is allowed them till they see they are not able to wag hand or foot; for their merciless keepers, encouraged by the chief overseer of the work, who are for advancing apace, never excuse them from the daily labour till they cannot rise through weakness, and as soon as they can go, they are obliged to do like the rest.—All the favour shewn them is, that at first they put them upon the least toilsome employments, as making of mortar, sweeping the streets, and serving in the stables. If any die, they value it not; for those who have the charge of them only give the King an account at the year's end, that such a number is dead, and both he and his subjects being predestinarians, believe they could not have lived any longer, though never so much care had been taken of them.

As to the particular of running away, I have known above a score venture it every year; to which purpose they gathered as many bits of bread as they could, and dried them in the sun: when they had got enough, we buried these persons in ditches, along the walls without the castle of *Miquenes*, all but their heads, which we covered with weeds, that they might breathe, and then all of us went to ease ourselves round them, that the Moors might loath to come near the place. At night they set out, recommending themselves to God. Fridays being the properest days to do this, because then the Moors that worked with us went at two in the afternoon to the mosques, to their *Sala*, or prayers, leaving only one of the keepers with us; and whilst those who intended to fly were buried, two or three kept him in discourse, give him some tobacco or told him some story, so that no notice was taken till night, when they counted us.

One day, two Spaniards buried themselves alive after this manner, in a pit or dungeon behind the Seraglio, and out of the way. One of their comrades, who alone was privy to it, covered the pit over with a board, and earth upon it, leaving a hole to give them some air, but the weather being excessive hot, and the air that came in not sufficing, it weakened them so much, that when they would have come out, their strength failed, and falling back, they were stifled in the place. The next day their comrade went to see whether they were gone, and perceiving the hole half opened by them, concluded they were fled without looking down. Eight days after, another Christian, looking for wood to boil his pot, and spying the board, pulled it off and smelt a horrible stench, and drawing near to see whence it proceeded, discovered their two dead bodies. He gave notice of it to the R. F. John, of *Jesus Mary*, a Spanish religious man of the order of the Barefoot *Trinitarians* of Madrid, who lived with us, and thought fit they should be left in the same place, filling it up immediately with earth, that the Moors might know nothing of it, for fear if they did, they might search all such places for the future, when any happened to be missing.

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Intrigues of a Moorish Lady.

The African women find it difficult to have any intrigues with Mahometans, because the men, being extraordinary jealous, never suffer them to go abroad. However, they find more conveniency with their slaves, whom their husbands do not so much suspect, either that they think the Christians blind, or believe that burning, which is the punishment inflicted on them when taken with Mahometan women, is sufficient to deter them from attempting any such thing.—Thus they take all possible precautions on the one hand, and none on the other, carefully avoiding the less danger, and easily fall into the greater, as will appear from the following story:

Mahomet le Maraxchy, who was one of the prime men of Sale, and the King's secretary for marine affairs when I was there, had a very beautiful daughter named *Fatma*, married to *Mahomet Abdalla Tonsy*, a wealthy inhabitant of the same town. This woman was of a very amorous disposition, and had used all her endeavours, before she was married, to entice a handsome young Gascon captain, who was her father's slave. The captive, being proof against all her allurements, and ransomed soon after, she still held on the same disposition, even after being married. It is true her husband Tonsy was to blame; for tho' good-natured and complying with every thing she required, yet he was too fond of wine and gallantry. This cast Fatma into such a fit of melancholy, that it turned to a languishing disease, which it is thought would have killed her. However, she was perfectly recovered by a French surgeon, who was slave to *Cantillo Reys*, her husband's brother-in-law, and had been sent for to her, having given good proofs of his skill. The surgeon was a handsome young man, likely to please any woman less amorous than Fatma, and therefore no wonder that she soon took fire.

He coming one day to visit her, and enquire whether she felt any remains of her distemper, she told him her obligations to him were so great for the restoring of her health, that she could requite him with nothing less than herself; adding, that her eyes had before declared her affection, and bidding him now shew himself worthy of the esteem she had for him. The captive, though he had guessed at something before, was a little surprised and at a stand, considering the danger he exposed himself to; but love prevailing above fear, he resolved to comply with Fatma, and accordingly, after many acknowledgements of the favour she did him, declared she might absolutely dispose of his person. This was sufficient to conclude the match, and from that time forward Fatma entirely devoted herself to the captive. He visited her frequently when the husband was abroad, without the least suspicion on his side, because he had a kindness for the man on account of the cure he had effected on his wife. No jealousy had perhaps entered into his head, but that some Jews, who had shops near the house, seeing the slave go in most days, acquainted him, that every time the surgeon came, a black woman stood sentinel at the street. Hereupon *Tonsy*, the next day, instead of going abroad, hid himself in a closet which was divided from his wife's chamber by a wainscot, through the crannies whereof he could see all that was done; but the black slave, who was privy to her mistress's offence, happening to hear some noise in that place, and suspecting what it might be, gave Fatma timely notice.

When the Christian captive came, Fatma, instead of caressing him as she was wont at other times, said she thanked him for his care in coming to see her, but that she feared her husband might think ill of it, and therefore he would oblige her in coming only when he was sent for: that her ob-

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obligations made her very unwilling to dismiss him in that manner; yet she could do no less for fear of disgusting a husband that was so dear to her. The captive who, by a wink she gave him, understood all the cheat, answered accordingly with the greatest respect, and went away. As soon as he was gone, Tonsy came out, and embracing his wife, begged her pardon for giving so much credit to ill tongues, as to suspect her virtue, and declared he was now fully convinced of it, and therefore the slave might come as often as she pleased without giving him the least umbrage. She pretended to be angry that he should entertain any such thoughts of her, and he adding many more endearing expressions, they were perfectly reconciled.

Singular Villany of a Spanish Renegado.

The *Alcayde* caused the Renegado to be richly clad, to mount on horseback, and to ride all about the town, and round the walls; attended by the drums, hautboys, and other music going before, and all the horse following. When healed of the circumcision, the Alcayde kept him near his own person, gave him considerable posts, and caused him to be instructed in all the principal points of his religion. When the King's taxes were gathered, he was always sent about, and got considerably, so that he grew very rich. His master died at that time when he had gathered much wealth, and not only left him his freedom, but also a fine house to live in. After his death, being entirely at his own disposal, he joined in partnership with some inhabitants of Tetuan, to build a frigate and go out a pirating. When she was fitted and the command bestowed upon him, he put to sea, and acquired much treasure and great reputation, by the many prizes he took, and the frequent descents he made in Spain. All men respected, and the prime persons in the town desired to be allied to him. When it was known that he intended to marry, several good matches were offered to him, and among the rest one with the beautifullest maiden in Tetuan, who had rejected divers good offers, being of a very haughty temper. He desired of those that mentioned her to him, that he might see her walk in the garden, being himself in the next to it, disguised like a woman, the law forbidding the seeing of her any other way. This was accordingly done, and the gardens being parted but by very thin hedges, he had a full view of her, and was highly pleased. Next he sent her a compliment by his pilot's wife, whilst he asked her of the father, who gave him a promise, provided she consented, and afterwards made her several considerable presents, till at last she sent him word it was all in vain, for she would never marry him by her own good will; and if she was forced to it, he should always have a mortal enemy by his side; and yet the pilot assured him all this was only to try his constancy.

Some time after this answer, he went out a roving towards Almeria, on the coast of the kingdom of Granada, in Spain, where he landed, and took several shepherds he found in huts by their flock, among whom there happened, unfortunately, to be two women that came the night before with their daughters, to see their husbands. Having put them all a-board, he returned home with his prize, consisting of ten persons, and immediately sent the handsomest of the two maidens to serve his mistress as a slave. All the thanks she returned was bidding the messenger tell him, that she could not believe him to be so much in love with her as he pretended, or that he was a real Mahometan, unless he gave her some undeniable proof of his sincerity, without which he must never expect to gain her favour. As soon as the renegado received this declaration, he sent the same person back to

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assure her, he was ready to perform whatsoever she should command.—"Well, said that devil of a woman, tell my lover he must never expect to enjoy me, unless he brings me his father, mother, and sisters, who I know are still living, that they may be our slaves when we are married: If he does so, he may be assured I will refuse him no satisfaction, the very next day after his return, without which he is to expect nothing from me."

Having received these commands, he fitted out his frigate, putting into her 100 of the best men of the town, and set sail four days after, taking advantage of a fog, that he might not be discovered from Ceuta, which is but 7 miles distant, and where there are always sentinels looking towards Tetuan, to observe whether any pirate comes out that they may send their galliot after them. He stood over for the coast of Spain, which he reached at night, and anchored at some distance to prevent discovery. He clothed himself, and ten more that promised to stand by him, in the Spanish habit, and landing close by the place where his father lived, took four of the men with him, leaving the other six to secure the boat. When they had travelled about half a league, he hid the four men among the rocks that were by the way that led to his father's farm, and went up to it alone. Being come to the door, he declared who he was, that they might open to him. His father, who was then a-bed, overjoyed to have his son again, whom he tenderly loved, and had continually lamented since he became a renegado, had not patience to put on his clothes, before he ran to receive and embrace him. His mother and sisters shed such tears of joy as would have mollified the most inhuman heart.—After many false embraces, the better to deceive them, and promises of amending his life for the future, he desired the father to dismiss the servants, because he had something of moment to impart.

When they were gone, he told him he had made his escape from Tetuan, with four captives in a boat, which brought several bags of gold and silver, and some bales of silk he had left to unlade, and desired they would assist to conceal them thereby, lest the King's officers or those of the Inquisition should seize them, on pretence of his being a renegado. His parents, suspecting nothing after so many expressions of repentance, agreed to follow him; the father hasting forwards with him, and leaving the mother and sisters to follow. When the renegado came to the place where his men lay concealed, he caused them to bind his father, ordering he should be carried to the boat, and murdered, if he offered to make the least noise, that might discover them; and then returned himself to bring on his mother and sisters. The father, tho' his life was in such imminent danger, yielding to his sorrow, gave full scope to his voice, rending the air with cries, which reached the ears of some shepherds that were abroad with their flocks.

It is to be observed, that in Andalusia, and some other parts of Spain, the flocks and herds of sheep, kine, goats, and swine, lie out in the open fields day and night, by reason of the temperature of the air, all the year about; and the swains that look to them make huts in the plains, where they lie at night altogether, to be the better able to defend them, either against the wolves, or robbers, as also to secure themselves from the Moors of Tetuan, who often land on those coasts. These shepherds being alarmed by the old man's cries, laid hold of their firelocks and swords, and shot towards the place whence the noise came. Soon after they heard the Moors, who were loath to kill their captain's father, dragging him along, and threatening to kill him, if

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if he continued to cry out. At first they believed them to be robbers that were stripping travellers, and having enclosed them on all sides, drew near and secured them before they could make any opposition.

The old man, overcome with joy for his deliverance, could not speak at first; but, as soon as he recovered, told them how his own son had betrayed him, and was gone back to conduct his mother and sisters to him, that they might all end their days in miserable captivity in Barbary. The shepherds, who knew him, desired he would be silent, and some of them lay down flat on the ground, whilst the others led the Moors bound to their cottages, where they left them under a guard of their fellows. It was now past midnight, when the renegado believing his father was aboard, pressed his mother and sisters to make haste, that they might remove all the booty, before it was day, but was much surprised, when a little beyond the place where he had delivered up his father, he was seized, and put himself into the same condition. Those who had conducted the Moors to their cottages returning, they went all together without any noise to the shore, where they found the other Moors lying on the sand to wait for their comrades, and believing they had now brought their prize, instead of making to their boat, they delivered themselves up to the shepherds.

Those that were in the frigate, perceiving the day drew near, and that their companions did not return, set sail for Tetuan, fearing they had miscarried. As soon as she came into the road, all men came down to the shore, believing she had made a good prize, and the music came to receive them in a triumphant manner, but when they understood what had happened, their joy was turned into sorrow, and even the cruel fair, who had occasioned the misfortune, could not but lament the loss of a man who had ventured all to gain her favour. The tide being out when the frigate came into the road, she was obliged to anchor till the flood; during that time the sentinels at Ceuta having discovered her, the galliot of that place set out and soon came up with and endeavoured to board her. The Moors defended themselves bravely for about two hours, when having lost above 30 men, they cut their cables and ran aground. The Spaniards slew many more as they got to shore, and reached some of the townsmen, who came to see the fight rather than assist them. This done the galliot returned without being able to do any more.

The shepherds, who had returned to their cottages to spend the rest of the night, as soon as it was day, carried the Moors and renegado to *Tarifa*, where they delivered them to the Inquisitors. These being only subservient to the great inquisition at *Sevil*, gave notice to the chief Inquisitor at that city, who sent a guard to conduct them to his court. The Moors that appeared to be such, and no renegadoes, as they had been suspected to be, were sent to the gallies; but the renegado was kept, in order to his conversion or punishment. That wretch continued so obstinate, that, notwithstanding his parent's tears, and the persuasions of the Inquisitors, he declared he would die a Mahometan, for the sake of one of the beautifullest ladies in *Africk*. Then he reviled his father, mother, and the Inquisitors, which obliged them to desist from all hopes of his conversion, and to condemn him to be burnt alive. Thus ended that miserable apostate. This story I had from several Spaniards, and a Frenchman called James Tesson, born at Havre de Grace, and who had lived twenty years at Tetuan, during which time all that has been said happened.

Month-

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Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severity of the weather in November last, the season has not hitherto, upon the whole, been more rigorous than our average winters. In that severe storm a Whimbrel (Scolopax Phoeopus) was found on the beach near Aberlady, apparently in a posture of repose, with the head under the wing, but frozen to death! The whimbrel, it may be remarked, resembles the Curlew or *Whaap*, but is smaller, and has the bill less bent; and it is a much less common bird. Besides the single Little Auk, or Greenland Ratch, formerly mentioned (in the December Magazine,) as having been taken at Luffness, three others were about the same time found in the neighbourhood; they were kept alive for some hours, but all of them soon spontaneously died. A small flock of them, therefore, appears to have been forced into our frith by the rigour of that snow storm.

The winter has been distinguished rather for the violence of the gales that have occurred. In the beginning of December, during a strong breeze; a Bottlenose Whale (Delphinus bidens,) twenty-one feet long, was stranded near Goulon Point, in East Lothian. The country people instantly stripped off the blubber, leaving the *krang* or carcase to those who should come after! A number of aquatic birds seem to have been wrecked on the shores of our frith by the fury of the winds and waves. Between Caroline Park to the westward and Gosford to the eastward, the following sorts were strewed along the beach: several *Scouts*, or *Marrots*, (Colymbus Troile;) Razor-bills or *Coulternebs*, (Alca Torda;) and some young Herring-Gulls, (Larus fuscus.) Several small Coal-fish appeared also to have been dashed ashore.

Jan. 2. 1808.—A good many specimens of the Cuttle-fish (Sepia Loligo,) have of late been cast ashore in different parts of the coast of the frith. Some of them have been found still in life, though in an exhausted state.—This is the *O-fish*, or *Sleeve-fish*, of our fishermen. Its numerous arms or tentacula, with bell-shaped cirrhi, render it a hideous looking creature. It is the animal which has been celebrated from antiquity for its bag of inky matter, by diffusing which in the water, it is said to be able to confound its enemies and effect its escape. It is gregarious, and when one is forced ashore in a storm, more may be expected at the recess of the next tide. It is edible, and some parts of it are said to be a dainty even to the *gulosiores*; but its appearance is certainly not prepossessing. It is more common here than the Sepia octopus, which is sometimes found in dredging for oysters in our frith; or than the Sepia officinalis, the large bone of which is occasionally cast upon our shores.

Jan. 5.—Jack-snipes (Scolopax Gallinula,) which visit our neighbourhood every winter, are at present pretty common. They are smaller than the common snipe; and they sit very close, so that they seem to allow a person almost to tread on them before they spring.

Jan. 7,—9.—The mercury in the barometer has stood at the mark *Set Fair* for these three days.

Jan. 15.—*Garvies*, (Clupea Sprattus) are taken at this season, in large quantities, in the Forth above Queensferry. They are of a larger size than the spratts of the Thames, and probably of a different species. They are seldom brought to the Edinburgh market.

Jan. 24.—In the poultry market, a pair of Scouts, or *Marrots*, and a single Spotted Diver, (Colymbus stellatus,) appeared on the stalls. They had

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had been entangled and drowned in the herring-nets in the Frith. The Spotted Diver is the *Arran Ake* of the west country.

Edinburgh, 27th Jan. 1808. } *N.*

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for February* 1808.

Wednesday, February 3d.

THE planet VENUS will be in conjunction with 1 μ *Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated to the north of the bow, in longitude $9^s..0^o..32'..32''$, and latitude $2^o..22'..24''$ North; the latitude of Venus being $2^o..3'..13''$ North; the nearest approach of their centres will be $19'..11''$, and the planet will pass to the south of the star. A few hours after this conjunction Venus will be in conjunction with 2 μ *Sagittarii*, a star of the 6th magnitude, and will pass to the south of it at the distance of 40 minutes.

Sunday, February 7th.

The planet MARS is situated in longitude $11^s..3^o..59'$, and latitude $59'$ south. His declination is $10^o..59'$ south, and the time of his southing $1^h..2'$ in the afternoon.

Monday, February 8th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present stationary in longitude $7^s..5^o..0'..42''$, and latitude 31 minutes North. His distance from the equator is $12^o..48'$ South, and he comes to the meridian at $5^h..9'$ in the morning.

On the same day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the planet Mercury will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun.

Thursday, February 11th.

The planet Saturn will be in quadrature with the Sun at 7 o'clock in the evening. His longitude is then $7^s..21^o..57'..54''$, and his latitude $2^o..17'..15''$ North. His declination is then $16^o..3'$ South, and the time of his southing $5^h..50'$ in the morning.

Saturday, February 13th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *o Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the head of the Archer, in longitude $9^s..12^o..19'..28''$, the latitude of Venus being $32'..42''$ North, and that of *o Sagittarii* $53'..36''$ North, the nearest approach of their centres will be $1^o..26'..18''$, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Sunday, February 14th.

VENUS will be in conjunction with π *Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the head of the Archer, in longitude $9^s..13^o..35'..5''$, and latitude $1^o..28'..7''$ North. The latitude of Venus being $1^o..22'..57''$, the distance of their centres at the time of conjunction will be $5'..10''$, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

The planet *Jupiter* will be in conjunction with the Sun at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in longitude $10^s..24^o..39'..28''$.

Tuesday, February 16th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with α, *or Spica Virginis*, at 25 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, February 19th.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Pisces* at 56 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A Very considerable improvement upon the Galvanic trough has been recently made by C. Wilkinson, Esq. The box is formed as usual, but with a series of wooden partitions, (instead of the

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the usual plates of metals) about half an inch distant from each other, and well covered with cement. A piece of copper wire is bent into the form of one of the plates, like the letter n inverted, with a ring at the top. A bent wire of this construction is fixed upon each plate, so that one of its extremities is fastened to the copper, and the other to the fine side of the plate. The plates therefore lie loose in the trough, and may be raised from it at the same time by passing a wire through the rings. In the common battery, a considerable part of the surface of the plates is covered by the cement, but in this improved battery, the whole surface is exposed to the action of the acid. When the trough leaks, or when the plates become unsoldered, the convenience of repairing the defect is also very great.

M. SEGUIN has discovered the following method of making the common alums equal to the Roman alums for dyeing, which is done by purifying them from a little iron. M. Seguin dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in 24 parts of water, allows it to chrystallise, and by this method obtains 14 parts of alum as pure as that of Rome, and almost as pure as that of Liege.

M. LELIEVRE has discovered a mineral in the Island of Elba. It contains more than half its weight in oxide of iron, and a little oxide of manganese, the rest is formed of silex and lime. Its chrystalline nucleus is a prism with a Rhomboidal base. It is black and opaque. Its hardness is a little inferior to that of Felspar, and its specific gravity 4 times that of distilled water. M. Lelievre has given it the name of *Jenite*, from the battle of Jena.

A machine for preventing accidents to painters and glaziers has been invented by Mr Davis. A drawing and discussion of it may be seen in the Transactions of the Society of Arts for 1806, p. 138, or in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 81, p. 31.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss, the peculiar qualities of that substance; the Means of improving it as a Soil; the Means of converting it into Manure; and the other economical purposes to which it may be made subservient. By the Rev. R. Rennie, Kilsyth. 8vo. 5s. Constable and Co.

FEW subjects connected with national improvement are more deserving of attention than that which is here treated of. All over Europe, extensive tracts of land are covered and rendered unproductive by a thick layer of this substance. Great Britain is not without its share. Supposing the proportion all over the kingdom to be the same as in Cambridgeshire, there would be upwards of twenty-millions of acres, and the proportion in Ireland would be still longer. And as it was in this part of the United Kingdom that the conversion of moss into arable was first undertaken, the subject possesses a peculiar appropriation to our national feelings.

Mr Rennie seems to have carried on very extensive researches into this subject, and to have collected a wide range of information. The view which he has given of the formation of peat moss appears to be satisfactory, and will not only be interesting to the natural historian, but even to the general reader.

The grand and fundamental source of moss seems to be from the ruins of forests. These, as is well known, had overspread a large portion of ancient Europe. Gaul, Germany, and the other northern countries, were covered almost entirely by immense and impenetrable woods. Trees sprung up naturally in the uncultivated soil; they were carefully preserved by the inhabitants as fastnesses, or as the objects and scenes of their religious adoration. The map of ancient Ger-

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Germany exhibits the appearance of one continued wood, with only a few interstices of open land. The Hercynian forest extended in length at least sixty days journey; how much farther was unknown; since no man in those days had ever reached the extremity of it.

If it be certain, however, that these extensive forests have existed, it is still more certain that they exist no longer. By far the greater part of them have perished, from the operation of various causes; and it appears to be out of their wrecks, when left to rot on the ground, that the great beds of moss have been formed.

The extent to which cultivation has been carried in Modern Europe, is evidently the grand cause which has occasioned the destruction of its woods. At the same time, it does not seem probable that trees, cut down from this motive, would give rise to moss. This would take place only in cases where the wood was left lying on the ground. Thus all trees, after a certain period, would decay by age.—A new growth, indeed, then springs up in their room; but the decayed wood is left to rot; and a succession of similar depositions would form a soft mossy soil, unable to support the weight of large trees, especially when shaken by the tempest. Accordingly, in many places two, sometimes three tier of roots are found lying perpendicularly in moss. These trees are generally in the direction opposite to that from which the reigning winds in any country proceed.

Another grand cause was the cutting down of forests. This appears to have been chiefly effected by the Romans, and to have been one of their great means of securing their conquests. It was, as it were, the demolition of the enemy's fortresses. It deprived them of the opportunity both of retreat and of ambuscade. During the short intervals of peace which they enjoyed, the legions, and sometimes the inhabitants of the tributary provinces, were actively employed in this operation. Roman coins, utensils, and remains of their works, have been discovered deep in many mosses.

The following particulars are given with regard to Scottish mosses.

Many Roman coins have been discovered in Scotland. I mention a few instances; others will occur to the reader. They ought to be recorded.

In Possil moss, near Glasgow, a leathern bag, containing above 200 silver coins of Rome were found.

In Dundaff moor, a number were discovered about forty years ago.

In Annan moss, near the Roman Causeway, an ornament of pure gold was discovered.

Many utensils, of Roman workmanship, have likewise been found in these mosses.

A Roman camp-kettle was found eight feet under a moss in the estate of Ochtertire.

In moss Flanders a similar implement was found. A Roman jug was found in Locher moss, Dumfries-shire. A pot and decanter, of Roman copper, was found in Kirkmichael parish, in the same county. Two pair of vessels, of Roman bronze, were discovered in the moss in Glenderhill in Strathaven; and in the Isle of Sky a chest of Roman arms was found under moss.

The remains of Roman works have been also found deep in these mosses. Many of these must have been executed before these mosses had a being. In the Dullatur bog some Roman altars were discovered when the great canal was dug; these are lodged in the University of Glasgow, and may still be seen. In a moss in the immediate neighbourhood of this a beautiful Roman altar dedicated to the nymphs, was found: It is still standing at Nethercroy, in the parish of Cumbernauld, near the spot from whence it was dug. In Ardennis a beautiful marble altar was found dedicated to Diana. P. 38.

It is remarkable, that scarcely any antiquities have been found belonging to any other nation except the Romans. There seems therefore no reason to doubt that many, if not most

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most of the forests of Europe, were ruined by that people.

Other causes, however, seem in particular cases to have caused the ruin of forests. Many have been consumed by fire; and here too Mr R. shrewdly suspects the Romans to have been concerned. Others have been overflowed by the sea; some even have gradually descended from mountains into the adjacent vallies. Of all these accidents Mr R. gives a considerable number of instances.

Our author seems thus to have fairly proved that decayed wood is the grand cause which originally led to the formation of mosses. But there appears also reason to believe, that moss thus formed, after being dug up, grows again, and that often with surprising rapidity. This second operation takes place even where there are no trees or ligneous plants whatever, of which therefore it must be wholly independent. It appears to be produced by aquatic plants, which grow up from pits dug in moss, provided these pits contain standing water. If the pits be either dry, or have a stream of water running through them, there is no renovation. This secondary moss is softer, lighter, and less compact than the old, but it is equally inflammable. Sometimes whole lakes are thus converted into moss; and the moss thus formed is generally in a semiliquid state; hence destructive accidents sometimes take place. The moss accumulated in a particular spot, when it finds an outlet, overflows the adjacent country, carrying with it trees and cattle, houses and inhabitants. Again these large beds, when the mosses are cut out of them, are often converted anew into lakes.

Upon the whole, the view given by Mr Rennie appears to us to be very able and satisfactory. He discovers more extensive information, and more accurate thinking, than are usually employed upon such a subject. His work is also enriched by large communications from M. de Luc, the celebrated Genoese philosopher, with whom he appears to carry on a regular correspondence. The style, with the exception of a few passages, where he aims at too high a tone, is as good as the subject seems to require.—What we chiefly object to is the rage he shews for division and subdivision. Thus at the end of every essay he gives what he calls General Conclusions, where not only a recapitulation is given of what was said before, but new matter is introduced under each head; thus forming a double series of essays on the very same subject. Not only is every chapter divided into sections, but these sections are divided into undersections, and these undersections into still more minute divisions. We object also to the quotation of his numerous authorities in the body of the work, rather than by references to the bottom of the page, which would both leave the text unencumbered, and might themselves be made more minute and precise. These faults, however, are subordinate, and do not affect the essential merits of the work. We are glad to understand that Mr R. means to prosecute these researches. He announces three other essays on the chemical properties of moss, and the changes which it undergoes. We are rather surprised to find nothing said as to the best mode of cultivating and rendering it useful; but this is perhaps reserved as the subject of subsequent essays.

II. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan: By David Irving, A.M. 8vo. 8s. Bell and Bradfute, and A. Lawrie.

THERE is no name of which Scotland is more justly proud, than that of George Buchanan. His own intrinsic merit derives additional lustre from the barbarism which surround-

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rounded him; and it is certainly very much to the honour of this country, that while other parts of Europe produced comparatively uncouth and barbarous imitations of the ancients, a Scotsman could rival the purity of the Augustan age; could write, as Mr Irving well expresses it, not only "like a diligent imitator of the ancients, but as if he himself were one of the ancients."

Such being the fame of Buchanan, it is certainly rather surprising that no biographer should have hitherto been found for him, or at least no work exclusively devoted to the illustration of his life and writings. It appears, indeed, to have been planned by several distinguished writers, particularly Dr Gilbert Stuart, and Dr Dunbar; but, from some cause or other, it was executed by neither. The task was thus reserved for Mr Irving, who, we think, has executed it in a manner which is very creditable to him. It is, indeed, one of the most learned works which we have recently met with, and displays an intimate acquaintance with the state of literature at that time, not only in Scotland, but on the continent, to which he is led by Buchanan's residences in France and Portugal.

Mr Irving seems to have been animated in his task by the most profound veneration for the subject of it. He seems completely to follow the Homeric rule of friendship, making not only the friends, but also the enemies of Buchanan, his own. We object particularly to his treatment of Mr Chalmers, whose distinguished merits towards Scots literature ought certainly to have exempted him from so rude an attack, even though a political bias may have led him to form too low an estimate of the merits of Buchanan

The leading incidents in the life of this extraordinary person being probably familiar to most of our readers, an analysis of the present work becomes unnecessary. It may be more satisfactory to them to receive, as a specimen, the following view of Buchanan's character:

Buchanan had experienced many of the vicissitudes of human life, and, in every situation, had adhered to those maxims of conduct which he deemed honourable. His integrity was stern and inflexible: what has been regarded as the least immaculate part of his character, naturally resulted from the prominent qualities of a mind which could not sufficiently accommodate itself to the frailties of mankind. The misdeeds of the ill-fated queen were, in his opinion, such as dissolved every tie by which he might once be bound: her conduct, he supposed, had not only destroyed her hereditary claims of allegiance, but had even reflected disgrace and infamy on human nature. This sentiment, whatever may be the legitimacy of its origin, was certainly entertained by Buchanan; who has accordingly vented his unbounded indignation in terms which cannot otherwise be justified. But the age in which he lived was rude and boisterous; nor did the exquisite cultivation of his mind entirely defend him from the general contagion. He was subject to the nice and irritable feelings which frequently attend exalted genius; enthusiastic in his attachment, and violent in his resentment; equally sincere in his love and in his hatred. His friends, among whom he numbered some of the most distinguished characters of that æra, regarded him with a warmth of affection which intellectual eminence cannot alone secure. Of an open and generous disposition, he displayed the enviable qualities which render domestic intercourse profitable and interesting. The general voice had awarded him a pre-eminence in literature that seemed to preclude all hopes of rivalship: but his estimate of his own attainments was uniformly consistent with perfect modesty; and no man could evince himself more willing to acknowledge genuine merit in other candidates for fame. This affability, united to the charms of a brilliant conversation, rendered his society highly acceptable to persons of the most opposite denominations. His countenance was stern and austere, but his heart soft and

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and humane. In his writings, he inculcates the principles of patriotism and benevolence; and in his commerce with the world, he did not depart from his solitary speculations. His patriotism was of that unadulterated species which flows from general philanthropy: his large soul embraced the common family of mankind, but his affections taught him, that his first regards were due to the barren land from which he derived his birth. Notwithstanding his long habituation to an academical life, his manners betrayed none of the peculiarities of a mere pedagogue. During his latter years; when his constitution was broken by complicated diseases, and his mind sick of terrestrial objects, he became negligent in his dress, and perhaps somewhat inattentive to the ceremonials of private intercourse; but his general character was that of a man conspicuous for the urbanity of his wit*. His conversation was alternately facetious and instructive. George Buchanan's wit is still proverbial among his countrymen; and a motley collection of his supposed repartees and adventures is one of the most common books in the libraries of the Scottish peasantry. His humour was however of a more dignified denomination than it is there represented; nature seemed to have intended him for the ornament and reformation of a court. The native elegance of his mind, and the splendour of his reputation, secured him the utmost respect and deference from such of his countrymen as were not separated from him by the rancour of political zeal: and although he even assumed considerable latitude in censuring the errors of exalted station, yet the dignified simplicity of his manners prevented his liberties from exciting resentment. Conscious of personal worth and of intrinsic greatness, he did not fail to assert his own privileges: mere superiority of rank was not capable of alluring him to a servile and degrading attachment; but it was equally incapable of provoking his envy or malice. In the course of his chequered life, he found himself not unfrequently exposed to the miseries of poverty; but his philosophical mind never learned to stoop to the suggestions of sordid prudence.—Although he at length enjoyed one of the great offices of the crown, and possessed other sources of emolument, yet his liberality seems to have encreased in proportion to his opulence: he purchased no estates, and had no hoards of treasure to bequeath. Of his prodigality or ostentation no evidence occurs; it is not therefore unreasonable to conclude that the principal charms of his wealth arose from its application to benevolent purposes. Of the truth of the Christian religion, and consequently of its eternal moment, his conviction seems to have been complete and uniform.—Sir James Melvil, although his political enemy, has candidly represented him as a man of piety. P. 303.

Some readers may, perhaps, complain, that Mr Irving has attended more to the collection of important information, than of amusing anecdote. This department, however, is not altogether neglected. Our limits admit only of the following instance, which includes also the account of his death.

In the month of September, (1582,) some of his learned friends, namely Andrew Melvin, James Melvin, and his own cousin Tho. Buchanan, provost of the collegiate church of Kirkhaugh, having heard that his history was in the press, and

* "Albeit, in his person, behaviour, and fashion, hee was rough-hewen, slovenly, and rude, seldome caring for a better outside than a rugge gowne girt close about him; yet his inside and conceit in poesie was most riche, and his sweetnesse and facilitie in a verse unimitably excellent," (Peacham's *Compleat Gentleman*, p. 91. edit. Lond. 1634, 4to.) "Erat austero supercilio," says David Buchanan, et toto corporis habitu (imo moribus hic noster) subagrestis; sed stylo et sermone perurbanus, quum sæpissime, vel in seriis, multo cum sale jocaretur. Denique vir quem mirari facilius, quam digne prædicare possis." (*De Scriptoribus Scotis Illustribus.* MS. in Bib. Jurid.) Both these writers seem to have expressed themselves in too unqualified terms; and their observations, as must appear in the course of these pages, could hardly apply to Buchanan in his better days.

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and the author indisposed, hastened to Edinburgh to pay him a final visit.—James, who was the nephew of Andrew Melvin, and professor of divinity at St Andrews, has in simple terms recorded the principal circumstances which occurred during their interview. Upon entering his apartment, they found the greatest genius of the age employed in the humble though benevolent task of teaching the horn-book to a young man in his service. After the usual salutations, "I perceive, Sir," said Andrew Melvin, "you are not idle." "Better this," replied Buchanan, "than stealing sheep, or sitting idle, which is as bad." He afterwards shewed them his dedication to the young king; and Melvin having perused it, remarked that it seemed in some passages obscure, and required certain words to complete the sense. "I can do nothing more," said Buchanan, "for thinking of another matter." "What is that?" rejoined Melvin.—"To die. But I leave that and many other things to your care." Melvin likewise alluded to the publication of Blackwood's answer to his treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos.*—These visitors afterwards proceeded to Arburthnot's printing office, to inspect a work which had excited such high expectation. They found the impression had proceeded as far as the passage relative to the interment of David Rizzio; and being alarmed at the unguarded boldness with which the historian had there expressed himself, they requested the printer to desist. Having returned to Buchanan's house, they found him in bed. In answer to their friendly enquiries, he informed them that he was "even going the way of welfare." His kinsman then proceeded to state their apprehensions respecting the consequence of publishing so unpalatable a story, and to suggest the probability of its inducing the king to prohibit the entire work. "Tell me, man," said Buchanan, "if I have told the truth." "Yes, Sir," replied his cousin, "I think so." "Then," rejoined the dying historian "I will abide his feud, and all his kin's. Pray to God for me, and let him direct all." And so subjoins the original narrative, "by the printing of his chronicle was ended, that most learned, wise, and godly man, ended this mortal life." P. 294.

The style of Mr Irving is, we think, rather too pompous and elevated for his subject. It wants that plainess and ease which is often requisite in biography, and seems better adapted for a more dignified subject, that of history, for example, for which he is also well qualified, by his powers of research.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

AN Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the words in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern writers; shewing their affinity to those of other languages, especially the Northern rites, customs, and institutions, in their analogy to those of other nations: to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish language. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. XXII. 5s.

Scottish, Historical, and Romantic Ballads, chiefly ancient, with explanatory Notes, and a Glossary. By John Finlay. 2 vols. small 8vo. 14s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR Scott's Poem of Marmion will appear in a few days. Its object, we understand, is not to give any particular description of the Battle of Flodden, but to delineate the adventures of Marmion, an imaginary character, as connected with that event. The aim of the Author is to connect, with an interesting *Romantic Tale*, a view of the manners of the feudal times.

A new edition in 8vo. is now printing of the Memoirs of Captain Geo. Carleton,

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Carleton, an English officer who served in the wars against France and Spain, containing an account of the Earl of Peterborough and other general Officers, Admirals, &c. This book was recommended to Dr Johnson, by Lord Elliot of Port Elliot, in the following words:—"The best account of Lord Peterborough, that I have happened to meet with, is in *Captain Carleton's Memoirs*. Carleton was descended of an officer, who had distinguished himself at the siege of Derry. He was an officer, and what was rare at that time, had some knowledge in engineering. Johnson said he had never heard of the book. Lord Elliot had a copy at Port Elliot; but, after a good deal of enquiry, procured a copy in London, and sent it to Johnson, who told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he was going to bed when it came, but was so much pleased with it, that he sat up till he read it through, and found in it such an air of truth, that he could not doubt its authenticity; adding, with a smile, in allusion to Lord Elliot's having been recently raised to the Peerage, "I did not think a young Lord could have mentioned to me a book, in the English history, that was not known to me."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Mr Henry Weber is preparing an edition of "The Battle of Floddon-Field," a Poem of the Sixteenth Century, with historical Notes, and an Appendix, containing other ancient poems relating to that event.

The same gentleman will give an edition in two volumes 8vo. of the Dramatic Works of John Ford, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes. This author was coeval with Fletcher and Massinger, and others, who succeeded Shakespeare. He imitated the latter with a success sufficient to provoke the envy of Ben Johnson, and to excite great admiration from his contemporaries. Notwithstanding their great merit, his plays have never, with the exception of two, been reprinted, and are now, for the first time, collected in a uniform edition.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE great national work of the Agricultural Surveys of the kingdom is proceeding under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, with all the dispatch that is consonant with accuracy. Mr Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire has recently appeared, and the same able observer is now engaged in the Survey of Hampshire. Dr Robertson's Survey of Inverness-shire, the Rev. Arthur Young's Survey of Sussex, and Mr Holland's Survey of Cheshire, are just finished at press, and will appear in January, completing twenty-five counties, and containing a body of agricultural, commercial, economical and statistical information relative to the United Kingdom, which is no where else to be met with.

Mr G. Dyer, is preparing for the press, a poem in four books, entitled Poetics, accompanied with Notes.

Mr Pitman, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney-school, has in the press a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the Use of the upper Forms in Schools.—The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to introduce boys to the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who, on account of their occasional indecencies, have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks on each author, will conclude the volume.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is preparing for the press, by Captain Roche, of the 17th light dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces. This work will not be strictly confined to military events, but will comprize an account of the country in every point of view, and is to be accompanied with maps, plans, &c.

Mr Bingley has nearly ready for publication two small volumes, consisting of maxims and rules of religious and moral

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moral conduct, taken from the Sacred Writings, entitled, "The Economy of a Christian Life." The passages are arranged under appropriate heads, accompanied by short explanatory notes; and the work is professedly adapted to Christians of every denomination.

A Series of Letters, by Mr J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William Bennet, in Reply to his Remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, will be published in a few weeks.

Dr Glasse, is about to publish a fifth edition of, The Magistrates' Assistant, continued to the present time; and also, a fifth edition of, The Duty of Constables.; The Duty of Overseers of the Poor; The Duty of Surveyors of the Highways.

The Biographical Index to the present House of Commons is in the press, and will be published before the meeting of Parliament. It contains, in general, an account of all the knights, burgesses and citizens; their birth, education, and connections: together with their political characters; an analysis of their speeches, and a statement of the manner in which they have voted on all great political occasions.

Mr Jones, author of a Grammar of the Greek Language, has lately devoted considerable time and attention towards compiling a Greek and English Lexicon. Having employed himself in studying the Oriental languages, he has explored the Greek roots, and his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses, and by this method reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. He will in the course of the winter publish a Dissertation on the Origin and Properties of the Greek Tongue, with Specimens of the plan pursued in the Construction of his Lexicon.

Mr Middleton's Work on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, as applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament, will shortly be published in one volume octavo.

Mr Francis Lee proposes to publish, in a regular series, Translations in Poetry and Prose of the Greek Authors on Morals, History, Chronology, Geography, and the liberal Arts and Sciences in general, with select notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, &c. This work is estimated to make twenty closely printed octavo volumes.

Miss Betham has in the press a volume of poems, which will be published in the course of next month.

Mr Douce will shortly publish a work entitled Illustrations of Shakespeare and Ancient Manners, in two volumes octavo, which will be embellished with several curious plates.

Dr Shaw has just put to press the Natural History of Birds in continuation of his general Zoology.

Mr Denovan will complete his History of British Fishes in the course of the present month.

Dr Richard Reece, will shortly publish, in one large volume royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Domestic medicine, exhibiting a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases, and a popular description of the subjects of anatomy, botany, chemistry, dietetics, pharmacy, physiology, surgery, midwifery, &c.—The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science, divested of all technical obscurities.

M. Jousselin, manufacturer of earthen ware at Nevers, has announced, in an Essay on the Improvement of the Pottery in general, a discovery of a new method of enamelling or glazing, composed of materials so cheap, that the enamel which costs the manufacturer at present 320 livres, will not amount to more than 20.

M. Lechenault, one of the naturalists who accompanied the French circumnavigator, Captain Baudin, has arrived at Paris. He has brought with him a fine collection in natural history, consisting of minerals, mammiferous and oviparous quadrupeds, serpents, birds, shells, and insects, with a magnificent *boreus siccus*, and a very rare collection of arms and instruments from India, Otaheite, Java, and other neighbouring Islands. M. Lechenault left Captain Baudin at Batavia in extreme ill health.

POETRY.

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Poetry.

Ode *for the* New Year—1808.

By Henry James Pye, Esq. P. L.

Behold yon lurid Orb, that seems
Devious thro' ether's paths to stray,
And, while with baleful light it gleams,
Appears to trace no certain way;
No influence mild, with genial force,
Waits on its desultory course;
But myriads view its streaming hair
Shed death and horror through the air,
While even Science' piercing sight,
Clear from the mists of visionary fears,
Anxious beholds th' erratic stranger's flight,
Lest mingling with the planetary spheres,
It shake the order of the mighty frame,
Destroy, with pond'rous shock, or melt, with sulph'rous flame.

Such is, alas! the dread that waits
On savage inroad's wild career,
While trembling round, the peaceful states
Survey its meteor-course with fear.
And, as th' immortal mandate guides,
And points the Comet where to stray;
So thro' the battle's crimson'tides
It points ambition's fatal way;
Submissive, both the Eternal's will perform,
As act his high behest the earthquake and the storm.

But as with ray benign and bland,
The radiant Ruler of the year
Sheds plenty on the smiling land,
Where'er his vivifying beams appear.
Now wakes the roseate bloom of Spring,
Fann'd by young Zephyr's tepid wing,
Or clothes the wide-expanding plain
With Summer's fruits and Autumn's grain;
Or gathering from the watery shores
Sources of vegetable stores,
Renews scorch'd Earth's exhausted powers
With balmy dews and gentle showers;
So, from the patriot Monarch's care,
Whose breast no dreams of conquest move,
Founding his glory on his people's love,
And proud to boast unbounded empire there,
The copious rills of Peace domestic stream,
Warm glows fair Virtue's flame, and bright Religion's beam.

O! Britain, may thy happy coast,
Tho' loud oppression rage around,
To the applauding nations boast
One shore with peace, with mercy, crown'd!
Still may thy hospitable seat
To suffering greatness yield a safe retreat;
For when the sacred Fiat of the skies
First caus'd thy sea-encircled realm to rise,
* It bade it an eternal column stand,
Sacred to want and wo from every clime and land!

PARTING.

Oh! sad is the hour, and oh! sad is each heart,
And sad is the loveliest prospect to view,
When lovers, so tender, reluctantly part,
And pensively sigh out the lengthen'd adieu.

Dear! dear is the kiss!—Ah! how dear theembrace!
Their hearts cling together in unison sweet;
What tender solicitude speaks in each face!
What impatience again to be happy—to meet.

Behold the fond couple—now part—now unite!—
Behold the fond bosom—that labours with love!
Behold the emotions that *sir'd* to delight,
Ah! see the sweet passion with anguish improve.

Yet—yet—once again—they take leave of each charm,
Time leans on his scythe—and surveys them with pain!
Then flaps his old wings; love takes the alarm:
And parting—they hope to be happy again.

G. J. H.

To the Editor.

Sir,

Inclosed I send you two poems of the immortal Burns, which have never yet appeared in print. They cannot be accounted

* Pind. Olymp. VIII. Strophe 2.

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counted any of his first-rate performances, but they contain the rough sketch of some ideas which are more happily expressed in some of his other poems; and as they appear to me too good to be allowed to perish, I send them to you, that you may insert them in your useful publication, if you think they deserve a place in it.

The first is a prayer, but it requires a commentary before it can be understood: I shall therefore attempt to be commentator. About the time at which it was composed, there resided in Mauchline a woman of bad character, who went under the name of the *Jurr*, and as she lived in the house of a constable whose name was George—she was commonly called *Geordie's Jurr*. Now it happened, that several of the young people assembled one night and rode the stang with the *Jurr*, *i. e.* placed her astride on a pole, and carried her in that posture through the town.—As they abused her a good deal, she commenced a prosecution against them, and some of them were obliged to abscond; and among those was the youth for whom the hard composed the prayer. He was a relation of the poet's, and chose his house as a lurking place. I got the prayer from himself, and he told me that Burns composed it one Sunday evening just before he took the *book*, for his mother, said he, made him always take the *book*, and faith he was *prime* at it. The picture in the first verse is by the hand of a master, and bears a strong resemblance to the original, who is a smart little fellow, and in addition to his other qualifications he sings some of Burns's songs with great taste and glee. It was from him likewise that I received the song which follows the prayer.

I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. 1808.

ADAM A——'s PRAYER.

By Burns.

GUID pity me, because I'm little,
For though I am an elf o' mettle,
And can, like ony wabster's shuttle,
Jink there or here;
Yet scarce as lang's a gude kail whittle,
I'm unco queer.

And now thou kens our wofu' case,
For *Geordie's Jurr* we're in disgrace,
Because we stang'd her through the place,
And hurt her spleuchan,
For which we dare na shew our face
Within the clauchan.

And now we're darn'd in dens and hollows
And hunted, as was William Wallace,
Wi' Constables, these blackguard fallows,
And Sogers baith;
But gude preserve us frae the gallows,
That shamefu death.

Auld grim black-bearded Geordie's sell;
O' shake him o'er the mouth o' hell,
There let him hing, and roar, and yell,
Wi' hideous din,
And if he offers to rebel,
Then heave him in.

When Death comes in wi'glimmering blink,
And tips auld druken Nanz * the wink,
May Satan gie her a— a clink
Within his yet,
And fill her up wi' brimstone drink
Red reeking het.

There's Jockie and the hav'rel Jenny †,
Some Devil seize them in a hurry,
And waft them in th' infernal wherry
Straught throw the lake,
And gie their hides a noble curry,
Wi' oil of aik.

As for the *Jurr*, poor worthless body,
She's got mischief enough already,
W' stanged hips, and buttocks bloody,
She's suffer'd sair,
But may she wintle in a woodie,
If she w—e mair.

A SONG.

AS I gaed up by yon gate end,
The day was waxing weary,
Wha did I meet, upon the way,
But pretty Peg, my dearie.

The music of her pretty foot,
On my heart it did play so,
For ay she tipp'd the sidelin's wink,
Come kiss me at your leisure.

Her air so sweet, her shape complete,
With nae proportion wanting,
The Queen of love could never move
With motion more enchanting.

Her nut-brown hair, beyond compare,
Was on her bosom straw'd so,
And love said, laughing in her looks,
Come kiss me at your leisure.

With linked hands we took the sands ‡,
Down by yon winding river;
Oh that happy hour, and shady bow'r,
Can I forget it?—Never.

The conscious sun, out o'er yon hill,
Rejoicin' clos'd the day so,
Clos'd in my arms, she murmur'd still,
Come kiss me at your leisure.

* Geordie's wife.
† Geordie's son and daughter.
‡ By the Nith at Dumfries.

HIS-

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Historical Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

IN the Magazine for Nov. 1807, page 864. we have given an account of the measures adopted by the Prince Regent relative to the British trade, in consequence of the tyrannical conduct of the French despot, and of preparations made for the departure of the Royal Family for Brazil; a project which was afterwards understood to have been relinquished. We now find that this magnanimous resolution has actually been carried into effect; and that the Royal House of Braganza, consisting of fifteen persons, embarked at Lisbon, for the Brazils, on the 29th of Nov. with seven ships of the line, five frigates, and a great number of large merchant ships.

In order to aid and to forward this great design, which is said to have been in contemplation for some months, in concert with the British Court, Sir Sidney Smith was dispatched from Portsmouth with five ships of the line, on the 10th of Nov. He arrived off Lisbon on the 27th, and on the 6th of Dec. he sent off the Confiance sloop of war for England, with the following details of this very interesting event.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, December 22.

Foreign-Office,—December 19. 1807.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 29. 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his Royal Highness and family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.

This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal.—It has been the genuine result of the system of preserving confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that, in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget, that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity; and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th inst. his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property, which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates

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gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the Court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th instant.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty; your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester on the 23d,) directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese Government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any farther step injurious to the honour or interests of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon; and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility, in renewing negociations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his Royal Highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me, that his Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the Administration of Government at Lisbon during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his passage over the bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about 46 sail in all. They passed through the British squadron; and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle, than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets, has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board the Hibernia; but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honour to enclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

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I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's Government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch; I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 21.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, were received at this office on Saturday last, by Capt. Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop the Confiance, from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus, Dec. 1. 1807.

SIR,

In a former dispatch, dated the 22d November, with a postscript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proofs, contained in the various documents, of the Portuguese Government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese Government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; and Lord Strangford agreeing with me that hostility should be met by hostility, the blockade was instituted, and the instructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by his Majesty's Government of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese Government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm and baneful influence of the enemy; I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us, of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to reconsider his decision, "to unite himself with the continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off, by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the continental powers of Europe.

In this view, Lord Strangford having received an acquiescence to the proposition which had been made by us, for his Lordship to land and confer with the Prince Regent, under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furnished his Lordship with that conveyance and security, in order that he might give to the Prince that confidence which his word of honour, as the King's Minister Plenipotentiary, united with that of a British Admiral, could not fail to inspire, towards inducing his Royal Highness to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, in perfect reliance on the King's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, and establishing his Royal Highness's Government in his ultra-marine possessions, as originally promised. I have now the heartfelt satisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realised to the utmost extent. On the morning of the 29th, the Portuguese fleet (as per annexed list) came out of the Tagus, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, and the whole of the Royal Family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful counsellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes.

This fleet, of eight sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner, with a crowd of large armed merchant ships, arranged itself under the protection of that of his Majesty, while the firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who, but the day before, were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills,) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List

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List of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th Nov. 1807.

Principe Real, of 84 guns
Rainha de Portugal, of 74 guns
Conde Henrique, of 74 guns
Meduza, of 74 guns
Alfonso de Albuquerque, of 64 guns
D. Juan de Castro, of 64 guns
Principe de Brazil, of 74 guns
Martino de Freitas, of 64 guns.

Frigates.

Minerva, of 44 guns
Golfinho, of 36 guns
Urania, of 32 guns
And one other, name not as yet known.

Brigs.

Voador, of 22 guns
Vinganea, of 20 guns
Lebre, of 22 guns,

Schooner.

Curieza, of 12 guns.

(Signed) J. J. M. Torres, Maj.-Gen.
(Copy) W. Sidney Smith.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 23 leagues west of the Tagus, Dec. 1. 1807.

Sir,

In another dispatch of this day's date, I have transmitted a list of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ult. which I received that day from the hands of the Admiral commanding it, when I went on board the Principe Real to pay my visit of respect and congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ship. I here enclose the list of those left behind. The absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama) she being under repair: Her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, sixty-four, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The Prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, his Majesty and the British nation might be supposed to dictate.

I have by signal (for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather,) directed Captain Moore, in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to stay by the body of the Portuguese fleet, and render it every assistance.

I keep the Hibernia close to the Prince's ship. I cannot as yet send the Foudroyant, Plantagenet, and Conqueror, on to Admiral Purves, according to their Lordships order of the 14th, which I trust will be the less felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither with reference to the Russians being within the Straits, before it was known they were on my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. Sidney Smith.

List of the Portuguese ships that remained in Lisbon.

S. Sebastiano of 64 guns—unserviceable without a thorough repair
Maria Prima, of 74 guns—unserviceable; ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted
Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns—under repair, and nearly ready
Princessa da Beira, of 64 guns—condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.

Frigates.

Fenix, of 48 guns—in need of thorough repair
Amazona, of 44 guns—in need of ditto
Perola, of 44 guns—in need of ditto
Tritao, of 40 guns—past repair
Veney, of 30 guns—ditto.

(Copy) W. Sidney Smith.

Hibernia at sea, lat. 37 *deg.* 47 *min. long.* 14 *deg.* 17 *min. Dec.* 6. 1807.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I succeeded in collecting the whole of the Portuguese fleet, except a brig, after the gale, and that the weather was such as to allow the necessary repairs and such distribution of supernumeraries and resources to be made as to enable Vice Admiral Don Manuel d'Acunha Sottomayor to report to me yesterday all the ships capable of performing the voyage to Rio Janeiro, except one line of battle ship, which he requested might be conducted to an English port. I meant

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meant to escort her part of the way, but she did not quit the fleet with me last night as settled; I hope, however, she may arrive safe, as she is not in a bad state, being substituted for the Martino de Freitas, which was at first destined to go to England in consequence of a fresh arrangement made yesterday, on the latter being found in the best state for the voyage of the two. I have detached Captain Moore, in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to attend the Portuguese fleet to the Brazils. I have thought it my duty, in addition to the usual order, to take the above ships under his orders, to give Captain Moore one to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him greater weight and consequence in the performance of the important and unusually delicate duties I have confided to him. I feel the most perfect reliance in that officer's judgement, ability, and zeal.

The Portuguese ships did not, after their reparation, want more provisions or slops from us than the list enclosed, which I supplied from this ship and the Conqueror.

This dispatch will be delivered by Captain Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communications by flag of truce, which it was the interest of those in power, who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct. Lord Strangford speaks of his conduct in terms of warm approbation; on this ground I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships, to whom his general merits as an officer are already well known. Having been in Lisbon without restraint during the intercourse, he is qualified to answer any questions their Lordships may wish to put to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

Memorandum.

The Diana merchant vessel, having on board about sixty British subjects, who had been detained in consequence of the embargo, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portuguese fleet, and it is supposed that she bore up for England at the commencement of the gale.

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by the Prince Regent of Portugal, before he quitted Lisbon.

Proclamation.

Having tried by all possible means to preserve the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful subjects, having exhausted my Royal Treasury, and made innumerable other sacrifices, even going so far as to shut the ports of my dominions against the subjects of my ancient and royal ally, the King of Great Britain; thus exposing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and consequently suffering the greatest losses in the collection of my Royal revenue of the Crown, I find that the troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy (to whom I had united myself on the Continent, in the hope of being no more disturbed,) are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are even on their way to this capital; and desiring to avoid the fatal consequences of a defence, which would be far more dangerous than profitable, serving only to create an effusion of blood, dreadful to humanity, and to inflame the animosity of the troops, which have entered this kingdom with the declaration and promise of not committing any the smallest hostility; and knowing also, that they are most particularly destined against my Royal person, and that my faithful subjects would be less alarmed were I absent from this kingdom, I have resolved, for the benefit of my subjects, to retreat, with the Queen my mother, and all my Royal Family, to my dominions in America, there to establish myself in the city of Rio de Janeiro until a general peace. And moreover, considering the importance of leaving the Government of these kingdoms in that good order which is for their advantage, and for that of my people (a matter which I am essentially bound to provide for,) and having duly made all the reflections presented by the occasion, I have resolved to nominate, as Governors and Regents of these kingdoms during my absence, my truly beloved cousin the Marquis de Abrantes, Francisco de Cumha de Menezes, Lieutenant-General of my forces, the Principal Castro (one of my Council and a Rigido de Justica,) Paetro de Mello Breynar,

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Breynar, also of my Council, who will act as President of my Treasury during the incapacity of Louis de Vasconcellos E. Souza (who is unable to do it at present on account of illness;) Don Francisco de Noronha, President of the board of Conscience and Religious Orders; and, in the absence of them, the Conde de Castro Mazion (Grand Huntsman,) whom I have nominated President of the Senate, with the assistance of the Secretaries thereof; the Conde de Sampayo, and in his absence, Don Miguel Perreira Forjaz; and my Attorney-General Joas Antonia Sulter de Mendonca, on account of the great confidence which I have in them, and of the experience which they possess in matters of government, being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in such a manner, as that my conscience will be clear, and that this Regency will entirely fulfil its duty, so long as it may please God that I shall be absent from this capital; administering justice with impartiality; distributing rewards and punishments according to desert. And these Regents will further take this as my pleasure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the instructions signed by me, and accompanying this decree, which they will communicate to the proper departments.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

Palace of the Adjuda, 27th Nov. 1807.

ADDITIONAL EDICTAL, OR PROCLAMATION, ISSUED BY THE PRINCE REGENT, PREVIOUS TO HIS EMBARKATION.

Instructions to which my Royal Decree of the 27th Nov. 1807, bears reference.

The Governors whom I was pleased to nominate, by my Royal Decree of this present date, to govern these kingdoms during my absence, will have the usual oaths administered to them by the Cardinal Patriarch, and will attend with all solicitude, vigilance, and activity, in the administration of justice, distributing the same impartially, and maintaining a rigorous observance of the laws of this kingdom.

They will preserve to the natives all the privileges which had been granted to them by me and my Royal Predecessors.

The plurality of votes will decide on the reports which the respective Tribunals may lay before them, regulating themselves according to the laws and customs of the kingdom.

They will direct literary professions, offices of criminal and civil judicature and revenue, according to the forms heretofore practised by me.

They will protect the persons and properties of my loyal subjects, selecting for military occupations those who may be deemed worthy thereof.

They will endeavour to preserve, to their utmost, the tranquillity of this kingdom, to provide for the troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy good quarters, and to supply them with every thing they may require, during their stay in this kingdom, averting all and every insult that may be intended, and punishing with rigour any that may occur; maintaining always the good harmony which ought to be displayed to the armies of nations with whom we find ourselves united on the Continent.

Should it by any occurrence happen, that any of the said Governors are absent, a plurality of votes will elect a successor. I trust to your honour and virtue, that my people will not suffer inconveniencies during my absence; and should it be God's will that I should return shortly to my kingdoms, that I may meet every one contented and satisfied, reigning among them that good order and tranquillity which should exist among subjects who have rendered themselves so worthy of my paternal care.

Palace of our Lady of Adjuda, on the 27th of Nov. 1807.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

The following are the principal members of the Royal Family of Portugal, who have embarked for the Brazils:—

Maria Francisca Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal and Algarva, born December 17, 1734, married her uncle, Don Pedro III. King of Portugal, who died the 25th of May, 1786.

Juan Maria Joseph Lewis, infant of Portugal, Prince Regent, born the 13th of May 1767, and married June 9, 1785.

Charlotta Joachima, Infanta of Spain, and Princess of Brazil.

Maria Ann Francisca Josephina, sister of the Queen, born Oct. 7, 1736.

Maria Francisca Benedictina, sister of the

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the Queen, born July 24. 1746; married Joseph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, who died the 10th of Sept. 1778.

The following are the children of the Prince Regent:

Don Antonio, Prince of Beira, born August 11. 1798.

Michel, &c. born Oct. 26. 1802.

Maria Theresa, born April 29, 1793.

Isabella Maria Francisca, born May 19, 1797.

Maria Francisca, born April 22, 1800.

Isabella Maria, born July 4. 1801.

There are about 4000 troops of the line on board the fleet, which transports in all from 16,000 to 18,000 of the loyal subjects of Portugal from Europe to America. All the ships are crowded, and on board the Principe Real, where are the Royal Family, there are no less than 412 persons, besides the crew. Among the noble emigrants, are the Minister of Marine, Don John D'Almeida, Don Rodrigues De Souza, and Gen. Forbes, now in his 75th year, who has been at the head of the Portuguese army for many years.

The Prince Regent carried off with him the church plate, and all the treasure, jewels, and archives, appertaining to the Government.

Lord Strangford, who is arrived in England in the Confiance sloop of war, we understand, accompanied the fleet till it had reached near to the Western Isles, and had a very quick passage home. The day on which the fleet left Lisbon was remarkably fine, and the spectacle of course was grand and affecting. It afterwards encountered a strong gale of wind, and sustained some damage, which thirty British seamen were sent on board each ship to assist in repairing. What is very extraordinary, the Queen, whose mental ailments are well known, experienced a very great improvement in her state of health, after having been a few days at sea.

The advanced guard of the French had arrived at Mafra, about twenty-five miles from Lisbon, on the 30th, and would probably reach the capital on the next day.

The following particulars are given in the French papers:—

Madrid, Dec. 8.

"The French army, under the command of General Junot, arrived on the 26th of November at Abrantes. The advanced guard had entered that city before the Portuguese government knew of the army having marched. The troops marched ten leagues a-day thro' bad roads and constant rain.

"As soon as the Prince Regent was informed of the proximity of the French troops, intrigues were set at work on all sides, and the Prince resolved to embark on board the ships with his treasures, and every thing most precious. On the 30th of November, the advanced guard of the French troops arrived at Lisbon, and on the 1st, the anniversary of the day on which the House of Braganza rose against the Spaniards, and hoisted its standard against theirs, on that same day the Braganza flag was replaced by that of the French. To this singular circumstance, which the Portuguese superstition did not fail to remark, was added another—a horrible earthquake was felt six hours before; but the moment the French flag was hoisted, the tempest ceased, and the weather became serene!

"The six Portuguese ships of the line, laden with women, children, furniture, &c. without water, badly provisioned, set sail, some say for the Brazils, but probably for England.

"There was a moment of fear; a great city like Lisbon has more risk to run in such moments, from revolution on the part of the populace, than on the part of the enemy.—But a French battalion arrived in time to establish order.

"The success of this expedition, remarkable for the extraordinary promptitude of the march of the troops, and the activity of the General in Chief, has placed in the hands of the French six frigates, twelve brigs, four sail of the line, several on the stocks, and an arsenal well stocked with timber and iron.

"All the English property, whether moveable or immoveable, has been put under sequestration."

General Junot's proclamation, upon entering Lisbon, states in substance, that the French army entered that city to save the Prince and the country from the influence of England; but that the Prince, so respectable for his virtues, has suffered himself to be guided by the advice of some bad persons about him, and has thrown himself into the arms of his enemies; that these persons insinuated apprehensions for his personal safety; his subjects have been considered

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as nothing, and their interests have been sacrificed to the cowardice of some courtiers.—" Inhabitants of Lisbon," adds the General in Chief, " remain quiet in your houses; neither fear my army nor myself: we are only terrible to our enemies and to the wicked. The Great Napoleon, my master, has sent me to protect you—I will protect you."

" General Delaborde has been appointed Commandant of Lisbon, and of all the troops in that city.

" We hoped that the Prince, knowing at length what were the real interests of his kingdom, was preparing to accede to the grand confederacy of Europe; but all these demonstrations were only so many *ruses* to gain time. And what use has he made of this time? He has deserted the throne which he might have rendered free. The result of his wise manœuvres is to ensure himself, till fresh incidents happen, the post of Viceroy or Governor of an English Colony. His conduct has proved the necessity of the expedition to Portugal. The expedition of the English will soon convince him of their gratitude. But Europe sees with joy, that an alliance, which unites the two most powerful Sovereigns of Europe, could never be cemented at a more critical moment. This compact alone can guarantee it from the incessant aggressions of a maritime despotism, whose surest and richest spoils are always the wrecks of the thrones it pretends to protect."

SPAIN.

Prince of Asturias.

According to authentic information from Spain, the following are the questions put to the Prince of Asturias by the Commission appointed for his examination, upon the discovery of the *reported* conspiracy at Madrid, together with the answers of his Royal Highness. Those questions and answers preceded his Royal Highness's liberation; and the document from which we have extracted them contained also the articles which are afterwards alluded to. From the whole, we derive ample confirmation of the opinion we expressed upon the subject of this conspiracy, when the first intelligence respecting it reached this country:—

First Question—What motive had your Royal Highness to conspire against the life of the King your father?

Answer—I am struck with horror and amazement at hearing the question; and I only answer, that I am a Christian, and I fear God.

Second Question—What means the countersign that your Royal Highness carried upon you, secreted in the lining of your coat—for what purpose was it, and who gave it you?

Answer—I am unacquainted with the meaning of the countersign, and I declare it was the first time I put on that dress. Those who stitched it can answer this charge.

Third Question—What motive has your Royal Highness for carrying on a correspondence with the Emperor of the French, and to what end did you carry it on?

Answer—The correspondence I have had with the Emperor of the French is, entire and unaltered, in my possession, and ready to be put into the hands of the King, my father; for it contains nothing offensive to his Royal Person.

Fourth Question—What motive had your Royal Highness for having constantly four horses saddled, and in readiness, indicating appearances of a flight?

Answer—Certainly I had given this order, with a view of putting myself at the head of the French army, from whence I professed to make manifest to my father what I had never done, namely, every thing relative to the mal-administration and mis-government of the Prince of the Peace, and the state of decline in which he has placed the kingdom.

Then follows the two letters from the Prince of Asturias, to the King and Queen, dated Nov. 5.—already published.

Then the Royal Decree which accompanied the two letters, to be circulated throughout the nation, for the alleviation and comfort of the people, who had been alarmed and afflicted by the King's first decree.

The following is a copy of a letter handed about at Madrid, purporting to be addressed by Bonaparte to the Prince of Asturias. Whether it was written to that Prince previous or subsequent to the discovery of the conspiracy, cannot be precisely ascertained, as no date has appeared on the copy:—

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"BELOVED PRINCE,

"Receive from the hand of the Count of Haro, the sword which the interest of my empire, the honour of the Spaniards, and the opinion of your excellent accomplishments, require to be made over to the Chief of the troops destined to revenge our arms for the repeated grievances with which our enemies have thought proper to outrage them. *One day you will govern the people you now fly to conquer,* and France will have in you a friend to distinguish among its neighbours, to concur with us, suppressing in their origin, and chastising those that may be disposed to promote discord. I have therefore thought proper to command General Junot to make known to the army, that your sacred person, placed at its head, represents mine, and that of your father, my dear ally. I am proud in promising myself, that, by these means, that friendship which I so much value will be encreased. NAPOLEON.

Emperor of the French, &c.

After the Prince of Asturias had been set at liberty, the Prince of the Peace called on his Royal Highness to make his apology for not having paid his respects on the Prince's Saint's day (the same as birth-day with us;) he was very coldly received by the Prince, who scarcely returned his salute; and a Lord in waiting, who, it seems, was a Grandee of Spain, on Godoy's expressing something like dissatisfaction thereat, called him a hypocritical scoundrel; asked him, how he could dare to present himself before the Prince of Spain, after the infamous part he had acted, in conveying the papers which were the cause of his Royal Highness's arrest into his closet; accused him of ingratitude to the Royal Family, which had raised him from the dust, in return for which he was aiming at destroying his Sovereign;—as a preliminary step towards it, he was endeavouring to divide the family by dissensions; said, he was a traitor to his country, a villain unfit to live, and that to rid the world of such a monster were a meritorious action.

The day following this adventure, the Prince of the Peace was arrested, and a commission issued to investigate the circumstances here detailed; and it was publicly said at Madrid, that in case the act of conveying the papers into the Prince's closet should be proved against Godoy, he would be treated with the greatest rigour.

The Prince of Asturias is declared Generalissimo of the Spanish forces, and a French guard of 10,000 men had entered Madrid to defend his person.

ITALY.

Milan, Nov. 30.

The Emperor having left Fountainbleau on the 17th, accompanied by Murat Duke of Berg, arrived here on the 21st.—His Majesty was met by the Senate, and the following decrees were issued the same day.

By the first, a Senate is appointed.—The second increases the number of Counsellors in the Section of the Legislative Body in the Council of State. The third adds fifteen Dignitaries, fifty Commanders, and 300 Knights, to the number of Members of the Order of the Iron Crown fixed by the statute creating that order.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE.

We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, decree as follows:—

ART. I. We adopt for our son, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, Arch-chancellor of State of our Empire of France, and Viceroy of our Kingdom of Italy.

II. The crown of Italy shall be, after us, and in default of our children and male legitimate descendants, hereditary in the person of Prince Eugene, and his direct legitimate descendants, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

III. In the default of our sons, and male descendants, and the sons and male descendants of Prince Eugene, the crown of Italy shall devolve to the son and nearest relate of such of the Princes of our blood as shall then reign in France.

IV. Prince Eugene, our son, shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption.

V. The right which our adoption gives him shall never, in any case, authorise him or his descendants to urge any pretensions to the Crown of France, the succession to which is invariably fixed. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

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A decree of the 20th confers upon Prince Eugene Napoleon, the title of Prince of Venice.

Another decree confers upon "our well-beloved grand-daughter, Princess Josephine, as a mark of our satisfaction to our good city of Bologna," the title of Princess of Bologna.

Another decree declares the Chancellor Melzi, Duke of Lodi.

After the above decrees had been read, the Emperor made the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN—Possidenti, Dotti, and Commercianti, I see you with pleasure about my throne.

"Returned after three years absence, I am pleased at remarking the progress which my people have made—but how many things remain to be done to efface the faults of our forefathers, and to render you worthy of the destiny I am preparing for you.

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to particular cities, paved the way for the loss of all your rights. The country was disinherited of its rank and its dignity; that country which in more distant ages had carried so far its arms and the eclat of its virtues. I will make my glory consist in regaining that eclat and those virtues.

"Citizens of Italy—I have done much for you; I will do much more.—But on your side, united in heart as you are in interest with my people of France, consider them as elder brothers. Always behold the source of our prosperity, the guarantee of our institutions, and that of our independence, in the union of the Iron Crown with that of my Imperial Crown."

Bonaparte left Milan on the 26th of November, and arrived at Venice on the 30th. On the 1st of December, he was present at the launching of a frigate in the arsenal, and on the 2d he viewed from the balcony of the palace, a grand regatta, or boat-race, on the great canal. We are told there were great rejoicings and splendid illuminations on this occasion. On the 3d, Joseph King of Naples arrived, and met his Imperial brother. We hear no more of this journey to Italy, but that Napoleon arrived suddenly and unexpectedly at St Cloud, on the 27th of December.—The reason is not explained.

KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA.

On the 15th December, the new King of Westphalia issued the following address to his subjects:

"We Jerome Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of Westphalia, French Prince, &c. to our good and faithful subjects, and inhabitants of our kingdom of Westphalia, greeting:—

"Westphalians! Divine Providence has pointed this æra in order to re-unite your scattered provinces under one august institution, together with neighbouring families, though strangers to each other.

"I come to occupy this throne, prepared by victory, raised by the assent of the greatest powers of Europe, founded on a title no less sacred, by your real interest.

"Too long has your country suffered from the pretensions of families and the intrigues of cabinets: You were exposed to all the calamities of wars, and you were excluded from all the benefits of peace. Some of your towns only reaped the barren honour of annexing their names to treaties, in which nothing was overlooked but the well-being of the people who inhabited them.

"How widely different are the results of the wars stirred up against the august Head of my House! It is for nations that Napoleon has conquered; and each of the treaties he has concluded is a step farther towards the end proposed by his mighty genius, of giving to entire nations a political existence, governments and laws dictated by wisdom, the establishment to each of them of a country, and the dereliction hereafter of none in that deplorable nullity, in which they were equally unable either to steer clear of war, or to avail themselves of peace.

"Westphalians!—Such was the issue of the battle of Marengo, of Austerlitz, of Jena; such now is the result of the memorable treaty of Tilsit. On that day you obtained the first of blessings, a country.—Far be now removed from your recollection those scattered dominations, the last results of the feudal system, which prepared a master for each city—these different interests are now to form but one. Your master now is the law—your protector the Monarch, who is to cause it to be respect-

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ed: Henceforth you shall have no other.

Westphalians!—You have got a constitution adapted to your own manners, and to your interests; it is the fruit of the meditations of a great man, and of the experience of a great nation: its principles are in unison with the present state of the civilization of Europe, and are big with prospects of improvement, which will far overbalance the sacrifices which this new order of things may impose upon some of you. You must, therefore, attach yourselves to it with confidence, since upon it rests your liberty and your prosperity.

"In ascending the throne, I contracted the obligation of making you happy; I will be faithful to it. The equality of the mode of religion shall be maintained, and property assured and guaranteed. Thus shall there be established between me and my people, an alliance of wishes and of interests, that shall never change. Westphalians! your Sovereign henceforth relies on your fidelity and inviolable attachment.

"Given at our Royal Palace of Cassel, the 15th Dec. 1807, and the first of our reign.

(Signed) "JEROME NAPOLEON.

HOLLAND.

Utrecht, Nov. 24.

His Majesty having left his Palace, formerly called the Groot Poushnizen, and taken up his residence provisionally in that called the Huis Van Amerougen, near the Witte-Vrouwe Gate, the Legislative Body waited on him yesterday at noon, and had a solemn audience in the new Palace.

At eleven o'clock the Members assembled at the Provincial Mansion House, and about twelve proceeded in grand costume, to his Majesty's Palace.

Being conducted into the presence of the King, the President of the Legislative Body addressed his Majesty in the following terms;—

"SIRE,

"The Legislative Body summoned to our Majesty's presence hastens to fulfil the first, and at the same time the most pleasing of its duties, in presenting to your Majesty their respectful homage, and also the assurances of their attachment, and of the zeal with which its Members hope to co-operate in the beneficial plans of your Majesty for the happiness and prosperity of your people. Sentiments, Sire, which, were it possible, would be still increased by flattering expressions which your Minister has communicated to us in your name. May Providence prosper all the designs of your Majesty, may it bless your cares and efforts, and also the person and house of your Majesty; may it give us peace, so necessary for the well being and tranquillity of mankind, and of this country in particular; then shall we, under the glorious sway of your Majesty, see those bright days return, which a thick cloud has overcast for so many years.

"These, Sire, are the fervent and honest wishes of this Assembly, and of him who has the honour to address you."

To this address his Majesty made the following reply:—

"*Gentlemen*,

"I meet you again with pleasure. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the important posts of Deputies to the Legislative Body filled with men like you, whom I know, whom I esteem, and who unite my approbation with the choice of their fellow-citizens. I shall always account it a satisfaction to make you participators in the little good which can be accomplished, or rather in shunning the evils which may be avoided; for in difficult circumstances, the latter mode of expression is more becoming than the former. I shall also, with pleasure, in all extraordinary cases, place my reliance on your decisions.

"My Minister for Domestic Affairs shall appear among you on Thursday next. He will give you an account of the situation of affairs—of what has already been done in accomplishment of the measures adopted in the former year, and of those which must yet be had recourse to. You will see, that notwithstanding the peace upon the Continent, our situation is yet extremely difficult; but still we may finally hope, that, by a general peace, we may reach the end of our miseries. I rely upon, and shall always with confident expectation rely upon the sentiments which you have testified for me."

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Utrecht, Dec. 3.

When the Minister for Domestic Affairs communicated to the Legislative Body the message of the King, relative to the situation of affairs of the kingdom, his Excellency at the same time made the following speech to the Assembly:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"In obedience to the commands of the King, I appear among this Assembly, and at the same time communicate the message of his Majesty, containing an account of the situation of the affairs of the kingdom as well as that which has been accomplished of the measures adopted in the preceding year, as that which must be adopted for the ensuing year. The contents of this message will discover to you, Gentlemen, as well the importance of the objects which the King means to submit to the consideration of this Assembly, as the necessity that you should unanimously co-operate in his Majesty's great designs for the well-being and prosperity of his subjects, by the wisdom and prudence of your resolves.

"His Majesty having authorised me to enter upon a more extensive explanation of some points, and particularly of those relating to the interral situation of the kingdom, I must beg your attention to what I have farther to state.

"Since your last meeting, great events have taken place; events which furnish ample matter for speculation to the attentive observer. The hero who constitutes the glory and the safety of France, and is the admiration of mankind, and the terror of his enemies has ended a campaign, to which there is nothing equal in the annals of mankind, for military skill, rapidity of execution, and complete success, by an illustrious peace, the peace of Tilsit, which has for ever changed the state of the Continent, and given it a new aspect. I will chiefly direct your attention to this circumstance of good fortune, that it has fallen to the lot of this country, amidst such events, to enjoy profound tranquillity. We have not ceased to enjoy many of the blessings of peace during the war, when whole districts in other countries have been laid waste by the inevitable consequences which attend their becoming the seat of war. Our towns are not dispeopled, our fields are not laid waste, the sound of war and its hideous aspects are —thanks to the protection of Divine Providence, and to the incredible success of the arms of Napoleon the Great,) far removed from our frontiers. Every man, under the established course of the laws, by the introduction of our present constitution, can enjoy the possession of his property, and gather the fruits of his own industry. Though scarcity, an unavoidable consequence of all-devouring war, was felt among us, yet there has not been experienced any want of the necessaries, nay even of the comforts of life."

He next proceeded to notice the epidemical disorder which had lately manifested itself in Holland, and stated the measures which were adopted for arresting its progress, and securing the health of the inhabitants. He also took notice of the late storms and losses at sea; and, alluding to the injuries sustained by the dykes, pointed out the necessity of taking measures to preserve those works that form the security of a country which has been conquered from the ocean by the art and industry of man. He detailed at length what has been already done by order of the Government for the maintenance of the dykes. In the next place, he took a view of the state of religion in Holland. He observed, that all opinions remained under the protection of the laws in the free and equal exercise of their worship. The state of education was the next topic to which he called the attention of the Assembly, and he briefly stated the measures adopted for the improvement of the public schools, and extending instruction to all ranks. He then proceeded to notice the state of commerce in the following terms:—

"The war, Gentlemen, it would be in vain to dissemble, has produced a long and melancholy stagnation of our foreign trade, which has always, with justice, been considered as the source of all the prosperity of Holland. We feel, in common with other nations, the weight of the burdens of that war, of the effects of which, in other respects, we have remained free. We have, however, no reason to fear that this interruption of our commercial relations will deaden the spirit and enterprize of a people who are particularly formed for trade. All that is necessary to guard against in this respect, will, without doubt, be observed by them. They will adopt the best course that circumstances can permit; and we may flatter ourselves to see commerce rise again from her ashes, our merchantmen covering every sea, our markets filled with all kinds of merchandise, as soon as peace shall have brought about that fortunate result, which the penetration, as well as the power and inclination of the hero of this age, guarantees to our country.

"The rigid laws (for their existence must also be acknowledged) respecting the communication with England, and the pro-

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prohibition of the importation of all goods from that kingdom, completely destroyed our trade. But who does not perceive that these regulations are necessary—not merely for preventing all deceptions as to the introduction of prohibited merchandise—not merely to secure the faithful execution of measures of general advantage, but also to compel the enemy to accept a peace founded on a suitable and solid basis? What well disposed Dutchman would not be consoled for the pressure of a temporary evil, by the happy prospect of future advantages so great and durable?"—The Minister next took notice of the state of the manufactures, which are confessed to have suffered; but he observed, that the inventions in machinery of other nations had been introduced, and in some instances improved, which he thought afforded reason to hope, that, after peace, the Dutch manufactures would emulate those of other nations. He pointed out the attention paid by the King to the arts and manufactures, and to agriculture. Among the objects of this last kind, to which he called the attention of the Assembly, were the cultivation of the waste lands, and the improvement of the race of horses, oxen, and sheep. He next dwelt on the necessity of improving the condition of the poor, and stated, that the Government was busily occupied with that important object. The misery of the times having rendered this work indispensable, a commission had been appointed for the express purpose of inquiring into the state of mendicants in the country, and of taking measures to alleviate it. After a long eulogium on the character of the King, on his attention to every branch of the public administration, and attachment to the interests of the country, the Speaker proceeded thus:—

"The maritime war still continues, and yet England has hitherto refused to listen to proposals for peace. With regard to a general peace, which is as necessary for mankind as it must be the object of their ardent wish, great efforts must still be made to obtain it. True to our duties, and convinced of the commanding pressure of our present situation, we must submit to new sacrifices, in the hope and confidence that our commerce and navigation shall at last be delivered from that yoke which has so long oppressed them, and that the freedom of the seas, for which our forefathers shed so much blood, shall be again restored.

"The situation of affairs, the efforts and sacrifices to be made, must necessarily occasion an increase of the sums which will be required for the service of the present year."—He then briefly alluded to the state of the finances, and the deficit of the present year, and refers them, for farther information, to the King's message, as containing a statement of the finances, and of the amount of the deficit above the revenue. Among the means of improving the finances, he mentions the plan of a sinking fund for paying off the national debt. After mentioning several less important inferior regulations, he then concludes—"These, Gentlemen, are the principal subjects which are made known to you in the message of his Majesty, and which afford you a new opportunity to prove, by your deliberations and resolves, your wonted zeal and ability, in co-operation with the King, to promote designs that are useful to the country."

Utrecht, Dec. 5.

On the 25th of November the following decree was adopted by his Majesty:—

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, and Constable of France, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art 1. There shall be a First President of the Council of State.

2. His functions shall consist in presiding over the Council of State in our absence; and also, on all occasions wherever our Ministers may be assembled together among themselves, but only in pursuance of our commands.

3. He shall take rank directly as our Minister, and shall have the rank of Minister.

4. His salary shall be double that of the Counsellors of State.

5. He shall give in his reports directly to ourselves.

Given at Utrecht, the 25th Nov. 1807. and 2d year of our reign

(Signed) LOUIS.

ENGLAND.

His Britannic Majesty has issued the following Counter Declaration, in reply to that of the Emperor of Russia, inserted in the Magazine of December last. It is said to be the composition of Mr Canning, the Secretary of State, and vindicates the conduct of his Majesty, in all the points to which it alludes, with great strength of argument, and acuteness of reasoning.

Declaration.

The declaration issued at St Petersburgh, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had

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had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit.—But his Majesty had entertained the hope that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles, which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St Petersburgh since the peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity, or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted, but not destroyed.

The declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and of Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the councils of the Cabinet of St Petersburgh; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon, as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute, in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent.—But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coast of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally—a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret, that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ, for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tlisit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance, in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained, and none in which

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which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention.—It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern, to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint, which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France, which it is asserted that his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment, which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the treaty in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed, not four months before, to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and of his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's Ambassador at St Petersburgh,) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary, there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial ally,) and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negotiations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remant of the Prussian Monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian Monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate, and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government; it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But, while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France, is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction

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tion for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But until the Russian declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's Ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St Petersburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic Sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British Government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained, however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the north: and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic Sea, from Dantzick to Lubeck.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Majesty conceive, that in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interest, but those of his Imperial ally.

But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negotiations with other powers.—It never will be endured by his Majesty, that any Government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain,

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Em-

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Empress Catherine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity, than by Russia herself, in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain: And against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to support the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require. Satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, December, 18. 1807.

Naval Intelligence.

Capture of Madeira.

Downing-Street, Jan. 23. 1808.

Captain Murphy, of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major of his Majesty's forces at Madeira, has arrived at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a dispatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major General Beresford, dated Madeira, Dec. 29. 1807.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major General Beresford to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchale, Dec. 29. 1807.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the island of Madeira on the 24th inst. to his Majesty's arms.

Jan. 1808.

We had, previously to the ships coming to an anchor, sent to the Governor to surrender the island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorised to make, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th regiments encamped, with their field-pieces, a little to the west of the town. In regard to unanimity and cordial co-operation, it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.—I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.

I have the honour to enclose the articles of capitulation which have been agreed upon. Capt. Murphy of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, will be the bearer, and communicate any further particulars your Lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his Majesty's gracious consideration.

Terms of Capitulation for the Island of Madeira and its Dependencies, agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, Pedro Fagundes Bacelar d'Antas e Menzes, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and by Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Beresford, on the part of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. I. That, on signing of the present treaty, the island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said Majesty, with all the rights and privileges, and jurisdictions which heretofore belonged to the Crown of Portugal.

II. That it is agreed the said island shall be evacuated and redelivered to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or, to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.

III.

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III. For the present, the arms and ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British Commanders.

IV. Public property shall be respected, and redelivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances, with the island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the island, reserving the use of all such property, and the revenues of the island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose, all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the Commissaries respectively appointed for that object.

V. All private property on the island of Madeira, belonging to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, to be respected.

VI. The free exercise of religious worship to be maintained, and protected as at present established.

VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of their civil constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered.

Done at the palace of St Lorenzo, Funchale, Madeira, 26th Dec. 1807.

Pedro Fagundes Bacelar D'Antas E Menezes, O Governador e Capitao-General da Ilha da Madeira.

Sam. Hood, Rear-Admiral, K. B.
W. C. Beresford, Major-General.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this office from Rear-Ad. Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. &c. addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, Funchale Bay, Madeira, 29th December, 1807.

Extract of a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. &c. dated Centaur, Funchale Bay, Madeira, 29th December 1807.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the island of Madeira has surrendered to his Majesty's forces confided to the command of Major-General Beresford and myself.

The squadron (Centaur, York, Captain, Intrepid, Africaine, Shannon, Alceste, and Success,) and transports, arrived on the 23d, off the island of Porto Santo, and off this bay on the forenoon of the 24th; and though the ships were rather baffled by the light winds under the land, on entering the bay, every ship was anchored conformable to my wishes; and being placed within a cable's length of the forts, and the army ready to disembark, the troops were immediately allowed to land, and take possession of the principal forts. Next day we met the Governor at the Palace of St Lorenzo, and arranged the articles of capitulation, which were signed on the 26th, in the presence of the civil and military officers of the island.

As Major General Beresford will give all other particulars relative to the island to his Majesty's Secretary of State, I shall only add, from the cordial good understanding that has subsisted between us, as well as between the whole of the army and navy, had there been a resistance, every thing we could have desired was to have been expected from both services.

I have to express my entire satisfaction of the Captains, officers, and men, of his Majesty's ships on this service; and send my first Lieutenant, George Henderson, with this dispatch. He is a very excellent officer, and I must refer their Lordships to him for any further information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' notice.

From the following letter from an officer on service at Madeira, it will be seen that it was not expected that the conquest would have been so easy:—

"We arrived in this (Funchale) bay on the 24th of December, in 17 days from Cork. The orders which we received before we made the land, prepared us to expect a determined resistance, and we were for several days on the *qui vive*, receiving ammunition, scaling ladders, &c. from the ships of war. Our force consisted of four regiments and two companies of artillery. The disposition for the attack was bold. We were to have landed immediately in front of the town, on the beach, with a line of fortified wall in our front, the whole length of the place, with several bat-

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batteries along it. The troops to have landed were the light companies formed into a battalion, the 25th regment, and the greater part of the buffs. The other two regiments, the 11th and 63d, were to have landed as the second division. There were particular gates pointed out to each battalion to force, and if they failed in forcing them, with the assistance of the artillery, were to fix their ladders, and scale the wall, which is about 18 feet high; and I am convinced that we should soon have been in possession of the place, although not without considerable loss: we all indeed expected warm work. We made the land, close before daylight, on the morning of the 24th, the ships of war all prepared for action; and as the day broke, Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, led into the bay, the other ships of war and frigates following, and then the transports;—the light infantry ships were to have pushed in first.—We were all, in short, eagerly looking for the boats, and for the signal to land, and expecting the batteries to open on the ships, but behold, when close in with the town, all was quiet, not a shot was fired from the batteries—a dead silence reigned throughout. The interval of suspence was most unpleasant. The ships of war at length came to an anchor in their places opposite the batteries, and we were also ordered to come to an anchor, when we observed a flag of truce come off from the shore to the Admiral, when a capitulation was arranged. The Portuguese believed our force to be greater than it was, but they were no doubt taken by surprise. They expected an attack about a month ago, and were better prepared for it. The troops of the line in the place are 800, and the militia of the island, they say, may be assembled to the amount of 6000.

In consequence of the war with Russia, orders have been issued from the Admiralty for all Russian officers which have been employed in our service to quit it. On Saturday Jan. 14. seven young Russian gentlemen who were employed as midshipmen in our navy, were conveyed from Harwich on board the Auckland packet, Capt. Dean, on their return to Russia.

The Russian frigate and transport, detained at Spithead, with the specie and other valuable cargoes on board, have been condemned as lawful prizes.

The Stately and Nassau men of war, and Lynx frigate, sailed from Yarmouth on Monday Jan. 11. for Gottenburgh, with seventy-four casks of dollars, about 100,000l, being a remittance to the King of Sweden.

We are happy to say that Lord Hutchinson and Colonel Eustace have arrived in safety, from Petersburgh, in the Bellette sloop of war. Lord G. L. Gower and suite, Mr Garlike, Sir S. Shairp, &c. are also arrived in the Proserpine frigate. The Apollo, with Lord Gower's baggage, is also arrived. She was taken by the Danes, and afterwards by a French privateer, but by both suffered to depart. The Frenchman, however, helped himself to a carriage and two valuable pictures belonging to his Lordship.

The Salcette frigate, of 38 guns, having on board Lord William Bentinck, late Governor of Madras, (who is succeeded by William Petrie, Esq.) is arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.—The Salcette was built at Bombay, and launched in March last, and is a most beautiful vessel. She had a remarkably quick passage, having left Madras on the 29th of September.

Admiral Murray, with the Polyphemus and Africa, and the transports from Corke, is arrived at Portsmouth. The Champion transport, arrived from Buenos Ayres, has brought home the hostages left by General Whitelocke, 200 men of the 71st regiment, and artillery, and 50 seamen and marines.

A squadron under Captain Halkett, which sailed with sealed orders, has joined Sir Sydney Smith, who was left on the 28th Dec. off the Tagus, all well, with 10 sail of the line.

Our trade with the Brazils is to continue precisely on the same footing, in respect to duties, articles prohibited, &c. as that which we carried on with Portugal, until a new treaty is concluded. To prevent excessive speculation, no licences will at present be granted but to vessels sailing with convoy, and which take their clearances for Santa Catherina, which is upwards of 150 leagues from Rio Janeiro.

Of the transports that continue to be taken up, many are believed to be for the East Indies, to bring home hemp.

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The East India Company have engaged with Government for the culture and sale of 20,000 tons of hemp for three years, to be brought home in ships especially fitted and prepared for the purpose.

A very valuable ship from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, detained by a Guernsey privateer, was wrecked near Ballinskellix, on Thursday, Jan. 7. Eight of the crew, attempting to escape in the boat, were drowned. The remainder, 20 in number, were saved by clinging to the masts and rigging.

Another dreadful gale came on on Thursday and Friday, January 14. and 15. and a great deal of damage was sustained among the shipping in the Downs. At Deal, on Friday, the tremendous sea threatened the destruction of the town. The foundations of many houses next the sea were undermined, store-houses were swept away with their contents, and the ground tier of the dwelling-houses filled with water. The sea, during the tempest, made a considerable breach between Sandown Castle and the battery No. I. which inundated the chambers, and forced such a torrent of water into the lower streets of Deal, that the cellars were completely filled, and property to a large amount totally destroyed. In a row of houses adjoining to Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep, that boats were obliged to be got down, and the miserable inhabitants taken out of their houses from the chamber windows. Several quays in the Beach-street, which had braved the fury of the elements for a series of years, have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.

At Margate, there was one of the dreadfullest gales ever known. All the bathing-rooms were washed down but Wood's. The Parade is likewise washed down, and a great part of the pier; a number of vessels destroyed. The whole damage is estimated at 25,000l. or more.

At Sheerness, the tide flowed to a very unusual height, and being the top of the springs, by its irresistible force, inundated all the level for many miles, by forcing down the barrier walls. The whole level, indeed, to the extent of 700 or 800 acres, is entirely under water, and it must be many months before it can be all got off; the loss, therefore, to the land-owners is incalculable. An immense number of fine large masts were floated from the King's stores on the marshes. A vast number of cattle and sheep, and other property, have been lost on the level.

During the dreadful gale of wind, there arrived off Cowes, a large fleet of transports from Ireland, those late from Buenos Ayres, under convoy of a gun-brig, which, together with ten sail of the transports, and an American ship, were drove ashore between Cowes and Yarmouth. The gun-brig, with three sail of the transports and the American ship, got safely off, and it is hoped the others will be got off without material damage.

Lloyd's books are filled with accounts of vessels damaged, but of few, if any, totally lost.

The Peggy, Inch, of Douglas, Isle of Man, is lost in Poevash Bay, near Castletown, with all on board, eight in number. The Elizabeth, Rae, from Quebec for Liverpool, was lost on the 28th Dec. near Church Rocks, Stromness—crew and passengers saved, and it is hoped a considerable part of the cargo may be recovered. The ship is gone to pieces.

On the 1st of January, a vessel, brig-rigged, was seen near the point of Gairloch, at anchor, where she continued, with moderate weather, the next and following days, but was discovered on the 4th to have been cast upon the point; of the crew, consisting of eight persons, three appear to have been drowned, and one was discovered dead in swampy ground, having been unable to reach any house. One of those drowned, and the man found in the swamp, appear to be foreigners. The vessel, from the reports of the country people, had come from Malta or Gibraltar, and was bound for Liverpool.

On Friday, Jan. 8. about 30 persons were lost in crossing from Youghall to the county of Waterford. The superintendant of the ferry refused putting them over, in consequence of the darkness of the night, and badness of the weather, which induced them to hire a private boat, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrance on his part not to make the attempt; however, they persevered, and unfortunately perished.

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Scottish Chronicle.

Faculty of Advocates.

New Bill, *touching the* Administration *of* Justice *in* Scotland.

On Wed. Dec. 23. the Faculty of Advocates met to consider the bill lately introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland.

The following Members of Faculty were present—

Robert Blair, Dean of Faculty.

John Pringle	Thomas Thomson
Andrew Ramsay	D. Boyle (Sol. Gen.)
Adam Ogilvy	Francis Jeffrey
John Graham	Hon. G. Abercromby
Edward Maccormick	James Skene
George Buchan	George Ross
Sir Henry Hay Macdougall	James Reddie
	Rob. Davidson jun.
James Paterson	William Murray
Robert Craigie	Patrick Walker
John Anstruther	Da. Munro Binning
George Stewart	Sir Tho. Kirkpatrick
David Hume	Lewis H. Ferrier
Archibald Colquhoun (Lord Advocate)	Arch. Bell
	Wm. Fraser Tytler
R. Hodshon Cay	J. Henry Mackenzie
Sir James Suttie	Adam Duff
Alexander Moir	John H. Forbes
James Drummond	Alex. Macconochie
James Wolfe Murray	Alexander Copland
Wm. Maxwell Morison	James Keay
	John A. Murray
James Clerk	Wm. Boswell
Henry Glassford	Henry Cockburn
John Burnet	Archibald Douglas
William Elliott	Alexander Lang
John Patison	Andrew Clephane
Sir Ja. Montgomery	Norman Hill
Sir Alex. Muir Mackenzie	William Macdonald
	James Forrest
John Connell	Thomas Miller
Robert Hamilton	Patrick Small
Alexander Irving	Patrick Millar
Jas. Stewart Oliphant	Wm. R. Robinson
Jn. Buchan Hepburn	Colin Mackenzie
Gilbert Hutcheson	John Inglis
Robert Davidson	James Harrowar
William Erskine	James Campbell
Archibald Campbell	Robert Græme
David Douglass	John Miller
David Monypenny	Simon Fraser
James Fergusson	Wm. Horne
George Joseph Bell	John Dunlop
Burnett Bruce	James Wilson
Walter Scott	Peter Fothringham
James Gordon, jun.	John Riddel
James Glassford	George Tait

The Dean stated, that this meeting was called in consequence of a letter he had received from several members, which he desired might be read. It was accordingly read by the clerk as follows:

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 25. 1807.

"Sir,

"We request that you will call a meeting of the Members of the Faculty, for the purpose of considering a bill lately brought into the House of Lords, entitled, "An act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching appeals to the House of Lords."

"We do not presume to suggest any particular day for that purpose, as we have no farther wish, with regard to it, than that it should take place upon whatever day will be most convenient for you, and at such distance of time as will give the Members of the Faculty full opportunity to bestow that attention on the subject which its importance calls for.

(Signed) William Erskine.
George Jos. Bell
Tho. Thomson.
Henry Cockburn.
J. Henry M'Kenzie.
F. Jeffrey.
John A. Murray."

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr Jeffrey, and seconded by Mr John Murray:

That it is the opinion of this meeting,

1*st*, That the Court of Session ought to be divided into two Chambers or divisions, of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as proposed in the bill.

2*d*, That it ought to be provided in the bill, that the Judges in each chamber shall sit daily in the Inner-house, for dispatch of business, during the time of Session.

3*d*, That the requisite alterations in the constitution of the Court of Session, and in the modes and forms of administering justice in Scotland, ought, as far as possible, to be made by the direct legislative authority of Parliament; and that no power or authority, of a legislative

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lative kind, ought to be delegated to the Court itself, unless carefully limited to such rules of procedure as are subordinate and technical.

4th, That the appointment of a Royal Commission, with powers to enquire into matters tending to the better administration of justice in Scotland, whose proceedings shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, is a measure highly expedient in itself, and sanctioned by former practice.

5th, That the Commissioners who shall be so appointed, ought to be instructed to report to Parliament as to the number of Judges who are to officiate in the Outer-house and Bill chamber, and as to the other matters which it is proposed in the bill shall be committed to the Court itself; provided, however, that the Court shall be impowered to regulate all the said matters by acts of sederunt, until a statute shall be passed upon the report of the Commissioners.

6th, That there are some general points, which it would be expedient to fix, in the first instance, by the direct authority of the Legislature, leaving to the Commissioners only to report upon the form and manner in which they should be carried into execution.

7th, That, upon this principle, it ought to be declared by act of Parliament, that the introduction of jury-trial, in certain civil cases, would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland; and the Commission should report in what cases, and in what manner and form, it appears to them that it could be most usefully established.

8th, That it ought to be declared, in like manner, that the present form of process, which sanctions long-written statements and arguments, all of which enter on the record, is productive of great inconvenience, and ought to be altered; and that the Commission should be directed to report on the most adviseable means of remedying this evil.

9th, That the unlimited power of single Judges, to review their own interlocutury judgements, is productive of many inconveniencies; and that the Commission be directed to consider in what manner these inconveniencies may be removed.

10th, That the mode, as now practised, of taking proofs by commission, is productive of many inconveniencies; and that the Commission be directed to consider in what manner these inconveniencies may be removed.

11th, That the Commission be farther directed to make inquiry into the proceedings in the Bill Chamber and inferior Courts, and to report in what manner these may be improved.

12th, That the whole matters to be thus investigated, being clearly connected with each other, ought to be referred to the consideration of one and the same set of Commissioners; and that they should be directed to make their report within six months from the end of the session of Parliament in which the bill is passed.

13th, That the bill, with the alterations suggested in the preceding resolutions, will materially improve the administration of justice in Scotland.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Faculty, with the exception of the seventh, in which it is proposed to be declared by act of Parliament, that the introduction of jury trial, in certain civil cases, would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland. This resolution was, however, adopted by a great majority.

Mr William Erskine then moved the thanks of the Faculty to the Lord Chancellor Eldon, for the attention he has given to the improvement of the law of Scotland, and that a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to his Lordship by the Dean; which motion was seconded by Mr David Hume, and was carried unanimously.

The following letter was sent by the Hon. Henry Erskine, with the approbation of a very great number of respectable Members of the Faculty, to the Lord Advocate, giving his and their reasons for not attending the above meeting:—

Prince's Street, December 21. 1807.

My Lord,

As I do not mean to attend the Meeting of the Faculty, which has been called for Wednesday next, to take into consideration the new bill, lately brought

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brought into the House of Lords, for regulating the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and as many of those gentlemen who approved of Lord Grenville's bill are also to be absent, I think it proper to inform your Lordship of our reason for not taking part in the business.

After the plan of reform brought into Parliament by Lord Grenville had been almost a year before the public, and after its detailed provisions had been maturely considered by the Members of our Body, they assembled from all quarters of Scotland, at the end of last winter session, for the purpose of giving their opinions upon the subject. Several days were wholly employed in discussing the measure, by the most full and respectable Meetings of the Faculty that ever were held; and the result was, that in most of its material provisions, Lord Grenville's bill was approved of.

The bill which has been lately introduced, is totally different, and its provisions are founded upon principles directly opposite to, and utterly inconsistent with those of Lord Grenville's bill. Besides, I have seen a number of resolutions, drawn up and circulated by some of the Members, adverse to the principles of both bills: These, we understand, are intended to be moved in the course of the deliberations on the new bill; and it has been openly avowed, that the principles, of which the Faculty have already approved, are to be reviewed and reconsidered, in order to prevail upon them to express opinions contrary to those principles. Such being the declared object of the proposed Meeting, a renewed debate on questions already so deliberately decided, would be unavoidable. I cannot, therefore, admit the propriety of holding such a Meeting, and think it fit to avoid a fruitless discussion.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,
HENRY ERSKINE.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The following is the answer sent by the Lord Advocate, to the Hon. Henry Erskine, upon the receipt of the above letter:—

"*George Street, Dec.* 25. 1807.

"DEAR SIR,

"I received your letter at a late hour on the 21st, informing me that you, and many of those Gentlemen who approved of Lord Grenville's bill, were not to attend the meeting of the Faculty of Advocates to be held on the 23d, for the purpose of considering the bill brought into the House of Lords, by Lord Eldon, relative to the Administration of Justice in Scotland. Convinced that the Lord Chancellor is desirous of receiving information from every quarter, I regret the resolution announced in your letter; and it is peculiarly unfortunate that, owing to your absence from all the meetings of Faculty, in which the late measures connected with the Courts of Justice in Scotland were discussed, they have been deprived of the advantage of learning the views and sentiments entertained by a professional man of your eminence and talents.

The bill introduced by Lord Grenville, the provisions of which could not be anticipated from the perusal of those resolutions which you term his plan of reform, and which announce certain alterations, in which the forms and principles of the law of Scotland were to be adhered to as much as possible, and the true meaning and spirit of the Articles of Union were invariably to be maintained, was read for the first time, in the House of Lords, on the 16th of February 1807; it was put into the hands of the Members of Faculty on the 24th, and the meeting for considering it was heldon the 28th of that month. You will, therefore, judge whether all the Members of Faculty, not then in Edinburgh, could have had it in their power to attend, and whether there was not very little time given, even to those on the spot, necessarily much occupied with professional business at that period of the Session, to peruse and consider proposed legislative enactments of such magnitude and importance.

"Lord Eldon's bill was ordered to be printed, by the House of Lords, in August 1807. Copies of it were afterwards transmitted to the Judges, the Dean of Faculty, and other professional men; and likewise to the Conveners, and Sheriffs of Counties, and to the Magistrates of Royal Burghs. After the Court of Session met in November, a num-

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number of copies were delivered to the librarian, for the use of the Members of Faculty, and a letter was transmitted, on the 25th of that month, to the Dean, requesting him to call a meeting, for the purpose of considering that measure, to which their attention had been so carefully directed.

"Notwithstanding the non-attendance of members, to whom I am informed printed copies of the letter to me had been transmitted by you prior to the meeting on the 23d, and notwithstanding the absence of others who approve of Lord Eldon's bill, there were present at that meeting, and there concurred in the resolutions then adopted, a greater number of the Faculty, than did concur in any of the resolutions which you describe as approbatory of the material provisions in Lord Grenville's bill. Unquestionably the two bills are in some respects founded upon principles opposite to, and inconsistent with one another. My opinion as an individual is, that the first of these measures would have terminated in the destruction of the law of Scotland, though not intended to produce that effect, but that the second would preserve our law, and improve the administration of justice. The resolutions adopted on the 23d are certainly adverse to several important principles of Lord Grenville's bill; but they, with equal precision, sanction those of the bill introduced by Lord Eldon; at the same time, they suggest useful information for carrying those general principles into practical effect, such as the professional experience of the members of Faculty enabled them to supply.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. Colquhoun."

The Hon. Henry Erskine, of Ammondel, Prince's Street.

Glasgow Public Meeting.

In consequence of previous notice given by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, there was held, on Thursday, Jan. 7. in the Town Hall there, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of merchants and manufacturers ever assembled in that city.

His Lordship having taken the Chair, stated, that he had called the meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of expressing to his Majesty, at this important crisis, their firm determination to support, by every means in their power, his just rights, and the interests of the British empire. He then read the letter, requesting him to call the meeting, which was signed by about 40 respectable inhabitants; and stated, that he very much approved of the measure, because, if ever there was a time for unanimity and exertion to strengthen the hands of Government, the present was that time.

After which Mr Black, the Dean of Guild, rose, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—

"My Lord Provost,

"The requisition for calling us together was truly so candid and explicit in itself, that very little more need be said upon the subject. It must at once have satisfied every person who read it or heard of it, what were the views and intentions of the gentlemen who made the requisition to your Lordship. I shall, therefore, only add, that in my mind, such an address is both necessary and proper.

"It will require no argument, I am sure, to convince every gentleman present, that we live in the most eventful period that ever the civilized world saw. But I will not take up your time to detail the mournful events which we have lived to see. They have been too momentous, and are too recent, not to be well known to us all. But I wish to draw the attention of gentlemen to the result of all these unparalleled transactions. The result has been, I am sorry to say, the unbounded success of an unprincipled Usurper, and our inveterate foe, who, in consequence of these successes, is now ruling over the whole Continent of Europe with a rod of iron—and who is using all his uncontrouled force, not only to dictate rigid prohibitions against our trade in every quarter, but to compel all the Continental Powers, many of whom have been long our allies, to combine against us in the war.

"Standing alone, it behoves us the more especially to be true to ourselves. It is expected that every man in Great Britain shall do his duty. It becomes us all, under such trying circumstances, and at such an important crisis, to rally round the Throne of our beloved Sovereign, and to assure him, that, be our pri-

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him, that, be our privations ever so severe, or ever so long, we will support him at all times, by every means in our power, in his just rights, and for the interests of the British empire.

"Glasgow now stands high in the scale of the empire. Its consequence is felt and well known. It has always been esteemed for its loyalty. It has been heretofore attentively listened to in all such expressions, and it will be listened to again. With great propriety, therefore, may this address be now transmitted to his Majesty, by a city which has so much at stake, and whose example, on that account, may be frankly followed by others.

"But I will detain your Lordship no longer, excepting just to read the resolution that is now proposed.

"RESOLVED,

"That it will be proper, in this Meeting, at this important and momentous crisis, when the unbounded ambition of our enemy calls forth all the energies of his Government, and of his people, to address his Majesty, and to assure him of our firm determination to support, at all times, and by every means in our power, his just rights, and the interests of the British Empire;—and to state to him at the same time, that, although we must be supposed to feel the effects of his adversary's exertions against the Commerce and Manufactures of the Country, yet we have no interests but what are identified with the dignity of his Crown, and the independence of these Kingdoms:—And further, that we are fully satisfied it is only by persevering in prompt, wise, and vigorous measures, that we are to hope for the attainment of our wishes—a safe, honourable, and lasting Peace."

Mr James Hopkirk then addressed the meeting, in nearly the following words:—

"MY LORD PROVOST,

"My sentiments accord so much with those which have been so well expressed by the Gentleman who has moved the resolution, that little is required for me to say upon this occasion. We stand in a situation in which this country was never placed, since our existence as a nation. We have read in ancient times, that a barbarian, more fierce and crafty than the rest, has overturned, like a torrent, every thing that opposed him, and by fire and sword, has extended his sway over the nations around him. But it remained for our days to have seen an obscure individual, and a foreigner, by fraud and violence, seating himself on the throne of one of the most powerful Monarchies of Europe; converting the most polished and civilized nation into an armed multitude, ready to submit to every deprivation, to forego every comfort, and to sacrifice even life itself to serve the purposes of his insatiable ambition, and to extend the iron hand of his despotism over the whole of Europe.

"Because we have hitherto kept out of his grasp, and have arrested his progress to universal empire, he has sworn eternal enmity against us, has threatened our utter ruin, and begun to carry his threats into execution, by shutting nearly every port, and raising up enemies to us, from one end of the Continent to the other. Our situation therefore is awful and impressive, and cannot be viewed without wonder and astonishment; but I hope there is no man who now hears me who looks upon it with fear and dismay. No; "the selfsame sun which shines thus upon him, looks not louring upon us.

"If it has pleased Providence, for wise purposes which we are unable to fathom, to raise this man to an unexampled pitch of power and greatness, and to preserve his life through every difficulty and danger,—have not we too been wonderfully protected from his grasp, and raised to a height of power hitherto unknown in the annals of our country? Have our shores yet been polluted with blood? Has our navy been swallowed up by the waves, or scattered by the winds? On the contrary, do not our fleets now ride triumphant from the farther shores of Hindostan, to the most distant boundary of the Atlantic Ocean? Has not that same Providence raised up for our defence a Nelson, and numberless others, given them wisdom to plan, and knowledge to direct the British thunder against the foe, till they have nearly swept their ships from the face of the ocean?—Has not the same power nerved the arm, and fired the breast of our hardy seamen and soldiers with courage, made them ready to despise every danger, and brave even death itself, in defence of their King and country;

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try?—Why then should we be afraid? Let us persevere in the contest with firmness and resolution, and I trust we may yet be the means of relieving suffering Europe from the bondage in which she is enthralled, and of restoring that permanent peace which we all desire: meantime it is our duty to be prepared for every event. If the enemy should dare to set foot on our shores, let us be ready to meet him even in the shock of battle, and let us firmly resolve either to fall in the contest, or to return victorious, rather than to live slaves, and be witnesses to the ruin of our families and the desolation of our country. But it may not be the fate of any, or but few of us here present, to be called to the field; we have therefore, as men and citizens, other duties to perform. Let us bear, without repining, the deprivations which may yet be in store for us. Let us submit, without murmuring, to the burthens which it may be necessary to lay upon us, for the salvation of the state. Let each of us, when required, be ready to sacrifice his time, and exercise such talents as have been bestowed upon him, for the general welfare; and let us, without regarding whether this or that set of men rule the helm of affairs, be united in one mind, setting shoulder to shoulder, and foot to foot, striving for the victory; and we shall surely overcome the foe, and preserve that independence derived from our ancestors, and will transmit that fair inheritance to our children, without which, in my mind, life is not worth the preserving. At this eventful period, Britain requires all her sons to do their duty; and he that swerves from it is false to his King, and unworthy of his country. It would be a waste of words for me to occupy the time of this meeting longer, as I trust we are all of one mind; with pleasure, therefore, I second the motion."

A Committee being appointed to draw up the Address, they retired, and produced one in terms of the Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to; and the same was directed to be signed by the Lord Provost, in name of the Meeting, and to be transmitted to Lord Hawkesbury, to be presented to his Majesty.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday Dec. 14. came on the trial of John Duncan, Exciseman at Glenluce, accused of murder or culpable homicide, by stabbing James Melvien, farmer in Float, on the military road between Glenluce and Newton-Stewart, on the 4th of August last.—It appeared that the deceased was driving two carts laden with smuggled salt, when he was stopt by the officers near Glenluce, and a scuffle ensued, in which Melvien was accidentally, but mortally wounded by a cutlass in Duncan's hand. The Jury retired to the Robing Room, and brought in their verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner *Not Guilty*; when after a few words from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

Tuesday Dec. 22. came on the trial of James Biggs, for murder or culpable homicide.—The libel states, that, on the 17th of August last, while the prisoner was driving a chaise westward through the Grassmarket, instead of directing his horses with the caution requisite on such occasions, he run them, or the chaise, against John Anderson, servant to Messrs Hotchkiss and Lamont, brewers in Edinburgh, and he, having been thrown down, was so much bruised that he expired in eight or ten days. The Jury, who retired to the Robing Room, in about half an hour returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel *Not Guilty*; upon which he was dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

Monday Jan. 4. came on the trial of Robert Dow, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for theft.—He pleaded guilty; and the Jury having inclosed in the Robing Room, in about half an hour returned into Court with a verdict all in one voice finding the pannel guilty, in consequence of his judicial confession. He was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for life.

Tuesday Jan. 5. came on before this Court, the trial of Barbara Malcolm, accused of administering poison to her daughter Margaret Sutherland, an infant of 18 months old, on the 8th of December last, of which she died in a few hours. The Pannel pled *Not Guilty*.

A number of witnesses were examined,

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ed, from whose evidence it appeared, That the pannel, between two and three years ago, was a servant in the New Town, where she formed a connection with one Sutherland, a soldier in the Inverness-shire militia, to whom she had the above child. After her recovery, she put her child to nurse, and hired herself as a nurse to a family in the south side of the town. Finding that she was unable to support the child and herself properly, she went twice to Musselburgh in the course of last June, to see if the father of the child would give her any assistance, which he refused to do. From that period her temper, which was described to be very mild, underwent a material alteration. She did not appear to be the same person as formerly. On Sunday the 6th December, she visited her child, then residing with Adam Gordon, Lady Lawson's Wynd, Portsburgh. It had a sore mouth with the cold. Next day she bought some oil of vitriol from an apothecary's shop, which was put into a small vial.—On the forenoon of Tuesday the 8th December, she again visited the child, carrying her mistress's child along with her. Both Gordon and his wife were in the house at the time. She gave her mistress's child to Gordon to hold, and took her own on her knee. Mrs Gordon went out on an errand, and her husband walked about with the child he had taken, paying little or no attention to the pannel and her daughter. In a short time he heard the child scream out violently, when he asked her what she was doing to the child? She answered, that she was only giving it some raw sugar; but it afterwards appeared that it was at that time she had poured the oil of vitriol down its throat. Gordon was not satisfied. He insisted to know what the child had got; when the pannel put a piece of sugar into his hand, and said it was only a part of that she had given it. Mrs Gordon soon after came in, when the pannel gave her some money to get honey for the child; and, while she was out for it, the pannel went away with her mistress's child, leaving her daughter in great agony, which increased during the forenoon. About two o'clock, a medical gentleman was sent for, who gave the child some medicine, which had no effect. She languished in excruciating torment till between five and six in the evening, when she died. In the course of the afternoon Gordon went in search of the pannel, whom he brought to his house, and endeavoured, along with some neighbours, to make her tell what she had given her daughter; she still insisted it was nothing but sugar.—On the death of the child, she was taken to the watchhouse of the bounds by the police officers, and then she said she had given her daughter some sugar of lead. Next day she was committed to prison, and on the 10th she emitted a declaration before the Sheriff, in which she confessed she had given her daughter the oil of vitriol she had bought the day before.

That the child died of strong poison, was clearly proved by the medical gentlemen who were examined, two of whom had opened the body after its death. The cloaths she wore were also produced in Court, and were burnt in several places by the stuff she had vomited.

The evidence was summed up by the Lord Advocate for the Crown, and by Mr J. Murray for the pannel. After a very able and candid charge by the Lord Justice Clerk, the Jury retired to the robing-room (the Court having agreed to sit till they had made out their verdict,) and in a short time returned into Court with their verdict, finding, all in one voice, the pannel *guilty* of the crime libelled.

The Court then sentenced her to be hanged at the west end of the Tolbooth, on Wednesday the 10th of February next, and her body to be given to Drs Monro, for public dissection.

In passing sentence, the Lord Justice Clerk addressed the unhappy prisoner, in one of the most able, eloquent and impressive speeches we ever heard on a similar occasion.

Thursday, Jan. 7. came on the trial of Daniel M'Pherson, James Graham, and Donald M'Callum, soldiers belonging to the Argyllshire militia, indicted for the murder of John Simpson, a negro drummer of the 29th foot, at Aberdeen, on the 3d of September last. The pannels pled not guilty, but on account of the absence of a witness, further proceedings were delayed till Monday, when the Court, after admitting the witness to which the objection had been made

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made on account of inadmissibility, reserving the credibility of his evidence to the Jury, proceeded with the trial. The indictment charged, that the prisoners did, upon the night of the 3d of September last, forcibly break into the house possessed by Margaret Creek, residenter in Castlehill of Aberdeen, and did then, and within the said house, or upon the street near to it, barbarously, wickedly, and feloniously beat the said John Simpson with stones, and stab him with bayonets in diverse parts of his head and body; in consequence of the wounds thereby inflicted, he, the said John Simpson, was murdered by the prisoners, or one or other of them. At five o'clock at night the Jury were enclosed, and ordered to return their verdict on Wednesday, when the Jury accordingly returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the libel *Not proven*. After an excellent address from the Lord Justice Clerk, the prisoners were dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

On the 28th Nov. Peter Macdougall, *alias* MacLaggan, convicted at the Circuit Court of Justiciary, held at Inverary in September last, of the murder of Mary Stewart, his late wife, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th Nov. but afterwards respited by his Majesty for 14 days, was executed at Inverary, pursuant to the said sentence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Jan.* 19.

A case was brought at the instance of the Crown against an auctioneer, for an evasion of the auction-tax. At a public sale, a few shares of stock were sold by auction, upon which the duty was offered; but it was admitted that a much greater number of shares were subscribed in another room, regulated by the public sale, upon which the duty was refused. This the Lord Chief Baron, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court here, as well as the uniform practice in England, declared to be contrary to the law. Accordingly the Jury found for the Crown.

COURT MARTIAL.—GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office,
Edin. Jan. 7. 1808.

At a General Court Martial, held in Edinburgh Castle, on the 28th of December, 1807, whereof Colonel the Earl of Dalkeith, of the Dumfriesshire regiment of Militia, was President, for the trial of Andrew Williamson, Private Soldier of the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia, upon the following charge:

For having deserted from the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia, on or about the 11th of November last.

OPINION AND SENTENCE.

The Court having maturely deliberated on the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, and the whole proceedings, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge, in breach of the articles of war; and therefore sentence him to be transported as a felon, for seven years, and at the expiration of that time to be at the disposal of his Majesty, for service as a soldier in any of his Majesty's forces at home or abroad, for life or otherwise, as his Majesty shall think fit.

Lieut.-General Viscount Cathcart, Commander of the Forces, approves of the proceedings and sentence of the above General Court Martial; and in publishing the same to the army in North Britain, his Lordship is sorry to add, that he finds it necessary to declare his determination, to carry into effect, with the utmost rigour, every punishment awarded for the crime of desertion, especially when aggravated by the swindling practices of taking bounty as volunteers for the express purpose of deserting.

This order to be read at the head of each corps of the regular and militia forces in North Britain, and entered in their regimental orderly books.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Cathcart,
Commander of the Forces,
ALEX. MACKAY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

LORD NELSON.—The Column to the Memory of Lord Nelson, at Glasgow, is completed; and an eminent Sculptor has undertaken to execute the Statue of that illustrious Statesman, Mr Pitt.—Glasgow has thus had the honour of being the first City that contracted for a Statue of Mr Pitt, and erected a Column to the memory of Lord Nelson.—The Committee which superintended the erection of the Column to Lord Nelson, have been for some time engaged in procuring appropriate inscriptions and devices for its pedestal. The following has been presented:

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TO
NELSON,
The Scourge of *France*,
The Avenger of his Country and of *Europe*,
Who, wielding the Naval Thunders of the
EMPIRE,
Pour'd Destruction on the terrified Foe
At the blazing Shores
of
ABOUKIR,
COPENHAGEN,
AND
TRAFALGAR.
Cover'd with Glory and Renown,
In the Hour of Victory,
THE HERO FELL,
Imbalm'd with the Tears, and Entomb'd in
the Hearts of
THE BRITISH PEOPLE.
To perpetuate to distant Ages,
The Deeds and the Memory
Of this Gallant
SEAMAN,
And to stimulate Posterity to emulate his
Actions,
THE CITIZENS OF GLASGOW
Erected this Column,
A. D. 1807.

BIRTHS.

May 15. On board the Bering East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs Roxburgh, a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Malta, Mrs Somerville, wife of William Somerville, Esq. D. I. H. a son.

Sept. 24. At London, the Lady of David Maxwell, Esq. of the Guards, younger of Cardoness, a son.

26. At Newbottle Abbey, the Countess of Ancram, a daughter.

25. At the house of the Countess Dowager of Galloway, in London, the Lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, of a still born child.

—. At Portumna Castle, in Ireland, the Countess of Clanricarde, a daughter.

—. At Broomfield, Surry, the Lady of W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. a son.

25. At Kensington Lane, Newington, the Lady of Mr Wylde, two girls and a boy.

28. At Ashley Park, Surrey, the Lady of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. a son and heir.

—. At Worthing, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Cumming, of the 11th Light Dragoons, a daughter.

—. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

Oct. 3. At Minto, the Hon. Mrs Elliot, a son.

3. At Callendar House, the Lady of W. Forbes of Callendar, Esq. a son.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Kerr of Chatto, a

4. At London, the Hon. Mrs Buchanan, a daughter.

4. At Alva, Mrs Johnstone of Alva, a daughter.

6. At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Mrs Clephane, wife of Col. Clephane, M. P. a son.

6. The Lady of Charles Granville Stuart Menteath of Closeburn, Esq. a son.

13. At Kerfield, the Lady of Major Dunmore, a son.

15. At Rasay, Mrs M'Leod of Rasay, a son.

18. Mrs Park, of Ancrumwoodhead, a daughter.

20. At Dalhousie Castle, the Countess of Dalhousie, a son.

22. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Colonel Lauriston, a daughter,

23. At ditto, Mrs Skene of Rubislaw, a son.

23. At the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, Anglesea, Lady Caroline Capel, a son.

24. At London, Lady Foley, a daughter. Her Ladyship is sister to the Duke of Leinster.

26. At Old Aberdeen, the Lady of Col. Arthur Forbes, a daughter.

26. At Lansbridge House, Bath, the Lady of C. H. Fraser, Esq. a son.

31. At Crailing House, the Lady of Jas. Paton, Esq. a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of Dr James Hamilton, a daughter.

—. At Eccles, the Lady of John Maitland, Esq. of Eccles, a daughter.

Nov. 1. At London, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Goldie, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, a son.

1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell Hamilton of Dalserf, a son.

3. At ditto, the Lady of Arch. M'Nab, Esq. a daughter.

4. At Dalkeith House, Lady Caroline Douglas, a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. a son.

—. Mrs Cunningham of Cairncurran, a son.

7. Lady Colquhoun of Luss, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Admiral Duddingston, a daughter.

8. At Logie, the Lady of Colonel Kinloch of Kilrie, a son.

23. At Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the Lady of John Peter Grant, Esq. of Rothiemurchus, a son.

25. At London, the Lady of Sir William Fraser, Bart. a daughter, being her sixteenth child.

26. A tradesman's wife in Banff, of three sons, but they all died a few hours after birth.

27. At Airds House, the Lady of Sir John

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John Campbell of Ardnamurchan, Bart. a son and heir.

Nov. 29. At Dreghorn, Mrs Trotter, a son,

At Fountington, Sussex, the Lady of Sir James Duff, a daughter.

The Lady of Brigade Major Vernon Graham, a son.

Dec. 1. At Dorrator, near Falkirk, the Lady of James Brown, Esq. a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Parker of the Olympic Circus, a son,

3. At ditto, Mrs Dennistoun, younger of Colgrain, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Carlyle Bell, a daughter.

7. At ditto, the Hon. Mrs Capt. Hunter, a son.

8. At Letham, the Lady of John Buchan Hepburn of Letham, Esq. a son.

9. At Dee Bank, Mrs Anderson, a son.

11. At Cluny, the Lady of Col. Macpherson, a son.

16. At Eslemont House, Mrs Gordon of Hallhead, a daughter.

17. At his house, Leith Walk, Mrs Allen, wife of Samuel Allen, Esq. Royal Navy, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce of Symbister, a son.

21. At Barrock House, Caithness, the Lady of John Sinclair of Barrock, Esq. a son. He was baptized, William Henry Charles James Fox Erskine.

23. At Coolhurst, Sussex, the Countess of Galloway, a son.

24. At Leith, Mrs Ker, wife of Mr Wm. Ker, merchant, Liverpool, a son.

30. At Delvine House, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a daughter.

Jan. 3. Mrs Duff of Muirtown, a daughter.

4. At Freeland House, the Hon. Mrs Hoare, a daughter.

4. At Knowle, Sussex, the Lady of Col. Beatson, Governor of St Helena, a daughter.

5. At his house in Downing street, London, the Lady of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, a daughter.

7. At Sundrum, the Lady of John Hamilton, Esq. younger of Sundrum, a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 7. At Vizagapatam, Madras, Thomas Scott Jackson, Esq. only son of the late Thomas Scott Jackson, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

April 27. At Prince of Wales's Island, James Heriot, Esq. acting surgeon of that settlement.

Aug. 20. At Kingston, Jamaica, David Innes, Esq. naval officer.

21. At Zante, Captain Robert Smith, of the brigantine Harmony of Aberdeen. He arrived at Zante in perfect health, and, while on shore upon business, caught a malignant fever, which cut him off, after a very short illness, in the 42d year of his age.

Sept. 19. At Trinidad, John Stuart, Esq. of Nickerie, Surinam, eldest son of the late Mr William Stuart, Kirk of Forgue.

At Nassau, New Providence, Charles Findlay, Esq.

Oct. 7. At Scarpow in Shetland, Mrs Ross, sen. of Scarpow, in the 67th year of her age. She was greatly beloved for her charitable and humane disposition, and is justly regretted.

17. At Holm Castle, Westmoreland, Jamaica, William Dunbar, Esq of Holm Castle, fourth son of the late Alexander Dunbar, Esq. of Boath,

27. At Lansquinet, Trelawney parish, Jamaica, aged 22, Mr Adam Hay, youngest son of the deceased John Hay, Esq. late at Braco, Banffshire.

At Charlestown, Mr Andrew Bell, partner in the house of William Marshall and Co.

Nov. 3. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr Thomas Shaw, of Dumfries, surgeon of the ship Alexander.

Dec. 2. At London, Miss Crawfurd Hamilton, of Gloucester Place.

3. At London, Mr Thomas Ostell, bookseller, aged 32.

6. At Dumfries, Mr William M'Naight, merchant.

7. At Totness, aged 42, Thomas Watts, Esq. one of the Directors of the Sun Fire Office.

8. At London, suddenly, in his 74th year, Daniel Robinson, Esq. of Gray's Inn.

8. At East Kilbride, much regretted, the Rev. William Crichtone, preacher and schoolmaster of that parish more than thirty years.

10. At Stapleford, in Leicestershire, aged 40, the Right Hon. Philip Sherard, Earl and Baron of Harborough, and Baron of Leitrim, in Leitrim.

10. At Clifton, in the 47th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, Col. the Hon. William Monson, of his Majesty's 76th Hindostan regiment.

10. At Dundee, aged 91, Mrs Fairweather, relict of Mr Fairweather, with whom she had been married for upwards of 60 years. They were both born on one day.

11. At Clackmannan, aged 84, Mrs Robina Edmondstoune, relict of Mr James Stewart, and last of the family of John Edmondstoune, Esq. of Cambuswallace.

11. At Selkirk, Mr John Henderson, aged 87.

11. At Aberdeen, aged 80, Mr David Tyrie, late of Dunnydeer.

Dec.

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Dec. 12. At Over Chatto, William Redhead, Esq. of Ryehill.

12. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Robertson, second daughter of the late Mr John Robertson, writer in Edinburgh.

14. At Inveresk, aged 76, James Wedderburn Colville, Esq.

14. At Glasgow, Mrs Mary Eccles.

15. At Fincastle, Gilbert Stewart, Esq. of Fincastle, aged 78 years.

16. At Charlton, in Kent, Thomas Welladvice, Esq. late commander of the East India ship Charlton.

16. At Stirling, aged 16, Miss Marion Banks, daughter of Robert Banks, Esq. of Craighead.

17. At an advanced age, Mrs Margaret Johnston, relict of the late Wynne Johnston, Esq. of Hilton.

17. At Hollywell, Flintshire, aged 33, Annabella, wife of Captain John Edwards, late of the Ancient British Light Dragoons.

18. At her cottage in the Isle of Wight, Lady Frances Tollemache, sister to the Earl of Dysart.

18. At Dublin, after a few days illness, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart. aged 80.

19. At Edinburgh, Robert Semple, Esq. younger of Earnock, Advocate.

19. At London, Emma, Countess Dowager of Mount Edgecumbe.

19. At Eslemount, the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchistonhall, formerly Capt. of the Royal Navy, and uncle of Lord Napier.

20. At Great Ealing, after a lingering illness, Francis Stephens, Esq. F. R. and A. S. and late one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, aged 68 years.

21. At Dumfries, Mrs M'Kie, widow of the late Patrick M'Kie, Esq. of Drumboy.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Auchenleck, daughter of the deceased James Auchenleck, Esq. of Woodcockdale.

23. At Aberdeen, aged 81, Wm. Cruden, Esq. late Chief Magistrate of Aberdeen,

24. At Polquhairn, Allan MacDougall, Esq. writer to the signet.

25. At his seat at Belton, in Lincolnshire, in the 64th year of his age, the Right Hon. Brownlow Cust, Lord Brownlow.

25. At Linlithgow, Norval Smith, who had been driver with Mr Mackay, vintner, of the Stirling coach, for upwards of fifteen years; in which profession he accumulated property to the amount of 1500l.

—. In the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, of a paralytic stroke, after two days illness.—The Rev. Doctor was also Vice Chancellor of the University.

26. At Stirling, at an advanced age, Mrs Shaw, widow of the late Rev. Eneas Shaw, minister of the gospel at Forres.

26. At Straiton Mill, Mr James Russell, farmer.

26. At Dunfermline, Mr Thomas Wardlaw, aged 90 years.

28. At his house, Carlton-Place, Glasgow, John Pattison, Esq. merchant.

30. At Edinburgh, Miss Eleanor Groves Rattray, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Rattray, of Jamaica.

30. At Alloa, Mrs Ann Jaffray, relict of Mr Robert Meiklejohn, brewer.

—. At London, Miss Mary Callander, of Craigforth, Stirlingshire.

Lately, Mrs Stewart, wife of Lieutenant General James Stewart.

In the 80th year of his age, Sampson Lloyd, Esq. Banker, of Birmingham.

At Haslar Hospital, in consequence of a cold caught at Copenhagen, Lieut. Gregory, of his Majesty's ship Maida.

At Marlborough, Lieut.-Colonel James Boyes, Inspecting Field Officer of that district.

At Bristol, Joseph Thomas Waugh, B.A. Gresham Professor of Rhetoric.

At Cullercoats, near North Shields, John Ramsay, mariner, aged 115. He served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships in Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death, nor did his great age in the smallest degree damp his spirits.

At Preston, Mr John Little, of Annan, well known for his improvements in salmon fishing.

Mr William Lockhart, eldest son of the late Robert Lockhart, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Angus, relict of John Grieve, Esq. late Commissioner of Excise.

2. At manse of Dron, the Rev. David Dow, in the 78th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

3. At his house at Morar, aged 79, John Macdonald, Esq. of Morar.

5. At Ely House, Fife, Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, now of Anstruther, Bart. late Chief Justice of Bengal.

8. At Edinburgh, in the 23d year of his age, Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and Major of the Aberdeenshire militia, to the great grief of that noble family. The family burial place being in the venerable Cathedral Church of Elgin, the funeral procession commenced on the 11th. The company assembled at Oman's Hotel, St Andrew's

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drew's Square, consisting of the Marquis of Huntly as chief mourner, and a great number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who occupied 10 mourning coaches, and 24 private carriages. The company only proceeded about two miles, when they returned to town. On Friday the 15th, the hearse and attendants arrived at Aberdeen, and passed through that city, to the end of George's street, attended by the Magistrates, Professors of the two Colleges, and many of the principal Gentlemen of the town; the Argyleshire militia, and first regiment Aberdeen volunteers, lining the streets. When the remains of Lord Alexander arrived on the property of his noble father, they were met by the friends and tenantry of his Grace, who accompanied them to Gordon Castle, where the body lay in state during the night. On the following morning, January 19. an immense assemblage of mournful spectators appeared in front of the Castle; and as soon as the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood and adjoining counties had arrived, the whole moved in solemn procession to the burial place of the family, in the old cathedral at Elgin. The funeral service was performed in the most affecting manner by the Rev. Mr Buchan. It is unnecessary to attempt to describe what were the feelings, at this moment, of the illustrious Duke, his father, and of his noble brother, the Marquis of Huntly, as well as of all those who witnessed the awful scene. Major General MacDonald, commanding the northern district, accompanied the funeral to Elgin, whither he had previously ordered a detachment of 200 men of the 42d, or Royal Highlanders, the Marquis of Huntly's regiment, with the volunteers of the county; the former marched from Fort George, and paid the last military honours over the body of this young and much lamented nobleman, who had just entered his 23d year.

Jan. 20. At Amisfield, of the gout in his stomach, aged 59, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Elcho, only son of Francis Earl of Wemyss. His Lordship has left an only son, Francis, now Lord Elcho, who married Miss Campbell, Shawfield, and who is now heir apparent to the Earldom.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Jan. 4.	——	1¼ pr.	64¼
11.	225 6	2¼ —	64¼ ¼ ¼
18.	226½	2¼ ¼ —	63¾ 64 ¼
25.	——	2¼ ¼ —	63 64

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Jan. 4.	60 72	34 42	30 36	58 62
11.	60 72	34 40	30 36	54 60
18.	60 74	36 43	30 37	56 62
25.	60 72	36 43	30 36	56 64

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Jan. 1.	35 6	31 6	30 0	32 0
8.	34 6	31 6	29 0	32 0
15.	34 0	31 0	29 0	33 0
22.	35 0	32 0	30 0	32 0
29.	35 0	31 0	29 0	32 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Pease.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		s. s.
Jan. 5.	260	22 21½	36	18 15
12.	250	22 21½	33	18 15
19.	250	22 21½	38	18 15
26.	300	22 21½	61	18 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The curious communication of *Mr Weber*, in reply to *Mr Henderson*, will appear in our next; as will *Amyntor*, and *Mr H*'s paper.

Albert.—A. M. M.—A Professional Man.—J. M., are received.

We regret that, from the pressure of other materials, the continuation of *Glendonnen* is unavoidably postponed till our next.

Errata in last volume.—P. 656. *for* mutari, *read* mutare.—P. 658. *for* 2½d. *read* 2l. 10s.—P. 659. *for* from dung, *read* from culprits and from dung: *for* and fines, *read*, and to arbitrary fines.—P. 673. *dele first line.*—P. 848. c. i. l. 30. *for* rurcmt, *read* recreant.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR FEBRUARY 1808:

With a View of MARCHMONT HOUSE.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from January 26. to February, 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

Jan.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.4	24	31	0.1	Snow
27	29.4	26	35	——	Clear
28	28.8	34	38	0.05	Snow
29	29.51	34	39	0.01	Ditto
30	29.5	34	39	0.02	Showers
31	29.41	38	42	0.01	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.6	39	43	——	Clear
2	29.35	38	40	1.15	Rain
3	29.5	35	39	0.4	Ditto
4	30.	30	36	0.01	Ditto
5	29.81	36	39	0.51	Ditto
6	29.4	39	39	0.02	Ditto
7	29.62	30	35	0.01	Snow
8	29.6	28	35	——	Clear
9	29.91	32	36	——	Ditto
10	30.05	27	34	0.01	Snow
11	29.8	31	36	——	Clear
12	29.91	27	30	——	Ditto
13	30.	26	33	——	Ditto
14	30.1	31	37	——	Ditto
15	29.91	38	45	——	Cloudy
16	29 92	35	43	——	Clear
17	30	35	43	0 01	Showers
18	30.01	42	50	——	Clear
19	30.15	42	48	——	Cloudy
20	30.4	35	43	——	Ditto
21	30.5	37	43	——	Ditto
22	30.51	38	44	——	Ditto
23	30.53	30	37	——	Ditto
24	30.7	33	37	——	Ditto
25	30.72	33	35	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain, 2.31

High Water at LEITH For MARCH 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tu. 1	4 43	5 5
W. 2	5 27	5 49
Th. 3	6 13	6 36
Fr. 4	7 0	7 24
Sa. 5	7 49	8 14
Su. 6	8 40	9 6
M. 7	9 32	9 59
Tu. 8	10 26	10 53
W. 9	11 20	11 47
Th. 10	——	0 14
Fr. 11	0 41	1 8
Sa. 12	1 35	2 2
Su. 13	2 30	2 58
M. 14	3 26	3 54
Tu. 15	4 22	4 51
W. 16	5 21	5 50
Th. 17	6 19	6 48
Fr. 18	7 17	7 45
Sa. 19	8 14	8 41
Su. 20	9 8	9 34
M. 21	10 0	10 24
Tu. 22	10 48	11 11
W. 23	11 34	11 56
Th. 24	——	0 19
Fr. 25	0 40	1 1
Sa. 26	1 22	1 44
Su. 27	2 5	2 26
M. 28	2 48	3 10
Tu. 29	3 32	3 54
W. 30	4 17	4 40
Th. 31	5 4	5 28

MOON's PHASES For MARCH 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quart.	5.	1.	43.	aftern.
Full Moon,	12.	2.	9.	aftern.
Last Quart.	19.	5.	41.	morn.
New Moon,	27.	1.	58.	morn.

March 11. Session rises.
20. Equal day and night.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1808.

Description of MARCHMONT HOUSE. *With a* VIEW.

MARCHMONT HOUSE is situated two miles east of Greenlaw, the county town of Berwickshire, and was built about 50 years ago. This house was the residence of the noble family of that name. Hugh, the last Earl of Marchmont, died on the 9th January 1794; and his eldest son, Lord Polwarth, having died without issue, he entailed the whole of his estates on the descendant of his sister, Lady Ann, who married Sir William Purves of Purves, Bart. Sir William Purves, the first Baronet of the family, was a great royalist, and made a distinguished figure in the Civil Wars. —He was the character introduced by Allan Ramsay into the Gentle Shepherd, under the title of Sir William Worthy. We expect soon to have it in our power to present our readers with some curious particulars relative to this personage.

Biographical Sketch of the late Dr FINLAYSON.

DR JAMES FINLAYSON was born at Dumblane, about the year 1762. His parents were poor, but honest and pectable. They belonged to that class of small farmers which has furnished to the church of Scotland many of its brightest ornaments. It is common with families of this class, when any of the sons discover a peculiar taste and capacity for literature, to educate him for this profession. To have one of their sons a clergyman, both on account of the sanctity of the character, and the superior rank in life, is generally an object of their highest ambition. These young men, thus selected on account of superior aptitude for literary pursuits, and placed under the necessity of exertion, are often found to outstrip those who, setting out with greater advantages, do not feel the same stimulus to activity. The numerous bursaries which have been founded for poor and deserving scholars, and the employment of teaching, are the chief means by which they are enabled to support themselves, during the long period of their ecclesiastical probation.

Mr Finlayson pursued his studies at Edinburgh, at a time when it was adorned by many illustrious names; by Robertson, Ferguson, Blair, and others, from whom he must have derived the most essential benefit, and the value of whose instructions he was well qualified to appreciate. On completing his academical course, he was for a few years, as is usual with church candi-

candidates, engaged in fulfilling the office of a tutor. In this capacity he spent some time with the family of Sir Peter Murray of Ochtertyre, in Perthshire. We have not learned whether he was in any other.

In 1786, he was presented to the parish church of Borthwick, in Mid Lothian. But by this time his depth of understanding, and extent of information, had pointed him out as worthy to fill a still more distinguished station. Mr Bruce, then professor of Logic, having, in consequence of being appointed to the office of Latin Secretary in London, relinquished the active duties of his class, Dr Finlayson was chosen to succeed him, though then only presentee to the parish of Borthwick. The general propriety of such an union of offices has been sometimes called in question. But it is allowed by all, that none of the inconveniencies to be apprehended from it, were in his case experienced. The employment seems to have been most happily adapted to the peculiar character of his powers, and was executed in a manner which gave universal satisfaction.

Such merit, however, was not made to be buried in a country church.—About three years after, in the month of December 1789, he received a call to the church of Lady Yesters, in Edinburgh. A few years after, he was transferred to the Old Greyfriars church, which being a double charge, was considered as a more eligible situation. A vacancy having then taken place in the High church, considered as the most distinguished theatre of pulpit eloquence in Scotland, a departure was made from the usual routine of promotion, for the purpose of raising to this high situation, one who was calculated to do so much honour to it. He was also appointed to the office of King's Almoner; and was thus raised nearly as high, both in point of honours and emolument, as the equal constitution and moderate incomes of the church of Scotland could well admit of.

Dr Finlayson's apparently strong conformation of body, joined to his temperate habits, afforded to his friends and the public the promise of a long career of activity and usefulness. A few years ago, however, he began to be affected by a complaint, the precise nature of which could not be ascertained, and which manifested itself chiefly by debility and extreme irregularity of pulse. He continued, however, to teach his class, and to preach occasionally. He even began, during the present winter, to deliver his lectures. But his complaints daily increasing, and decided symptoms appearing of water in the chest, he was obliged, at the end of three weeks, to desist, and his place was supplied by his friend the Rev. Principal Baird, who read the lectures of the students. Dr Finlayson's health now rapidly declined, and he suffered extremely, both from the severity of the complaint, and the violent remedies which were employed to relieve it. In the extreme debility to which he was at last reduced, a paralytic shock came on and hastened his end, which took place on the 28th of January, 1808, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

As Dr Finlayson never published any thing except a few detached sermons, the high character which he enjoyed rested chiefly upon his appearances in the pulpit and in his class.—His compositions were distinguished in the highest degree by soundness of judgment, depth of thought, and lucid arrangement. And though it was in reasoning chiefly that their excellence consisted, yet they were rendered attractive by a covering of rich, though somewhat elaborate ornament, which was spread over them. His manner was not considered as adding to their attraction. It was devoid of gesture; and even his tones were somewhat heavy and monotonous.

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In the general concerns of the church, he was deeply engaged, and was universally considered as one of the great bulwarks of the moderate party. Yet he seldom or never spoke in the assembly; he wanted the readiness and fluency which are requisite to the eloquence of a public assembly. But as a *chamber counsel*, if the expression may be used, he was held in the highest estimation. A paper which he drew up on the subject of Chapels of Ease, had a great influence in setting to rest a question, which had long formed the chief ground of distinction between the two parties, and which has not since that time been revived.

His private character was considered, by those who knew him best, as completely upright and respectable.—He was liberal and generous in an uncommon degree, We have heard that he made it a rule never to take money from a clergyman's son. His secret beneficence was attested by the smallness of the sum, (not, we understand, exceeding 2000l.) which he left behind him, when compared with his frugal habits, and the great emoluments which he had long enjoyed.—He was uniformly kind and attentive to his parents, who had for some time been almost wholly dependent on him, and whom he supported comfortably and respectably in their own station.

In his manners, he was not considered, by strangers at least, as peculiarly engaging. He spoke little, and the gravity of his manner sometimes bordered on severity. His intimate friends, however, were warmly attached to him, and were accustomed even to extol his gentleness and indulgence.

He was about the middle size, and stout made. The expression of his countenance was suited to the character of an understanding rather solid than brilliant. His eye was singularly expressive of deep and penetrating intelligence.

It is understood that he left some manuscripts in a state fit for publication. Among these we have been informed is a volume of sermons to be printed for the benefit of the sons of the clergy. We have been told also that he left permission to publish his lectures, should his friends judge it expedient.

Celestial Phenomena for March 1808.

Tuesday, March 1st.

THE planet SATURN will be stationary in longitude 7ˢ..22°..16′, and latitude 2°..21′ North. His declination is then 16°..4′ South, and he comes to the meridian at half past 4 in the morning.

Saturday, March 5th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the evening after Sunset, near the Western point of the horizon, where he will set.

Sunday, March 6th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with 19 *Capricorni*, and the nearest approach of their centers will be 35′.

Thursday March 8th.

VENUS will be in conjunction with *ϑ Capricorni*, a star of the 5th magnitude, and will pass to the north of it, at the distance of 33 minutes.

Wednesday, March 9th.

The Moon will eclipse the star marked 1 *ad α Cancri*. The immersion of the star will not be visible, but the emersion happens at 6 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, when the star is placed about 3 minutes to the South of the Moon's centre.

Friday, March 11th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude 7ˢ..4°..35′, and latitude 31 minutes North. His dis-

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distance from the Equator is 12°..34′ South, and he Souths at 40 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, March 13th.

The longitude of JUPITER is at present 11ˢ..1°..19′, and his latitude 50 minutes South. His declination is 11°..48′ South, and the time of his Southing 10ʰ..36′ in the forenoon.

Saturday, March 19th.

The Planet *Mars* is now situated in 0ˢ..5°..59′ of longitude, and 39′ of South latitude. His declination is 1°..46′ North, and he comes to the meridian at 20 minutes past noon.

Sunday, March 20th.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Aries*, or the Vernal Equinox, at 12 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, March 21st.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the left foot of the Virgin. The distance of their centres at the time of conjunction is so small, that it will not exceed 40 seconds.

Tuesday, March 22d.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, March 28th.

CONJUNCTION *of* JUPITER & VENUS.

The planets Jupiter and Venus will be in conjunction with each other; the nearest approach of their centres will be 5½ minutes, and Venus will pass to the South of Jupiter.

Thurday, March 31st.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude. The distance of their centres at the time of conjunction will be 43 minutes, and the planet will pass to the South of the Star.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

PROFESSOR DAVY's interesting experimeuts on the fixed alkalies, of which we gave the results in a preceding Number, have been repeated before the Ashesian and Mineralogical Society, with Mr Pepy's large Galvanic Battery, composed of 120 pairs of plates, each of 36 inches area, containing nearly 7 cwt. of metal.—Caustic potash, in a solid state, slightly moistened with the breath, was subjected to the galvanic action, and a metal was obtained, which was with difficulty separated from the potash. It was exceedingly inflammable; swam in Naptha; and when water was dropped upon it, the particles exploded like grains of gunpowder thrown into the fire. The metal obtained from Soda is not so highly inflammable, and is therefore more easily collected. A small globule of it, thrown upon moistened paper, appeared instantly to become red hot, and gliding from the surface of the paper, fell illuminated through the air. Results similar to these have been obtained by Mr Allen, by four troughs of fifty pairs, each having an area of sixteen inches.

Mr DAVY has likewise discovered, that some of the primitive earths, such as Barytes and Strontites, which have many alkaline qualities, are composed of metallic bases and oxygen, forming compound bodies, analogous to the two fixed alkalies.

Several new telegraphs have been invented by Captain PASLEY of the Royal Engineers. A full account of them may be seen in the Philosophical Magazine, v. 29, p. 210, 292.

M. GRIEBEL of Paris has invented a new clock of a globular form, and without weights. Its dial plate is transparent, and by means of a lamp, shews the hour of the day at a great distance. It is so constructed that nei-

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neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum, cast any shadow. It may be used in private apartments, and answers the purpose of a timepiece and a lamp at the same time.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

Jan. 31.—A Single Sky-lark was heard this morning, in a park at Lauriston, near Edinburgh. Both its flight and song were very short.

Feb. 2.—On the stalls of the poultry-market, a Goosander, (Mergus Merganser,) and a pair of Dun Divers, (Mergus Castor,) appeared; with a few Woodcocks, Ptarmigans, and Plovers.

Feb. 7.—14.—From the 7th to the 14th inclusive, the frost continued intense. For six days the lakes of Dudingston and Loch-end, in the neighbourhood of this city, were covered with skaiters and *curlers*. The deepest parts of Dudingston lake were not, however, frozen over; but on the last-mentioned day the surface of the new bason at Leith, (which contains pretty pure *sea water*) was nearly covered with ice.

In this interval the fishermen were unable, on account of the severity of the weather, to prosecute the Haddock fishery at the mouth of the frith: they betook themselves therefore to the catching of young Plaise, and sent large quantities to market. The Plaise (Plueronectes Platessa,) it may be remarked, is easily distinguished, in all stages of its growth, by the red spots on its back.

In England the weather had been equally severe, and in some parts accompanied with very great falls of snow. The London mail due on Sunday the 14th did not arrive till Wednesday the 17th, having been retarded solely by the snow and wind.

On the 14th the weather began to grow milder. At Prestonfield, near Dudingston, the Chaffinch or *Shilfaw* (Fringilla cœlebs,) was this day heard for the first time this season.

Feb. 16.—The thaw continuing, the songs of different Motacillæ were this morning heard in Hope Park; particularly the Hedge-Sparrow, the Red-breast, and the Wren. The Sky-lark was also heard, but he has not yet resumed his towering carol.

Feb. 18.—The Throstle, or Mavis, (Turdus musicus,) was heard to sing at Prestonfield. The Missel-thrush (T. viscivorus,) has not yet saluted us with his powerful notes. The Winter-Aconite, (Helleborus hyemalis,) and the Snowdrop, are in flower in the borders.

P. S.—ORNITHOPHILUS, (a correspondent in last month's Magazine) may rest assured that he was right in considering as the Woodlark, the vocal songster whose nocturnal warblings so highly delighted him last summer. He must pardon me for remarking, that if he had consulted any of the popular works on ornithology, his doubts would at once have been resolved. The Woodlark, (Alauda arborea) has often been denominated the *Scotch Nightingale*: it is not however a common bird in this country. Its notes bear some resemblance to those of the blackbird.

Foreign Animals.—It may perhaps be excusable in a reporter on objects connected with natural history, to take some notice of the large collection of foreign animals now exhibiting in Scotland, and at present in this city. The collection is contained in several caravans, placed together, so that the animals can be viewed at once. There are several species of the genus Felis, particularly a very fine specimen of the Tiger, a male, in great health and beauty: a Lion and Lioness, with a Leopard, a Panther, and a pair of Tiger-cats. In one apartment are no fewer than four Kanguroos, (Didelphis gigantea, or Macropus of Dr

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Dr Shaw,) and what is particularly observable and interesting, one of the females has at this time a young one in her abdominal pouch, which very often extrudes its head to see what is passing, and occasionally comes out altogether. There are several of the Simia tribe, the largest being the Mandril, (Simia Maimoon,) not the Real Satyr, or Simia Satyrus, which is much superior in size. Of the feathered tribe, a pair of Emews (Cassowaries) are the most interesting. Both are of the same species, though, by some unaccountable blunder, the printed advertisements declare one of them to be an Ostrich. The distinction is exceedingly simple: the emew has *three* toes, the ostrich only *two;* and the ostrich bears in his tail those snow-white feathers, of which, when dressed, the well-known ornamental plumes are formed; while the emew has only a few bare stumps in his tail, like porcupines' quills. The Spoonbill (Platalea leucorodia,) and the Stork, (Ardea Ciconia,) were, in their wild state, formerly regular visitants of the fens of Lincolnshire; but it is now a rarity to see them alive in Britain, even in a state of captivity: there are here a pair of the former, and one specimen of the latter. There are no fewer than *three* specimens of the Falco leucocephalus of Linnæus: these are ridiculously enough magnified, in the nomenclature of the caravans, into *three* different species, and announced as the Silver Falcon, the Eagle of the Sun, and the Silver-headed Vulture! The most marked characteristic of the Vulture consists in the head being bare of feathers; but there is no bird of this description in the present collection. There is a fine pair of the Horned Owl; and several specimens of the Psittacus tribe with the most splendid plumage. Among a number of foreigners, it is amusing here to meet with one native acquaintance—the Common Heron (Ardea major,) who could not have the honour of a seat here, without being dignified with a title: the keeper therefore calls it the Demoiselle or Lady-Bird: but the true Demoiselle or Numidian Crane, (Ardea Virgo,) has the neck and legs black, and irides crimson; while this Heron-sew of a Lady-Bird has a white neck, greyish or greenish legs, and yellow irides, like all her relations on our shores.—Such mistakes are to be met with in all exhibitions of birds and beasts; and upon the whole, Mr Miles's is the best collection that has appeared in Scotland for many years past.

Edin. 25th. Feb. 1808. *N.*

French Flattery.

THE following address to Louis XV after the campaign of 1745, will shew that French adulation did not take its rise in the present day.

"The conquests of your majesty are so rapid, that we think it absolutely necessary that future Historians should be cautious in their relation, lest posterity should consider them as fables, unworthy of belief. Yet they must be told as an undoubted fact that your majesty, when at the head of your army, wrote yourself an account of your exploits, having no other table but a *drum*. The most distant ages must learn that the English, those fierce and audacious enemies, jealous of your majesty's fame, were compelled to yield to your prowess the palace of glory. Their allies were only so many witnesses of their shame, and hastened to join their standards only to become the spectators of your majesty's triumph. We venture to tell your majesty, that whatever may be the love you bear your subjects, there is still one way to add to our felicity, by curbing the high courage which you possess, and which would cost us too many tears, if it exposed to the certain danger of war your majesty's precious life or that of the young hero, the object of our fondest hopes!"

Answer

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Answer to the Query respecting CALANTHROP *and* LUCILLA.

To the Editor.

SIR,

BEING enabled to give some answers to the enquiries of Mr Henderson in the Magazine of Nov. last, I transmit to you the following; and at the same time hope, that his wish respecting the insertion of bibliographical notices into that publication may be gratified in its fullest extent. Among the numerous advantages derived from literary journals, I consider the sheltering of such ephemeral notices from oblivion to be one of the chief; and, where they relate to the history of Scottish literature, they have a double claim for admission into your Magazine.

The poem of Calanthrop and Lucilla is of the utmost scarcity. I am not informed of the existence of any copies, but a compleat one in the possession of an eminent antiquary in London, and another, imperfect towards the end, in Mr Constable's catalogue for this year. The following is the full title:

"The History of Calanthrop and Lucilla. Conspicuously demonstrating the various mutabilities of fortune in their loves, with every several circumstance of ioyes and crosses, fortunate exploites, and hazardous adventures, which either of them sustained before they could attaine the prosperous event of their wished aimes. By John Kennedie.

Gratis Corycio, mihi nectar Castalis vndæ,
Mnemosynes natæ, nocte dedere novem.

Edinburgh: Printed by John Wreittoun, and are to be sold, at his shop, a little beneath the Salt Trone, 1626."

After a dedication to Sir Donald Mackaye, of Stranever, Knight, Lord Colonel, &c. in which the author speaks of this, as "the first perspicuous invention of his sterile braine," follows an address "to each reader, of whatsoever qualitie or condition." In this, he professes a high contempt for those envious carpers, who may attack his production. If the reader be a poet, he thus advises him: "Doe not with Theon, satyrickly inveigh at those who are thy betters, because thou thyselfe comest short of their worke, and therefore canst neither meritte, nor attaine the like commendation."—"But if thou be illiterate," he continues, "and yet aime to censure (if thou hadst understanding) this poeme invectively, I will advise thee for thy profite, (tho' I have small reason so to doe, in respect of thy malevolent intent) to desist, lest thou give me occasion to say, *Ne sutor ultrà crepidam*: or smiling at thy peevish humour, intreate thee to meddle onely with such things as come within the compasse of thy capacitie." He thus concludes his address, which somewhat resembles a letter of defiance: "For as the old Scotish adage goeth, *love cannot stand on the one side*, so, Reader, (whatsoever thou be) according to thy censure of these my labours, rest towards thee affected, even thus, Thine as thou meritest.

John Kennedie, Philetæros."

Notwithstanding Kennedie thus ushered his work into the world with a bold defiance against criticism, and, with the high commendations of Galterus Bellendinus, R. Fairlæus, and Patrick Mackenzie, who furnish a poetical "mappe of this muse," he and his productions have suffered extreme neglect, and we are unable to say, who he was, and at what time he quitted, or entered this world.

His work is a mythological romance, which, with the allegorical, was engrafted, by a sickly exuberance of fancy, upon the ancient metrical romance, the bold, but unadorned stile of which was too inartificial for the days of Elizabeth and James I. The fable

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fable of Kennedie's poem is not without interest, and some poetical passages might easily be selected; but the execution is too much hinted by the Nilo Marinexo. Nor are the conceits introduced with that splendour, with which Marino dazzled the eyes of his cotemporaries, and drew into the vortex of his manner, the poetry not only of Italy, but of England, France, and Germany.

Whence the tale of Calanthrop and Lucilla is derived, I cannot determine. That it was not the production of the author's own imagination is sufficiently probable; for we meet with few poetical narratives of that age, which may not be traced to some great storehouse of invention. Such was, for a length of time, Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, which furnished numerous plots for dramatic poets, and fables for those who attempted to write epics. Quarles's Argalus and Parthenia, for instance, which, in the dedication, bears the date 1621, was confessedly taken from an episode in that very popular romance. The following outline of Kennedie's tale will perhaps lead a more experienced antiquary to discover the fountain-head, whence it was derived.

Calanthrop, King of Epirus, is introduced sitting in a grove, filled with birds and flowers, the metamorphosed objects of the wrath of offended deities. He is shortly after roused by the appearance of a beauteous lady, attended by many damsels. The latter "deroabe their mistress," and she plunges into a beautiful fountain, and occasions great uneasiness to the royal youth, who dreads the horns of Acteon, and is apprehensive, that already

"————Megæra and Alecto come
"For to coact his metamorphosis."

He is, however, pacified by the mild aspect of the lady, and a song of one of her attendants to the fair Lucilla. After a violent, but fruitless, altercation, between Neptune, Æol, Vulcan, and Vesta, (signifying the elements,) who should possess this paragon of beauty, she departs, followed by the enamoured Calanthrop. Arriving at the sea-shore, he finds a bark, which the mariners inform him is destined for the fair Lucilla. According to the advice of his page, and of the mariners, he begs permission of the lady to accompany her over the water. She at first refuses, and, with great naiveté, pleads her fear of the male sex:

"Let this suffice then, now as to your suite,
Sir, you shall know, that we vse not permit
Men in our comp'nie, lest thro' scand'lous bruit *
Our spotlesse names in question come, but yet
Those mar'ners you perhaps esteeme as men,
Yet are they Eunuchs, tho' in number ten."

She, however, charitably concedes to partake of his company; and the sea being calm, those "shadows of men" very conveniently go to sleep, while the page chatters with the attendant maids. The lover begins to move his suit, which the lady as yet does not grant. Having reached the land,

"She and her maids incoach themselves with speed,"

and the lover wanders in despair thro' the forest. A forester informs him that a dreadful bear †, who had long in

* Bruit, for report, rumour, &c. seems also to signify the history, or the book, as in the ancient romance of Artour and Merlin, in the Auchinleck MS:

"Soich in the brout finde;" v. 2720.
Again: "So ous seyt the brout forsoth;" v. 3476.
"The brut thereof is mi warraunt." v. 5218, of my transcript.

† This adventure is very similar to that of Eglemor of Arteas, with the enormous boar, who, in the Scotish edition, printed by Chapman and Millar, in

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infested the wood, and killed a young Prince, was soon to be combated by the Duke and his courtiers; he also recounts the history of Lucilla, and her father, the Duke of Calabria, which I will leave to the curiosity of the reader. The Knight goes to the city, where his page provides a black armour. Clad in this, he encounters the bear, who already had put to flight the whole court:

"The beär in midway meets him on the plaines,
As loth to put a stranger to great paines,"

The monster being subdued, the unknown champion departs. Calanthrop is however soon suspected to be the vanquisher, and a recreant Knight, Philotomp, is prompted by malice to attempt his life. But he, and all his followers, are conquered by the single blade of the King of Epire, who begs his enemy's forfeited life, and is admitted to high favour. The intrigue with Lucilla is now carried on very successfully, and the happy pair, with the assistance of the very convenient lady Sophona, elope. But, as they are about to embark, the Duke and his Knights appear to rescue the fair, doomed by her father to a life of celibacy. A dreadful battle ensues by land and sea, in which, of course, the Calabrians are worsted. The lovers embark, and sail for Epire, but, touching at an island, are parted, but in what manner I am unable to say, as the copy is here imperfect:

Lucilla appears again as the crowned Queen of the tyrannical King of Cyrenaica. The tyrant attempting to celebrate the nuptial night, she so successfully implores the assistance of the gods, that they strike the offender dead. Lucilla is suspected of the murder, and led to the place of execution; but Calanthrop, having obtained information of her fate, arrives, defeats the townsmen, and liberates his fair. He is crowned King of the country, but soon transfers that honour to a descendant of the last sovereign. At the funeral of the latter, the bearers are unusually troubled with a noise in the coffin, which suddenly bursts, and the corpse metamorphosed into a dreadful monster issues, and flies to the woods. A scroll is found, which declares the reason and manner of his death, and transformation. Calanthrop and Lucilla depart for Epire, where they are married, and subsequently discover themselves to the Duke of Calabria.

The poem is written in the same stanza as Shakespeare, Venus, and Adonis, with the exception of the Forrester's tale, for which the author has chosen the long Alexandrine measure, and some lyrical pieces in a variety of metres.

Edinburgh, 12th Jan. 1808. } HENRY WEBER.

Answer to J. L. *October Magazine,* 1807.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE Funding System is, on the very face, and in the very nature of it, a system of forestalling and privation; of prevention and anticipation. It gives a præternatural *impetus* to the efforts of to-*day*, by anticipating the resources of to-*morrow*. In every nation, it ought to be regarded as the arch-dæmon of the State. By holding out temporary and delusive resources, it stimulates ministers to grasp at delusive and problematical objects, and in *nine* instances out of *ten*, the substance is sacrificed for the shadow.

If

1508, is generally called "the bare:"
"Till a clif then drawis he,
He saw *the bare* cum fra the see,
His morne drynk had hetane." v. 258.

It is not impossible, that this might not have confused Kennedie, who was perhaps no great adept in a language a century prior to his own.

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If Great Britain has risen to her present eminence, by anticipating the resources of generations yet unborn, these future generations must find themselves debilitated in the exact proportion that the present generation has been unduly and preternaturally stimulated.

To remedy the defects of this diabolical system, the great *Pitt* established the *Sinking Fund*. We had at that time only about L.200,000,000 of debt, and it was his opinion that even then, the funding system had been carried too far. The sinking fund has been established above twenty years, and what has been the consequence? Is the national debt reduced? On the contrary, is it not more than tripled? Sinister events, and wars, have indeed intervened, but this is no more than might have been foreseen, and calculated upon.

But the more the sinking fund is considered, the more will its impolicy, injustice, and inefficacy appear. The government borrows L.600,000,000 from the nation, and then says to it, I owe you too much, and am unable to pay you, but give me another L.600,000,000, and I will pay you off. Is the nation a profiter by this transaction? It is the nation which must redeem the debt, and not the government. Had the operation of the sinking fund been applied exclusively to the exigencies of the State, or the diminution of the annual taxes, its effects would have been immediate and salutary. In the one case, it would have had a tendency to prevent, and in the other to diminish, the burdens of the nation. But as managed at present, the prospect is so distant, that even to the most sanguine, it must administer despair rather than consolation. In order to ensure its ultimate efficacy, we must have honest ministers, uninterrupted peace, increasing trade, manufactures, and national prosperity, and a continuation of our present oppressive taxes for at least fifty years.

Fully aware that the Sinking Fund might be taken in a multiplicity of views, I took it in the most favourable. I supposed the return of peace—I supposed the national debt arrested and stationary. I supposed the sinking fund operating its full effect. In fact, I supposed every thing necessary for placing the argument in the fairest point of view, and estimated, that in ten years, L.120,000,000 of the national debt would be redeemed, and consequently Bank of England notes, to that amount, thrown into circulation, which must continue to circulate, till the bank replaced them by specie, to the amount.

It is here that your able and judicious correspondent J. L. most materially differs from me. I imagine that the redemption of the national debt, will cause an issue of paper money nearly to the full amount of the same redeemed. He, on the contrary, imagines, that it will not materially increase the issue of paper, because the bank annually receives the amount of the sum issued. I am sorry to retort the charge of *misconception* in so generous an antagonist, but I flatter myself a little consideration will undeceive him.

Every person in the kingdom, from the king to the beggar, contributes his proportion of taxes, and consequently his proportion of the sinking fund. In a word, the bank annually receives from the aggregate contributions of every individual in the state, the aggregate sum which it annually issues for the redemption of the national debt, and the aggregate property of the nation stands mortgaged, to insure the payment. But tho' the national property is mortgaged for the national debt, and an annual national contribution to redeem part of that debt paid into the bank, still the nation at large are not stockholders, and consequently, tho' they contribute to the *influx* into the bank,

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bank, the *reflux* never reaches them. In order, therefore, to give even the force of plausibility to J. L.'s argument, it is necessary that every individual be a stockholder, and that the bank purchase from each, yearly, a certain amount, exactly proportioned to the respective shares held by them. In this case, the money issued by the bank would flow into the identical channels from which it was drawn, and the contributor and the stockholder being identified, the result would be nearly as calculated by your respectable correspondent.

It is however well known, that the stockholders (comparatively speaking,) are few, and bear but a small proportion to the nation at large.—Many of them are foreigners, and do not contribute a shilling directly or indirectly to the exigencies of the state. The money, therefore, issued by the bank is paid to a few, and the only return which the bank can have, is the share of taxes paid by *that* few; which, at best, bears only a trifling proportion to the sum issued. The sum issued is thus drawn from one channel, and thrown into another, without at all pervading the great mass of the people.

As to the investment of the money in the funds, &c. it does not benefit the bank in the smallest degree. A sells out L. 1000 stock, and receives payment. This he deposits at the bank till he have occasion for it. This sum the bank must repay when demanded. If he purchase bank stock, India stock, or government stock, the seller receives the L. 1000 in bank notes, and these must thus continue to circulate from hand to hand till replaced with *specie* by the bank.

To bring the merits of this case within a narrow compass, I shall only observe, that there is one essential requisite necessary to enable a nation to pay its debt, and that requisite is *ability*. If there is not *hard cash* in the nation to pay the interest, by what means is it proposed to redeem the capital? Under whatever sophistry this measure is disguised, it must finally hinge on this single point, that the sellers of stock have surrendered the *government* paper, and accepted that of the *bank*, and the necessary consequence (as stated in my former communication,) must follow, "that the national debt is not redeemed, but merely transferred to the Bank of England."

Specie and *paper* have for a century past been so much identified as to serve nearly the same purposes, but still there is a most essential difference. *Specie* is property itself, but *paper* is merely the *representative* of property. When a government, or individual, purchases any commodity, and pays for it in *specie*, the transaction is equitable and final, because property is given for property. But when any commodity is purchased with *paper*, the seller does not receive property, but the *representative* of property, and the transaction neither is, nor possibly can be, final and conclusive, till the purchaser take up from the seller this *representative*, and replace it with real property to the full amount. The circulation of *specie* is, therefore, general and permanent, whilst that of *paper* is limited and precarious.

The bank may therefore issue as many *paper representatives* as it pleases to redeem the national debt, but this is not *redemption*, it is merely a *contract* or *pledge* for redemption, till these *representatives* are replaced with property to the full amount.

20th November, 1807. } *Amyntor.*

Query

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Query respecting LORD MOHUN.

Speak of me as I am.
SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ERRORS in books produce errors in opinions and conversation: to obviate this evil, every author who makes use of the labours of another, should not rely upon memory merely. He should immediately have recourse to his authority, and be enabled to give the page, &c. where the passage produced can be found.

I can give two good reasons for my opinion: first—although the tenet or fact stated should in reality exist, yet the majority of his accurate readers will accuse him of negligence, when they find that no such tenet or fact is to be found in the authority he has given. Second—Those who read and think upon the faith of another's accuracy will be apt to form false opinions of the author quoted; and they will defend their assertions with greater or less confidence, in proportion as they value the author who has made the quotation. Allowing the credit of truth to what I have said, 'tis but a feeble defence that is proposable for such omissions.

I was excited to these reflections by a discrepancy of the kind alluded to, which I have just detected in the "Account of the assassination of Duke Hamilton," in the Scots Magazine for February 1807. In a note appended to that article, it is asserted that "Dean Swift, in his four last years, says, that Lord Mohun had been twice tried for murder." Having newly finished reading that book, I think I can speak with some degree of accuracy as to its contents. It is true the Dean calls Mohun, "a person of infamous character." But I do not think that in his "History of the four last years of the queen," *any other* mention is made of Lord Mohun than in a paragraph which I shall transcribe; premising it by also observing, that this solitary paragragh is the only portion of that volume devoted to the recital of the event.—After stating that Duke Hamilton and the "Lord Lexington" were appointed embassadors to France and Spain, Swift adds, "The Duke was preparing for his journey, when he was challenged to a duel by the Lord Mohun, a person of infamous character. He killed his adversary upon the spot, though he himself received a wound; and, weakened by the loss of blood, as he was leaning in the arms of his second, was most barbarously stabbed in the breast by Lieutenant-General Macartney, who was second to Lord Mohun. He died a few minutes after in the field, and the murderer made his escape. I thought so surprizing an event might deserve barely to be related, although it be something foreign to my subject."

"*The History of the four last years of the Queen.*" *London* 1758.

We have now seen the folly of quoting an author at random. And it only serves to leave me in the dilemma of uncertainty, until I hear whether any other historian makes mention of Lord Mohun. If you possess any source of information it would certainly be expedient to communicate it to your readers.

Having finished the detection of error in another's labours, I shall now fill up a chasm in my own. Last year I sent you an account of Matthew Buckinger. In the interval, and among researches of a different nature, I have discovered the following fact. Matthew died in Ireland, in 1739, at the age of sixty-five. A notice of his death will be found in page 375 of the Scots Magazine for 1739.

Edinburgh, 9th Jan. 1808. } *Alex. Henderson.*

Your

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A Tour to ARRAN. *Concluded from p.* 23.

AROUND the edges of Loch Ransa I picked up several shells, not of the most common kind, as *Cardium levigatum*, and *aculeatum*, *Trochus magus*, *Cyprœa pediculus*, and *Venus exoleta**. The *Turbo terebra*, so common on many shores, is of rare occurrence in Arran. A few of the old shells were covered with circular crusts of *Celleporа pumicosa* of Linnæus, the *Millepora pumicosa* of Pallas. Several dead shells were likewise encrusted with a zoophyte, which does not appear to have been described in any work which treats of British Natural History.

It covers the shells with a thin margined crust, about the twentieth of an inch in thickness; it is soft and spongy when fresh, but hard and brittle when dry, and effervesces feebly with an acid. On the surface of this crust there are numerous minute tubercles, scarcely visible to the naked eye; among these arise, without order, slender, hollow, conical papillæ, about a tenth of an inch in length. On the top of these papillæ there is a circular pore. It is of a dirty brown colour, becoming paler when dried. It chiefly encrusts univalve spiral shells. I have observed a similar substance covering the old shells brought ashore at Newhaven by the oyster-dredges.—From the above description it evidently appears to be the *Spongia papillaris*, No. 240 of Pallas †, who thus describes its specific character: *Spongia crustacea tenera mollis papillosa, papillis perforatis.* The *Spongia papillaris* may therefore be considered as a new addition to the British zoophytes.

I had here an opportunity of seeing a Golden Oriole, *Oriolus Galbula*, which was shot this spring in a garden at the Inn. The bill was reddish, legs and feet dusky; length nine inches. Above of a rich yellow; beneath, yellowish-white with dusky streaks. Wings and two middle tail feathers, dusky; the five outermost tail feathers tipt with yellow. From its putrid state, I was unable to take a complete description. This beautiful bird is figured by Mr Pennant in his appendix to the second volume of British Zoology, page 226. He says he had heard of only one being shot in Great Britain, and that in South Wales. As it has thus been found in the island of Arran, and more lately at Restalrig *, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, we may include it among the number of those foreign birds which visit Britain at uncertain intervals.

On the top of the hill to the north-east of Loch Ransa, a quarry was several years ago opened, for the purpose of procuring roof-slate: but whether from the badness of the slate or unskilful management, the quarry is now abandoned. Nearly the whole of the hill appears to be composed of clayslate. The strata incline at an angle of 25°, and are intersected by veins of quartz. Crystals of pistazite occur in the fissures of the rock.—This mineral was here first observed by Professor Jameson, and called Glassy Actynolite, in his Mineralogy of the Isles, (vol. 1. p. 91.;) and was afterwards described by him, under the name of Pistazite, in his System of Mineralogy, vol. 2d. p. 530.

The

* A shell much resembling the V. exoleta is figured by Scilla, Tab. xv. fig. 1. as among the number of the petrifactions which have been dug from the Calabrian mountains. Scilla de Corporibus Marinis lapidescentibus, Rome, 1752.

† Pallas, Elenchus Zoophytorum, p. 39.

* Scots Magazine for Dec. 1807.

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The clay-slate, which occurs here, is of a blue and green colour, the surface of the plates is smooth, and possesses little lustre. It contains no cubical crystals of pyrites.

The base of the hill is composed of mica-slate. In the rivulet in the bottom of the glen, on the south side of this hill, I observed two basalt veins, traversing the beds of mica-slate.—Even at the point of contact, little or no change appeared to be produced on the mica-slate. Could this have been the case if the matter of the vein had been introduced in a state of fluidity, arising from heat? An excellent bed of clay-slate stretches across the mouth of the loch, enclosed between beds of mica-slate. This bed is supposed by Mr. Headrick to be a large vein.

A little way to the north of the entrance of the loch, and close by the shore, there is an interesting display of the junction of the primitive with the secondary strata.—A thick bed of mica-slate rises into day at an angle of 45°. This bed is covered by beds of limestone and sandstone, rising in a direction opposite to the former, thus forming an appearance similar to the sides of the Greek letter λ (lambda.) The bed which rests immediately on the mica-slate, is limestone. In this limestone there are pieces of the mica-slate, in a direction similar to the bed which is below and at right angles with the surface of the bed of limestone.—These fragments of mica-slate, which appear like veins in the limestone, do not penetrate the whole thickness of the bed, but only occur on the under side. This appearance is probably occasioned by the limestone having filled up the cavities of the rugged and broken surface of the mica-slate, when the deposition took place. The general appearance of the junction of these rocks of primary and secondary formation is well exhibited in a drawing, in Professor Jameson's Mineralogy of the Isles, vol. 1st. p. 78.

A little to the north of this, a curious vein traverses the mica-slate for a considerable way, and then separates into two branches, thus resembling the letter Y. A small vein appears to cross this large vein, nearly at right angles. The mica-slate rocks continue on the coast for a short way, and are then succeeded by the beds of red sandstone and sandstone breccia.—On the moist sides of several rocks, I observed the *Lichen miniatus*.

From this to the Cock, the shore is exceedingly rugged, large fragments of sandstone breccia piled upon each other in the most frightful manner render travelling along the coast both difficult and dangerous. One of these large fragments of sandstone is termed *Clack Screedin*, and supposed to be the north-west point in Arran, and another equally large called the *Cock*, is reckoned the north-east point.

A few yards to the north of the Cock, a thick vein of porphyry traverses the sandstone strata. The basis inclines to a reddish-blue colour, possesses an uneven compact fracture, is opake, and scratches with the knife.—In this basis are inserted many long angular crystals of a white colour, which scrape easily with the knife *, and a few crystals of quartz.

The Cock of Arran is, (as already observed,) a huge mass of red sandstone, which has been separated in remote times from the immense sandstone strata of the neighbourhood.—When viewed from the sea, it is fancied to bear some resemblance to a cock with out-stretched wings; and has hence acquired its name. A short way south from the Cock, a bed of limestone occurs, containing several petrifactions of marine shells.—These shells are much harder than the rock, and consequently resist the decom-

* These crystals were supposed to be crystalized Speckstein of Werner, or Steatite, by Professor Jameson, in his Mineralogy of the Isles, Vol. 1st. p. 76.

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composing action of the weather, better than the limestone in which they are imbedded. South from this, there is a bed of columnar clay ironstone.—The action of the sea has here exhibited a beautiful display of the regularity of its columnar concretions.

Farther south, a group of beds of slaty glance-coal, or *blind coal*, were once wrought; but the workings were soon discontinued, and the salt pans which were erected for the purpose of consuming the coal, are now in ruins. The beds of coal proceed from the sea to the land in a northerly direction. They are, however, soon terminated by a bed of red sandstone breccia.—The coal is accompanied by beds of bituminous shale, clay ironstone, and several varieties of slate-clay. The coal dips to the north-east at an angle of 35°. South from the coal there is a bed of limestone about 20 feet in thickness, containing numerous shells of the genus Anomia, all lying in the same direction, with their convex valves undermost. South from this limestone there are several beds of greenstone and indurated slate-clay.—In one of these beds of greenstone I observed crystals of felspar of a copper colour. The beds of sandstone at this part of the coast assume a different appearance, become finer in the grain, and whiter in colour. An excellent rock of limestone is at present wrought at the Corry, where there are a few houses; the rock is nearly 30 feet in thickness, divided into strata from 8 to 12 inches thick by beds of iron-shot clay. Both the limestone and clay contain petrifactions of shells.

The rocks which appear along the coast, from the Cock by the Corry, probably belong to the independent coal formation, and constitute a portion of that extensive *coal field* which, beginning near St Abb's head, sweeps along the north side of the transition mountains which occur in the south of Scotland, occupies a considerable portion of the river districts of the Forth and the Clyde, and after passing Paisley and Saltcoats, terminates at the primitive mountains of Galloway.

The appearances which presented themselves at Ardrossan harbour point out the red sandstone, and sandstone breccia, as of an older formation than the beds of limestone, slate-clay, bituminous shale, and the other strata which accompany coal. An appearance leading to the same conclusion occurred when the Arran coal was working. When they approached the strata of sandstone breccia, the coal disappeared. A mine was run into the breccia in search of the coal, and much needless expence incurred. Had they continued the mine, instead of finding the coal, they would have reached the primitive granite, the oldest rock with which we are acquainted, and in which no beds of coal have yet been discovered.

It is not long since mineralogy consisted of a collection of unintelligible phrases, and of crude, indigested, and hypothetical speculations. The working miner and collier, were the only persons who could even guess at the probability of finding certain minerals in particular districts. Happily for the interests of science and the state of society, mineralogy has now assumed a widely different and a more interesting character. The arrangement of the great mountain masses of which the earth is composed, has been investigated with care, the rocks themselves have been examined, instead of closet specimens, and legitimate conclusions drawn from well-established facts. From such conclusions, the comprehensive mind of Werner has formed a system of geognosy, correct in its arrangements, and capable of the most extensive and useful application. The doctrines of the Wernerian geognosy point out many classes of rocks, in which no coal strata are to be expected, and other rocks where beds of coal fre-

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frequently occur. An acquaintance therefore with the relative situation of the different rocks, is of the utmost importance in all mining operations, and might often save the unwary proprietor much anxiety and expence *.

The petrifactions which occur in the beds belonging to the coal-field of Arran, are few in number. Several varieties of the entrochus, supposed to be the bonny stem of a zoophyte, belonging to the genus Isis, are here found. One of those here found, is figured by Mr Ure †, tab. xvii, fig. 15. and another with acute whorls, tab. xvii. fig. 20. I found a curious variety of the entrochus in the limestone, south from the Cock; whorls flat, surface covered with numerous minute punctures: Between the large whorls there is a small eliptical whorl interposed, extending about three fourths round, thus making the whorls on the one side double in number to those on the other: The internal cavity large and round. The whole specimen was much compressed, and converted into red limespar. Several varieties of what Mr Ure terms Anomiæ echinatæ or striatæ, are likewise found in the limestone; together with the Zoophyte figured by him, tab. xx. fig. 3. and another not unlike fig. 2. In the limestone at the Corry, I saw a petrifaction similar to the one figured by Ure, tab. xiv, fig. 8. Mr Ure supposes it to be a Nautilus. The specimen which I here saw, was not chambered, and may, with propriety, be referred to the genus Argonauta. Near the Corry, I found the *Bryum nutans*, and *Grimmia Dicksoni*. On several stones on the shore, I found the *Fucus pygmæus* of Lightfoot (Hor. Scot. p. 964, tab. 32.) and on a travelled block of granite, the *Orthotrichum striatum*.

This detached block of granite, which lies on the shore near the Corry, must have come from a considerable distance, and, in all probability, was brought hither before the sea had fallen to its present level. That the waters of the ocean are gradually diminishing, and new portions of land forming, is a circumstance supported by many facts, and is clearly shown from the appearances of the shores of this island. Nearly the whole shores are covered with rolled fragments of stone, and the soil along the coast is derived from the neighbouring rocks. Close to the sea, there is usually a flat portion of land. The subsoil is generally of gravel, containing fragments of marine shells, and in several places, extensive beds of marl, consisting chief-

* Slaty glance-coal was long considered as exclusively belonging to the primitive and transition rocks, until that excellent mineralogist, Professor Jameson, made known to the world its occurrence in the independent coal formation in this island. It has since been observed by Mr Meuder, in the independent coal formation, near the village of Brandau, in the Saatzer circle in Bohemia. To these localities of its occurrence in the independent coal formation, I may add the following:

At a place called Forrest-burn, parish of Shots, Lanarkshire, there is a bed of slaty glance-coal of variable thickness, interposed between two beds of slate-clay, and accompanied by bluish coloured sandstone, and sandstone slate.

At Blackrig, parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, the following strata occur along with the coal. Undermost, a bed of white sandstone, 7 feet thick, then a bed of sandstone slate, 7 feet 5 inches, then slate clay, 10 inches, glance coal, 10 inches, slate-clay, 11 inches; and, lastly, a bed of white sandstone, 10 feet.

Another bed of glance coal is likewise found at Scoleburn, parish of West Calder, Edinburghshire, The following is the arrangement of the strata, from below, upwards. A bed of coal intermediate between pitch-coal and slate-coal, limestone, slate clay, limestone, sandstone, greenstone, quarkey sandstone, limestone, soft slate clay, sandstone slate, slate clay, slaty glance coal, slate clay, and indurated slate clay, containing cubical crystals of pyrites.

† Ure's History of Rutherglen and Kilbride.

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thiefly, if not wholly, of fragments of *Millepora polymorpha*. This portion of flat soil is of very variable breadth, and is generally bounded on the land side by a perpendicular front of rock. In this wall of rock there are numerous excavations, or caves, formed by the action of the sea at some remote period. Behind this precipice, the moor or heath ground commences, and forms the interior of the island. As the common rocks on the shore are of sandstone, so the soil arising from these decompositions is light and sandy, excellently adapted for bulbous rooted plants, such as potatoes and turnip. Such a soil is likewise well suited to the rearing of trees. I observed, in many places, young trees attempting to spring up, but that they were destroyed by the cattle. If Virgil's excellent rule,

Cura sit, ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum;
Et quid quæque ferat regio, et quid quæque recuset:
Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ:
Arborei fœtus, alibi atque injussa viresceunt
Gramina,———

were properly attended to, the present heath-clad glens would soon assume a more pleasing appearance.

The mountain of *Goatfield* is supposed to be the highest in Arran, and is nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent to this hill, from the Corry, is tolerably easy. In ascending, we observed some of last winter's snow not yet dissolved (June 6th) in the deep recesses of the rocks. On the moist rocks, I observed the *Junjermannia julacea* and *purpurea* of Lightfoot. The *Saxifraga stellaris*, and *Alchemilla alpina*, though here common, were not yet in flower. The *Lichen corniculatus* of Lightfoot, covered the stones on the very top of the mountain. The sky being hazy, our prospect from the summit was very confined. We descended the west side of Goatfield to Glen Rosa, and pursued our course towards Brodick.

On Monday, 8th June, I took my leave of the island, highly delighted with the various appearances which had presented themselves, and which, in this short sketch, have been so imperfectly described. I regret much the shortness and incompleteness of the notes which I took down. This has occasioned me, in many instances, to be silent, and often to use the language of hesitation. To those who, pursuing the same objects, wish to examine the same tract of country, the preceding remarks may be of some utility. To such as suppose Natural History to be a science fit only for the amusement of the idle, and of no use to society, and who do not wish to become acquainted with the productions of their own country, I would address myself in the words of an illustrious historian: "Si "qui sint, qui in urbe sua hospites, in "patria sua peregrini, et cognitione "semper pueri esse velint, sibi per me "placeant, sibi dormiant; non ego il-"lis hæc conscripsi, non illis vigilavi."
—CAMDEN. *Brit.*

Bathgate, 16*th Jan.* 1808. } JOHN FLEMING.

Description of the Mode of ensnaring and taming the WILD ELEPHANT.

From Cordiner's Account of Ceylon. (2 *vols.* 4*to. London*, 1808.)

ALL the forests of Ceylon abound with elephants, which are gregarious, usually traversing the country in large troops together. As they often descend from the mountains of Candy to the lower territories, and obliterate the traces of cultivation by merely walking through the grounds, it is thought that the snare was first invented for the purpose of diminishing their number, without any view of benefiting by them in their tamed condition. Be this as it may, it is absolutely necessary, for the comfort of the inhabitants, and the prosperity of agri-

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agriculture, that the extirpation of these animals should be continued.—They not only destroy unintentionally the husbandman's fields of corn, but are also fond of the produce of his garden, particularly of cocoa-nut leaves, and plantain trees, which they devour with eagerness. The elephants at Ceylon, besides, are highly prized on the peninsula of India, on account of their extreme gentleness and docility; and being too useful to mankind to be permitted to rove unemployed, on an island, they are transported to the continent, to increase the pomp of princes, and to add to the energy of war.

When government has determined that a hunt shall take place, natives are sent out into the woods and mountains to discover the retreats of the wild elephants, and to mark in what direction they range in greatest numbers. As soon as the situation of two or three herds has been ascertained, an order is issued for all the inhabitants of the district to surround the forest in which they feed, with a chain of fires, that must be constantly burning while the hunt continues. On the last occasion, the chain, like a net drawing the animals, commenced its operations, thirty miles from the snare at Kotaway; and an advancing line of three thousand men was employed in supporting it for the space of three months.

The fires are raised four feet from the ground on moveable stands, formed of four perpendicular sticks, and twigs wattled across them, on which earth is laid to receive the fuel, and covered with a sloping roof of cocoa-nut leaves, to ward off rain. These stands are placed at first above one hundred paces from each other, and are gradually brought nearer in proportion to the compression of the enclosure, until at last the distance between them does not exceed ten paces.

The chain of fires approaches daily at the rate of from one furlong to a mile towards the snare. This movement is not made by a regular advance, but by cutting off corners of the ground, out of which it is known that the elephants have departed. The people enter at opposite sides, into a footpath in the woods, with stands and hurdles of fire; and when a communication is opened between the parties, the enclosure is, in a certain degree, diminished. The vigilance of the men must encrease as the circle lessens, for the efforts of the elephants to escape are proportioned to the smallness of the space in which they are confined. But shouts and flames strike them with so much terror, that they are at all times easily repulsed whenever they attempt to charge. Were it not for their timidity, no barrier of the stoutest timber could withstand the shock of these enormous animals, rushing on impetuously, in a compact and impenetrable phalanx. At the end of two months, they are enclosed in a circle of which the wide entrance of the snare forms a part; and are at last brought so near to it, that, by the exertions of the surrounding multitude, they can be made close prisoners in a few hours. The grand business of the campaign is then considered as brought to a termination; the incessant vigilance and energy of the pursuers have proved successful, and the wild unthinking herd are placed entirely in the power of their discerning captors. At this period of the chace, all persons desirous of witnessing the sight resort to the scene of action. The moment is critical; for, accustomed as the elephants have been, to the fires and noise of the people, it is to be apprehended, that being less terrified by those, than by their captivity, they may attempt to break out of the narrow compass into which they have been pressed. To guard against this, and to push them still farther forward, a new mode of frightening them is adopted: a small party of the natives armed

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armed with muskets, and a greater number with squibs and rockets, are prepared to act in concert with the men stationed on the line of fires, now forming a sweep of three quarters of a mile, united at both ends with the strong works of the snare.

An idea of the inclosure may be formed by drawing, on a piece of paper, the outline of a wide funnel. A little way within the wide end, a palisade runs across, in breadth six hundred feet, containing four open gates, at which the elephants enter. A view of two of these is commanded from a *bungalae*, erected for spectators, on pillars thirty feet from the ground. The inclosure is formed of the strongest trees on the island, from eight to ten inches in diameter, bending inwards, sunk four feet into the ground, and from sixteen to twenty feet high, above it. They are placed at the distance of sixteen inches from each other, and crossed by four rows of powerful beams, bound fast to them with pliant canes. To this palisade are added supporters more inclined, several feet asunder, augmenting the strength of the fence. The part of it in which the elephants are first enclosed, is eighteen hundred feet in circumference, but it communicates with a smaller fold, one hundred feet in length, and forty broad, through which a rivulet passes, five feet in depth, and nearly fills the enclosure. The elephants enter the place of confinement at only one gate; and beyond the water, the fence gradually contracts, terminating in a strong passage, five feet broad, and 100 feet long.

All things being ready for driving the elephants into the snare, the governor and his party repaired to the ground about seven o'clock in the evening, ascended the elevated bungaloe, by a long ladder, and waited several dark and tedious hours, but the termination of the chase amply repaid their patience. It was necessary that silence, as well as darkness, should reign amongst us; and, in a situation where our eyes and ears were otherwise so attentively engaged, conversation would have been particularly irksome. The shouting of the hunters was incessant, muskets and rockets joining in the chorus, and the wild roaring of the elephant, was heard at intervals, more distinctly warning us of their approach. At length the forest crashed, and the enormous herd pushed forward with fury, levelling instantaneously every tree which opposed their passage. The following up of the people with the lights and fireworks was truly grand. Every man waved in his hand a blazing torch, formed of a bundle of reeds, the feeble but effectual means of defence against a tremendous foe. The trees were nobly illuminated, and towering aloft amid the surrounding darkness, spread their glittering foliage in the air.

The greater part of the herd having entered the gates of the enclosure, before the arrival of the lights they were only faintly observed. But two huge elephants, cut off from their troop, approached within a few yards of the bungaloe where we were seated, galloping before the flames, trampling the brushwood and shattering the trees. The column of men following hemmed them into a corner, near where we were stationed; and the people, advancing at the same time from the opposite side, shut them out from the last gate, imagining that all had entered. Through this mistake, the two elephants were terrified by a blaze of fires, both before and behind, and closely pressed by the more formidable glare, they turned with trepidation, and made their escape. The four gates of the replenished fold, were then closed and secured with great expedition. Large stakes were driven into the ground previously made

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made ready for their reception, connected together by transverse beams, and strengthened by powerful supporters. Fresh boughs were likewise strewed over these as well as other parts of the palisade, so that the elephants, not perceiving the structure of the fence, were the less incited to attempt breaking it down. Immediately after the fastening of the gates, a chain of fires and torches was formed within the enclosure, for the purpose of driving the elephants into the smaller fold, full of water, at the narrow end of the snare. The people employed, pass easily in and out through the narrow interstices of the pales, which are left open in the lower parts for that purpose, affording the means of advancing when opportunity offers, and the benefit of retreat when rendered necessary. The gate of the water fold is formed of horizontal round sticks, fastened together with ropes and pliant twigs, and rolled up like a curtain. Several men sit upon the cross beam, which supports it, provided with axes ready to cut the suspending cords when a signal is given. The pliable nature of this door adds greatly to its strength, and together with the vigilant activity of spearmen, never fails to resist successfully the repeated attempts of the distracted elephants to burst it open. The line of flame once more began its terrifying movement. The people resumed their tumultuous noise, mingled with the din of trumpets, drums, and arms. The affrighted herd, again annoyed with impending horrors, renewed their tremendous flight; and rushing, like an agitated torrent, into the water snare, experienced still greater calamities. As soon as seventy elephants had forced their way into this place, it being sufficiently crammed, the cords were cut and the barricading gate dropped down. The greater part of those which had entered, were so closely wedged together, that many of them were motionless, and even the foremost which were most confined, saw only a fallacious opening to lead them from this doleful labyrinth. Upwards of one hundred of the captured herd, cut off from their companions, were left for a time to range at greater liberty in the larger prison.

The huntsmen toiled all night. Their shooting and hallooing became more incessant. Now and then, the hollow thunder of the elephants was heard. Sometimes a dead silence ensued, indicating that the business of the hunt was going on well, and that the persons employed were removing the elephants from the enclosure, without loss of time.

In a valley, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the snare, an elegant set of bungaloes was erected for the accommodation of the governor and his suite. There we rested during the night, occasionally serenaded by the romantic music of the hunt. At sunrise, on the 22d, we returned to the active scene, and became spectators of a most extraordinary sight. So great a number of enormous animals crowded into so small a compass, is a spectacle rarely to be seen. Pressing heavily upon one another, incapable of almost any movement but convulsions of distress, their paroxysms of anguish could not be contemplated without emotion. No person could find language to express his feelings. All were struck dumb with a species of astonishment, hitherto unexperienced.

From the water toil to the discharging passage, the ground considerably rises, and the elephants ascend part of it in steps formed in the bank. The gallery is so narrow as only to admit in its breadth one elephant. Sometimes they are chased, and sometimes they advance into it of their own accord. The first elephant that entered, imagined he had discovered an opening by which he could escape, and ran with great eagerness to the end of the passage. On perceiving his mistake, there being no room to wheel round,

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sound, he attempted to return by moving backwards: but bars shoved in behind him, secured him in immoveable confinement.

When the elephants do not proceed into the passage spontaneously, the people drive them by howling, shouting, and pricking them with spears, from the tops of the fence, where stages are erected for that purpose. Sometimes it is necessary to make use of burning torches, rockets, and muskets, before they can be forced out of the water. This part of the business becomes gradually more and more difficult, until at last, when but a few remain, every possible exertion is tried, even showers of musket balls are fired upon them, without obliging one to stir. The hearing of the distressed moanings of their friends after they have been removed, and the never seeing any of them return, are no doubt the circumstances which fill them with terror, and make them dread even worse treatment than close confinement in a stream of water. They pressed so much upon one another, that many of the young were drowned, and several of the full grown crushed to death. Many exertions were made by them to regain their liberty, but their powers were greatly lessened by the pressure of the surrounding water, and the encumbrance of their unwieldy bodies, pressing in all directions upon one another; besides, every attempt was checked by the resistance of the active multitude which constantly watched their motions.

As soon as an elephant arrives at the end of the long passage, cross bars are shoved in behind him, through the interstices of the stakes, and lashed down with ropes to the transverse beams, so that he can neither move forwards, nor backwards, nor sideways. His confinement is thus limited in order to contract the powers of his prodigious strength, and to allow the men to approach near enough to bind his legs without being exposed to danger. The elephants which follow are separated from one another in the passage, and made close prisoners in the same manner. The passage is likewise covered with transverse beams, to prevent the elephants from rearing on their hind legs, and to enable the people to pass the necessary cordage round their necks. Here their efforts to regain their freedom are accompanied with extraordinary violence: after raising their fore legs, they crash the beams laid across their backs, and make the whole fabric shake from its foundation. The people on the top oppose them with sharp-pointed spears, and additional bars are shoved in above them, and fastened down with ropes. Great ropes formed in nooses, are laid down to catch his hind legs, and drawn tight about them: five or six turns of smaller cordage are passed round his neck. While these operations are going on, a man stands before the gate of the passage, tickling his trunk, and diverting his attention with a pike, or a bunch of cocoa nut leaves, so that the cords are made fast without difficulty or opposition. Sometimes he attempts to break the bars of the gate which he perceives to be the termination of his confinement; but they are immensely strong, being five in number, fastened down with ropes, and connected together by a perpendicular pole, running across their centres.

When the wild elephant is completely harnessed, two tame elephants, trained to the business, are brought to the gate, and placed one on each side of it. These immediately survey the prisoner whom they have to conduct, feel his mouth, to know whether or not he has tusks, and lay hold of his proboscis to ascertain what degree of resistance he is likely to make. Ropes are passed through the collar of the wild elephant, and made fast to similar collars on each of the tame ones. The bars of the gate are then unloosed, and drawn out; and the wild captive

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tive darts forward directly between the two tame elephants; he can only, however, advance a little way, as the ropes securing his hind legs still continue fastened to the strong stakes of the toil. In this situation he remains until the riders mounted on the tame elephants have drawn tight the cords which bind him to the necks of his half reasoning conductors. During this operation, he endeavours to undo with his trunk some of the knots which have been made, and often attempts to give a destructive blow to the diminutive creatures so actively engaged in confirming his captivity. But the two tame animals, who are vigilantly observant of all his motions, never fail to prevent him from doing any mischief, by gently lowering his proboscis with their own: if he continue long refractory, they batter him with their heads, and at last produce the most obsequious submission. The nooses of the ropes are then opened, leaving his hind legs at freedom, and himself entirely disengaged from the snare. The two tame elephants press close on each side of him, and proceed, in pompous procession to the garden of stalls, where they deliver up their charge to experience a new species of hardships. The marching off of this venerable trio, is a sight truly magnificent, and exhibits a noble specimen of the skill of man, united with the sagacity of the elephant.

At the commencement of the march, the keepers strike up a rustic song, something like whistling to oxen in the plough, which adds considerable effect to the striking scene. They are seated on the necks of the tame elephants, holding short inverted spear-hooks, struck perpendicularly into their collars. When they wish to turn them, they catch one of their ears with this instrument, and, by pressing it into their skin, make them move in any direction that is required.

It is likewise highly gratifying to accompany them to the grove, and to observe with what expertness and ease they are securely bound, in the most superb of all stables. Making him fast there, is an operation as tedious as putting on his harness before he quits the toil. While that is doing, the tame elephants continue close on each side of him, and act their part with so much judgment, that their savage brother exhibits all the gentleness of a lamb.

When an elephant is not very formidable or unruly, it is sufficient to place him lengthways betwixt two large trees, about forty feet distant from each other; there to bind his hind legs in contact together, and fasten them close to one of the trees, with five or six turns of thick rope; likewise to bind one fore leg, to which greater liberty is given by the length and slackness of the cordage. The pair of tame elephants are then disengaged from the wild one, and conducted back to the toil to take charge of another captive. This is a most trying moment to the wild elephant. While guided by the tuition, and soothed by the society of his subjugated brethren, he stood tranquil and quiet, appearing to forget his sorrows, and to gather fortitude under his sufferings. But the instant that his companions march away, finding himself closely bound, a solitary and helpless prisoner, he is agitated with all the horrors of despair, breaks out into a roaring which makes the forest tremble, and in the fury of his extravagant grief, often falls a sacrifice to the exertions which he makes to regain his liberty. At this period, cocoa nut leaves and plantain trees are brought to him for food. In the agony of distress, he tosses them contemptuously away, or tramples them with indignation under his feet. The craving of hunger, however, at length induces him to eat, which he does at first with evident reluctance; but becomes gradually more resigned, and feeds plentifully at the end of a few hours.

Gaelic

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Gaelic Etymologies.

Britain.

At what period the united kingdom first received the name of *Britain* is uncertain. Some derive the name from one language, and some from another; few, however, except Macpherson and Abercromby, seem to have thought of a Celtic origin, perhaps from their not being acquainted with the language of the Gaels.

Mr Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, and who has acquired celebrity from being the first to engage in that work, does not appear to have been thoroughly versed in the Gaelic. He, however, thinks that the name *Britain* might be derived from *bre*, "birth," or "born;" and thon, "waves," *quasi*, "born of the waves."

Others, again, will have the name derived from Dunbarton, or Dunbreton, *dun* signifying "hill," or "fort," *bar* "above," and *ton* "wave;" "hill or fort above the wave," alluding to the situation of Dunbarton Castle.

Let any one who is accustomed to read the Gaelic language attend to the exact orthography of the word *Britain*, and he will directly agree with me, that *bri* signifies "benefit," or "comfort," and *tain* "houses;" and both conjoined, "comfort or benefit having houses." This designation might, I apprehend, be adopted by the Gael, upon their first arriving from a more genial climate, where they had been accustomed to live in caves and dens, in contradistinction to this their former mode of living.

In Ossian's days, while we frequently read of the Hall of Selma, the Hall of Branno, &c. we as often hear of their *caves;* which plainly evinces, that while they had their halls, and knew the comforts of them, they were frequently obliged to have recourse to their dens and fastnesses to screen themselves from the sudden inroads of their enemies.

Albion.

Our Celtic ancestors, while in Greece or Asia, would stand little in need either of *houses* or of *clothing;* but on arriving in Britain, these accommodations and comforts would soon suggest themselves. Whether the one or the other was first resorted to, is uncertain, and cannot, at this distance of time, be ascertained. Probably the first winter would sharpen their wits sufficiently for the invention of both. The most robust would throw off all clothing in summer, and use it only during the severity of the winter season.

In the days of Tacitus, while the South Britons only painted their bodies, the Northern nations were habited somewhat in the manner of the present Highlanders, but with skins. Whether the skins were those of deer or of sheep cannot now be determined.

The northern nations, therefore, being thus clothed in skins, probably before their southern neighbours had thought of any covering, would, we may suppose, receive or take to themselves the name of *Albionick*, the "tribe covered with skins." And to their country, we may presume, by a parity of reasoning, would be given the name *Albion; al* signifying "tribe," and *bion* "skins." This, I apprehend, is fully as probable an etymology as to suppose the name to be Roman, and to have reference to the *white* cliffs of Dover.

London.

Etymologists have differed about nothing more than the derivation of the name *London*. The most of them seem disposed to trace it from the Latin, or even the Phoenician; but a Celtic,

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Celtic origin has scarcely, I believe, been thought of. Whether probable, or improbable, I hope I may suggest one, without offence to the Londoners.

What the appearance of the ground, which is now the site of London, was about two thousand years ago, can scarcely be figured in imagination at this distance of time; but the name seems to me to imply, that it was none of the most inviting; *lon* signifying "moss," and *don* "brown;" and therefore, by inversion of the words, "brown moss."

I have thus fulfilled my promise.—If I have given the least amusement to Celtic scholars, it will be ample amends for incurring the sneer (as I probably shall) of Scandinavian zealots. *M. M,*

Rannach, 7th Jan. 1808.

Letter on the Principles of Government, particularly applied to BRITAIN *and* AMERICA.

By Mr Adams, late President of the United States.

[This letter appeared in the *Columbian Centinel*, (a paper published at Boston) of 24th July, 1802. It seems deserving of attention, both on account of the shrewd observations which it contains, and as throwing light on the state of public opinion in America.]

New York, Oct, 18. 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I AM thankful to our common friend, as well as to you, for your favour of the fourth, which I received last night. My fears are in unison with yours, that hay, wood, and stubble, will be the materials of the new political buildings in Europe, till men shall be more enlightened and friendly to each other.

You agree, that there are undoubtedly principles of political architecture, but instead of particularizing any of them, you seem to place all your hopes in the universal, or at least general, prevalence of knowledge and benevolence. I think with you, that knowledge and benevolence ought to be promoted as much as possible, but despairing of ever seeing them sufficiently general, for the security of Society, I am for seeking institutions which may supply, in some degree, the defect. If there were no ignorance, error, or vice, there would neither be principles nor systems of civil or political government. I am not often satisfied with the opinions of Hume, but in this he seems well founded, that all projects of governments, founded in the supposition or expectation of an extraordinary degree of virtue, are evidently chimerical; nor do I believe it possible, humanly speaking, that men should ever be greatly improved in knowledge or benevolence, without assistance from the principles and system of government. I am very willing to agree with you, in fancying, that in the greatest improvements of society, government will be in the republican form. It is a fixed principle with me, that all good government is and must be republican. But at the same time, your candour will agree with me, that there is not in lexicography a more fraudulent word. Whenever I use the word republic with approbation, I mean a government, in which the people have collectively, or by representation, an essential share in the Sovereignty. The Republican forms of *Poland* and *Venice* are much worse, and those of *Holland* and *Bern* very little better, than the monarchical form in France before the late revolution. By the republican form, I know you do not mean the plan of MILTON, NEEDHAM or TURGOT; for after a fair trial of its miseries, the simple monarchical form will ever be, as it has ever been, preferred to it by mankind.—Are we not, my friend, in danger of rendering the word republican unpopular in this country, by an indiscreet, indeterminate and

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and equivocal use of it?—The people of *England* have been obliged to wean themselves from the use of it, by making it unpopular and unfashionable, because they found it was artfully used by some, and simply understood by others, to mean the government of their *interregnum* parliament. They found they could not wean themselves from that destructive form of government, so entirely, as that a mischievous party would not still remain in favour of it, by any other means than by making the words republic and republican unpopular. They have succeeded to such a degree, that with a great majority of that nation, a republican is as unamiable as a witch, a blasphemer, a rebel, or a tyrant. If in this country the word republic should be generally understood, as it is by some, to mean a form of government inconsistent with a mixture of three powers, forming a mutual balance, we may depend upon it, that such mischievous effects will be produced by the use of it, as will compel the people of *America* to renounce, detest, and execrate it, as the English do. With these explanations, restrictions and limitations, I agree with you, in your love of republican government; but in no other sense. With you I have also the honour, most perfectly, to harmonize in your sentiments of the humanity and wisdom of promoting education, in knowledge, virtue, and benevolence. But I think that these will confirm mankind in the opinion of the necessity of preserving and strengthening the dykes against the ocean, its tides and storms. Human appetites, passions, prejudices, and self-love, will never be conquered by benevolence and knowledge alone, introduced by human means. The Millenium itself neither supposes nor implies it. All civil government is then to cease, and the Messiah is to reign. That happy and holy state is therefore wholly out of this question. We agree in the utility of universal education; but will nations agree in it as fully and extensively as we do? And be at the expence of it? We know, with as much certainty as attends any human knowledge, that they will not. We cannot therefore with safety advise the people to depend for *their* safety, liberty and security upon hopes and blessings which we know will not fall to their lot. If we do our duty then to the people, we shall not deceive them, to depend upon what is not in their power, and will not relieve them. Philosophers, ancient and modern, do not appear to me to have studied nature, the whole of nature, and nothing but nature. Lycurgus's principle was war and family pride; Solon's was what the people would bear, &c. The best writings of antiquity upon government, those I mean of *Aristotle*, *Zeno*, and *Cicero*, are lost. We have human nature, society, and universal history, to observe and study, and from these we may draw all the real principles which ought to be regarded. Disciples will follow their masters, and interested partizans their chieftains, let us like it or not—we cannot help it. But if the true principles can be discovered, and fairly, fully, and impartially laid before the people, the more light encreases, the more the reason of them will be seen, and the more disciples they will have. Prejudice, passion, and private interest, which will always mingle in human enquiries, one would think, might be enlisted on the side of truth, at least in the greatest number, for certainly the majority are interested in the truth, if they could see to the end of all its consequences. "Kings have been deposed by aspiring nobles." True, and never by any other. "These," the nobles I suppose, "have waged everlasting war against the common rights of man." True, when they have been possessed of the *summa imperii* in one body, without a check; so have the plebeians—so have the people—so have kings—so has human nature, in every shape and combination, and so it ever will

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will. But on the other hand, the nobles have been essential parties in the preservation of liberty, whenever and wherever it has existed. In Europe, they alone have preserved it against kings and people, wherever it has been preserved, or at least with very little assistance from the people. One hideous despotism, as horrid as that of Turkey, would have been the lot of every nation of Europe, if the nobles had not made stands. By nobles I mean not peculiarly an hereditary nobility, or any particular modification, but the natural and actual aristocracy among mankind. The existence of this you will not deny. You and I have seen four noble families rise up in *Boston**.

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These are as really a nobility in our town, as the *Howards*, *Somersets*, *Berties*, &c. in England. Blind, undistinguishing reproaches against the aristocratical part of mankind, a division which nature has made, and we cannot abolish, are neither pious nor benevolent. They are as pernicious as they are false—they serve only to foment prejudice, jealousy, animosity, envy, and malevolence. They serve no ends but those of sophistry, fraud, and the spirit of party. It would not be true, but it would not be more egregiously false to say, that the *people* have waged everlasting war against the rights of men.

"The love of liberty, you say, is interwoven in the soul of man." So it is, according to *La Fontaine*, in that of a wolf, and I doubt whether it be much more rational, generous or social, in one than the other, until in man it is enlightened by experience, reflection, education, and civil and political institutions, which are first produced and constantly supported and improved by a few, that is by the nobility. The wolf in the fable, who preferred running in the forest, lean and hungry, to the fleshy, plump, and round sides of the dog, because he found the latter was sometimes restrained, had more love of liberty than most men. The numbers of men in all ages have preferred ease, slumber and good cheer, to liberty, when they have been in competition. We must not then depend upon the love of liberty in the soul of man alone, for its preservation. Some political institutions must be prepared to assist this love, against its enemies. Without these, the struggle will ever end only in a change of impositions and impostors. When the people, who have no property, feel the power in their own hands, to determine all questions by a majority, they ever attack those who have property, till the injured men of property lose all patience, and recur to finesse, trick and stratagem, to outwit those who have too much strength, because they have too many hands to be resisted any other way. Let us be impartial, then, and speak the whole truth. Till we do, we shall never discover all the true principles that are necessary. The multitude, therefore, as well as the nobles, must have a check. This is one principle. "Were the people of England free, after they had obliged king John to concede to them their ancient rights?"—The people never did this. There was no people who pretended to any thing. It was the nobles alone. The people pretended to nothing but to be villains, vassals, and retainers to the king, or the nobles. The nobles, I agree, were not free, because all was determined by a majority of their votes, or by arms, not by law. Their feuds deposed their "Henrys, Edwards and Richards" to gratify lordly ambition—patrician rivalry, and "family pride." But if they had not been deposed, those Kings would have become despots, because the people would not, and

* In the original letter, these four families are named: From delicacy towards the respectable individuals belonging to them, the names are omitted in the publication, and they are altogether immaterial to the argument of the letter.

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and could not, join the nobles in any regular and constitutional opposition to them. They would have become despots, I repeat it, and that by means of the villains, vassals and retainers aforesaid. It is not family pride, my friend, but family popularity, that does the great mischief, as well as the great good. Pride, in the heart of man, is an evil fruit, and concomitant of every advantage; of riches, of knowledge, of genius, of talents, of beauty, of strength, of virtue, and even of piety. It is sometimes as ridiculous, and often pernicious, but it is even sometimes, and in some degree, useful.—But the pride of families would be always, and only ridiculous, if it had not family popularity to work with. The attachment and devotion of the people to some families, inspires them with pride. As long as gratitude, or interest, ambition or avarice, love, hope or fear, shall be human motives of action, so long will numbers attach themselves to particular families. When the people will, in spite of all that can be said or done, cry a man or a family up to the skies, exaggerate all his talents and virtues, not hear a word of his weakness or faults, follow implicitly his advice, detest every man he hates, adore every man he loves, and knock down all who will not swim down the stream with him, or them, where is your remedy? When a man, or family, are thus popular, how can you prevent them from being proud? You and I know of instances in which popularity has been a wind, a tide, and a whirlwind. The history of all nations and ages is full of such examples. Popularity, that has great fortune to dazzle—splendid largesses to excite warm gratitude, sublime, beautiful and uncommon genius or talents, to produce deep admiration, or any thing to support high hopes and strong fears, will be proud, and its power will be employed to mortify enemies, gratify friends, procure votes, emoluments and power. Such family popularity ever did, and will govern in every nation, in every climate, hot and cold, wet and dry—among civilized and savage people—Christians and Mahometans—Jews and Heathens. Declamation against family pride is a pretty juvenile exercise, but unworthy of a Statesman. They know the evil and danger is too serious to be sported with. The only way, God knows, is to put these families in an hole by themselves, and set two watches upon them—a superior to them all on one side, and the people on the other.

There are a few popular men in the Massachusets, my friend, who have, I fear, less honour, sincerity, and virtue, than they ought to have. These, if they are not guarded against, may do another misfortune. They may create a party spirit, and a mobbish spirit, instead of a spirit of liberty, and produce another *Wat Tyler's* rebellion. They can do no more. But I really think their party language ought not to be countenanced, nor their Shiboleths pronounced. The miserable stuff that they utter, about the *well born*, is as despicable as themselves. The *eugeneis* of the Greeks—the *bien nes* of the French—the *welgebornen* of the Germans and Dutch—the beloved families of the Greeks, are but a few examples of national expressions of the same thing, for which every nation on earth has the same expression. One would think that our scribblers were all sons of redemptioners, or transported convicts. They think with Tarquin, "In novo populo ubi omnis repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas sit, futurum locum forti ac strenuo viro." Let us be impartial. There is not more of family pride on one side, than of vulgar malignity and popular envy on the other. Popularity in one family raises envy in another. But popularity of the least deserving will triumph over envy and malignity, while that which is acquired by real merit will very often be overborne and oppressed by it. Let us do justice to the people, and

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and to the nobles, for nobles there are, as I have before proved, in Boston, as well as *Madrid*; but to do justice to both, you must establish an arbitrator between them. This is another principle. It is time that you and I should have some sweet commune together. I do not believe that we, who have preserved for more than thirty years an uninterrupted friendship, and have so long thought and acted harmoniously together in the worst of times, are now so far asunder in sentiment, as some people pretend. In full confidence of which, I have used this freedom. JOHN ADAMS.

Character of eminent FRENCH STATESMEN.

From New Translation of Memoirs of Marmontel. (By the Author of the Swiss Emigrants. Edinburgh, 1808.)

MAUREPAS.

MAUREPAS, after a ministry of thirty years, and a long exile, had suffered a still longer period of disgrace under the deceased king, for a very slight fault, at which the royal family had never felt any displeasure. In his retreat, he had acquired that respect which is granted to age, and to unmerited misfortune, supported with dignity. His former ministry had been distinguished only by the ruin of the navy; but as the timid policy of Cardinal Fleury had palsied this part of our forces, the negligence of Maurepas might have been a matter of necessity; and in a subordinate place, where he was under no necessity of being a statesman, he had only to display his natural qualities, the agreeable manners of a man of the world, and the talents of a courtier.

He was superficial, and incapable of any profound and serious application, but endowed with that quickness of perception which instantly penetrates into the most complicated part of business. In council, his habitual dexterity supplied the want of study and meditation. As courteous, as mild, as his father had been harsh and blunt; his mind was pliant, flexible, full of stratagems to attack, of address to defend himself, of subterfuges to elude, of quick turns to shift a subject at will, of witticisms whose pleasantry might disconcert the serious, of expedients to extricate himself from a slippery and difficult position; his eye instantaneously seized whatever was weak and ridiculous in men; with imperceptible art he drew them into his snare, or led them on to his purpose; with an art still more formidable, he could throw ridicule on every thing, even on merit itself, when he wished to undervalue it. All these arts, joined to that of enlivening, of simplifying the labour of the cabinet, rendered Maurepas the most seducing of ministers. Had nothing more been wanting than to teach the young king how to handle affairs lightly and skilfully, to laugh at men and things, and to turn the duty of reigning into an amusement, Maurepas would have been, beyond all comparison, the man to be chosen. Hopes had been perhaps entertained, that age and misfortune might have rendered his character more firm, more steady, and more energetic. But he was naturally feeble, indolent, selfish; loved his own comfort and repose; wished his old age to be respected, but peaceful; shunned whatever could make his suppers dull, or his sleep restless; he hardly believed in the reality of difficult virtues, and regarded a pure attachment to the public good, as mere ostentation or hypocrisy; cared little for rendering his ministry splendid, and made the art of government consist in managing every thing quietly, by adopt-

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adopting always temporary expedients, rather than adhering to fixed principles. Maurepas, therefore, was in old age what he had been in his youth, an agreeable man, quite taken up with himself, and uniting the characters of minister and courtier.

A watchful attention to preserve his ascendant over the mind of the king, and his predominance in the councils, made him easily become jealous, even of those whom he himself had chosen; and this uneasiness was the only active passion of his soul. In other respects, there was no spring, no vigour, either for doing good or evil; but weakness without kindness, malice without atrocity, resentment without anger, carelessness for a future, with which he would have nothing to do. He might perhaps be sincerely desirous of the public good, when he could bring it about with perfect security to himself; but this desire was cooled the moment he saw either his credit or his repose in danger. Such was always the character of this old man, who had been given to the young king as his guide and adviser.

As it was easy for him to see that frankness and kindness formed the ground-work of the character of this prince, he studied, in the first place, to appear kind and frank. The king made no secret to him of that excessive timidity which had been left by the first impressions of childhood. He perceived, therefore, that the surest mode of gaining his kindness, was to make those duties which now terrified him appear easy. He employed his talent of simplifying affairs, in order to render their burden lighter. But, whether it was that he regarded inveterate evils as now past remedy; whether his indolence and levity prevented him from discovering them, or whether he neglected them as maladies arising from an excess of strength and health, and perhaps as constitutional vices inherent in the body politic, he did not allow the young king to trouble his mind with them, but assured him, that all things would go on well, provided they were wisely and moderately directed. The excuse of Cardinal Fleury for his pusillanimous anxiety, was, that an edifice which had lasted more than 1300 years, must bend to its fall, and that while we propped it up, there was a danger of shaking it: on the contrary, the pretence of Maurepas for his indolent security was, that a kingdom so vigorously constituted, would be easily restored by its natural strength, and that it might therefore be allowed to subsist with its faults and abuses.

TURGOT.

TURGOT was deeply sensible, that a reduction of expence, economy in collecting the revenue, the abolition of privileges burdensome to commerce and agriculture, and a more equal distribution of taxes through the different classes of the people, were the true remedies which must be applied to the great malady of the state, and of this he found it easy to convince a king who breathed nothing but justice and love for his people. But Maurepas, now seeing that this esteem and confidence of the young king for his new minister was going too far, became jealous of his own work, and hastened to destroy it.

In a country, where so many persons live by abuses and disorders, a man who introduced regularity and economy into the finances, a man whom no credit could bend or favour corrupt, must necessarily have as enemies all those whose requests he either refused, or was ever likely to refuse. Turgot was too proud and too candid to descend to court intrigues: his demeanour was severe, and he was said to want address; and when ridicule, which with us sinks the value of every thing, had once seized upon him, Maurepas perceived that his ruin would be easily accomplished. He began with listening, with encouraging by a smile the ill-natured remarks of

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of the courtiers. His next step was to own, that the views of Turgot were rather those of a theoretical reasoner than of a real man of business; that the public opinion had been mistaken with respect to the ability of this pretended sage; that his head was full of nothing but philosophical reveries and speculations, without any experience of business, any knowledge of men, any capacity for the management of finance, or any inventive powers for supplying the pressing exigencies of the state: he had a system of perfection which did not belong to this world, and was to be found only in books; a minute search after that ideal excellence which is never to be found; instead of the means of providing for present exigencies, vague and fantastical schemes for a distant futurity; a number of ideas, but these confused; great extent of knowledge, but foreign to the purpose of his ministry; the pride of Lucifer; and, along with his presumption, the most inflexible obstinacy.

These confidential observations of the old man, which were spread from mouth to mouth, that they might reach the king's ear, were the more successful from not being absolutely devoid of plausibility. Turgot was surrounded by studious men, who had devoted themselves to economical science, and formed a kind of sect, the object of whose labours was doubtless valuable, but whose confident language, sententious tone, and sometimes chimerical notions, wrapt in an odd and obscure style, gave scope for raillery. Turgot associated with them, and expressed an esteem of which they themselves boasted too loudly, representing it as greater than it really was. It was not difficult, therefore, for his enemies to represent him as the head of the sect, and the ridicule attached to the name of economist fell upon him.

Besides, there is no doubt that Turgot, proud of the uprightness of his intentions, valued himself more on being dexterous in business, than on being pliant and engaging in his intercourse with the court; his address was mild and polite, but cold. You were sure of finding him just, but inflexible in his principles; and interest and favour could not brook the immoveable tranquillity with which he rejected their applications.

Calonne.

A post so slippery, (that of Comptroller General of the finances,) from which every man fell, might, one would think, have intimidated the ambition of candidates; yet this passion became only the more ardent; nor was there a man of intrigue in any of the avenues of favour, who, if he possessed the slightest knowledge of business, did not aspire at filling the place of him who had fallen.

Amid this crowd, a man of ingenuity and talents distinguished himself: it was Calonne. He had resorted to means of success, the more singular from their simplicity. Far from concealing his ambition, he had published it; and instead of the austerity with which some of his predecessors had armed themselves, he had employed every means of making himself agreeable, especially to women; he was known by them as the most obliging of men, and when he confided his views to such as were in power, he was lavish of every hope which could gain him their votes. Accordingly, they never ceased to extol his information, his ability, his genius. His manner towards men was little less engaging, in consequence of an easy and natural politeness, which marked distinctions without making them offensive; and by an air of good will, which seemed favourable to every man's ambition. At every new change he was called upon by the unanimous voice of the higher circles. At last he was named, and on his arrival at Fontainbleau, where the court was, you would have said

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said that he held in his hand the horn of abundance; it was a kind of triumph.

At first, thinking himself at a fountain of inexhaustible wealth, and never calculating either the wants or the expences which awaited him, but intoxicated with his prosperity, in which he expected soon to see that of the state, he despised all foresight, and neglected all economy, as unworthy of a powerful king. Convinced that the first art of a man in power was the art of pleasing, he trusted to favour for his fortune; and studied only to render himself agreeable to those who sought to become formidable in order to sell their favour. He thus saw himself suddenly surrounded with praise and vain glory. People talked of nothing but the graces of his address and the charms of his language. It was in order to paint his character, that the expression of *formes elegantes** was borrowed from the arts; and *l'obligeance*, a new word, seemed invented for him. The ministry of finance was said never to have been filled with so much gaiety, ease, and dignity. The readiness with which he dispatched business astonished every person, and the gaiety with which he treated the most serious matters made him be admired as a man of prodigious capacity. Even those, in short, who ventured to doubt if he was the best of ministers, were forced to acknowledge that he was the most delightful. It was published that he did business with the king in such a manner as to make it a mere amusement: there was nothing thorny, nothing laborious, no difficulty for the present, no anxiety for the future. The king was at ease, and every one was satisfied; till, at the end of three years and a few months of this brilliant and smiling administration, the fatal secret was disclosed, that the state was undone.

* Elegant forms.

Brienne.

Brienne had distinguished himself in the States of Languedoc. He had there shewn the abilities suited to his office; and within a small sphere of administration, had rendered it possible to believe him an able man. Like Calonne, he had that quick, hasty, determined character which imposes on the multitude. He had something too of the address of Maurepas. But he had neither the pliancy and agreeable manners of the one, nor the look of good humour and affability of the other. Naturally artful, subtle, penetrating, he neither could conceal these qualities, nor wished to conceal them. His look, while it observed, looked through you; even in his gaiety there was something which prevented you from being at ease; and his expression had something too sly, which disposed you to mistrust. In his intellectual character, there was a sagacity which resembled cunning; his ideas were clear, and extended tolerably far, but only over the surface; he had some information, but quite scattered; glimpses rather than views; a mind, if I may so speak, glittering like a cut diamond from a number of little surfaces. In great subjects he could easily make himself master of the minute details, but was quite incapable of comprehending the whole. His moral character displayed the most keen priestly selfishness, and the eagerness of avarice united in the highest degree with that of ambition. In a world which merely skims over the surface, Brienne knew how to employ a sort of political small-talk, concise, rapid, interrupted with those intervals of mysterious silence, by which a man seems to intimate that, had he chosen, he could have said a great deal more, and which leave something vague and unlimited in the opinion formed of his capacity. This manner of bringing himself forward while he pretended to conceal himself, this apparent ability which was mere reserve

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serve and discretion, this alternate use of half words and of studied silence, with sometimes a slight and disdainful censure of any thing that was not done by himself, wondering that nobody saw how it might have been done better; in this really consisted the whole art and secret of Brienne. He shewed only patterns of himself, and even these were often not of his own stuff. Nevertheless, in almost every circle where political reputation was determined, no one doubted that when he became minister, his head would be replete with grand views, and his portfolio filled with the most luminous projects. He became minister, and his portfolio and his head were found equally empty.

Account of the rising out of the Sea of the new Island of SANTORINI, *in* 1707.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE attention of the present age has been arrested by some very remarkable phenomena of nature; the eruption of volcanoes, the fall of mountains, &c. and I observe with pleasure that you have been attentive to gratify your readers by the most particular account of these interesting occurrences. But of all these phenomena which have ever occurred, the most extraordinary perhaps is that, which took place at the beginning of this century, of the rising of an island out of the sea, and that at a place which had before appeared of unfathomable depth. A curious account of it is given in the first volume of the *Lettres Edifiantes*, Paris Edition, 1780, in 26 vols. 12mo. As this work is in few hands, and, so far as I know, has not ever appeared in English, the following translation of it may be gratifying to your readers.

M.

Santorini is one of the most southern islands in the Archipelago, nearly a hundred miles distant from Candia. It is about twelve or fifteen leagues in circuit. Its soil is very dry, and yields only barley and cotton. A number of figs are still dried, and in particular excellent wines are made in it. The coast, which looks to the New Island and the two Camnenis, has a terrible aspect. It consists of nothing but precipices and black rocks, exhibiting all the appearances of the long-continued action of fire.

There are in the island five large fortified towns which are called *Castles*. *Scaro* is the most considerable. It is built on a little cape advancing very far into the sea. Of all the castles, it is the nearest to the new isle, which is only three miles from it.

The two isles, or rather rocks, called Camneni, are inhabited. If Santorini did not anciently rise out of the sea, these certainly did. The great Camneni, as being the oldest, has some verdure after rain. The little Camneni, which is near to Santorini, is always black and barren. Between these two isles, but much nearer the little one than the great, rose the New Isle of which we are here to speak.

On the 23d May 1707, at day-break; we perceived the New Isle beginning to rise from the sea between the great and little Camneni, about three miles from Santorini.—On the 18th, about mid-day, two slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Santorini. We did not pay much attention to them; but afterwards we had reason to think that this was the moment when the New Isle began to be detached from the bottom of the sea, and to rise upon the surface of the water. However this be, some sailors having seen, early in the morning, the first points of the rising isle, without being yet able to distinguish well what it was, imagined that it might be the remains of some shipwreck, which the sea had brought thither;

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thither during the night. In this thought, and in the hope of being among the first to profit by it, they went thither in haste; but when they found that instead of floating wrecks, they were rocks and solid land, they returned much terrified, publishing every where what they had seen.

The consternation was general thro'out Santorini, where it was known that these new lands had never appeared in the neighbourhood, without causing great disasters to the island.—Nevertheless, two or three days having elapsed without any thing fatal occurring, some inhabitants, bolder than the rest, formed the resolution of going to the spot and observing how matters stood. They continued long viewing it attentively on all sides; then not seeing that there was any danger, they approached and landed. Curiosity made them go from rock to rock, where they found a kind of white stone which was cut like bread, and so much resembled it in figure, colour, and consistence, that unless from the taste, it might have been taken for real wheaten bread. They were better pleased to find a number of oysters sticking to the rocks, a thing very rare at Santorini; and they began picking off as many as they could. Suddenly, when they least expected, they felt the rocks moving, and all trembling beneath their feet. Fear made them quickly leave off their fishing and leap into the boat. This movement was that of the isle rising, which visibly grew, so as in a very few days to gain nearly twenty feet in height, and about twice as much in breadth.

As this movement, by which the new isle became every day higher and broader, was not always equal, so it did not increase every day equally on all sides. Sometimes even it sunk and diminished at one place, while it rose and spread in another. One day among others, a rock, very remarkable for its size and figure, having risen from the sea at forty or fifty paces from the middle of the isle, I observed it particularly during four days, at the end of which it sunk back into the sea, and appeared no more. Some others, after having repeatedly shewn themselves and returned back, at length appeared again and became fixed. All these different operations shook very much the little Camneni, and we remarked on its summit a long cleft which had not before appeared. Meanwhile the sea in the gulf often changed its colour. It became of a bright green, then of a reddish colour, and last of a pale yellow, all accompanied with a great stench.

On the 16th July we saw, for the first time, smoke issuing, not from the part of the isle which appeared, but from a chain of black rocks, which rose suddenly at the distance of sixty paces, and from a part of the sea of which till then the bottom had never been found. These formed, during some time, as it were two separate isles, of which the one was called the White Isle, and the other the Black Isle, on account of their different colour, but which were not long of uniting, in such a manner, however, that those black rocks which came out last became the centre of the whole island. The smoke which issued from this chain of rocks, was thick and whitish, like that which comes from many lime-kilns united in one. The wind blew it upon one of the habitations situated at the extremity of the gulf, and it penetrated every where, without causing much inconvenience, the smell not being very offensive.

On the night between the 19th and 20th of July, we saw, rising from the middle of this smoke, tongues of fire. This sight caused serious reflections to the inhabitants of Santorini, particularly those of the castle of Scaro. They were the most exposed of all, both by the neighbourhood, since they were not more than half a league from the burning isle, and by their situa-

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situation; Scaro being built on the point of a very narrow promontory, half suspended, as it were, upon precipices which are bounded by the sea. At the sad view of the fire and smoke which were darting up so near them, they could expect nothing, they said, but to be blown into the air on account of the veins of combustible matter which they had reason to think extended under their feet from the new isle, and which would soon take fire; or else to be thrown into the sea, by some sudden earthquake, which could not fail soon to happen. For these good reasons they formed the resolution to abandon the castle, and retire with their effects into some other isle, or at least to change their habitation, till they saw where all this would end. The Turks, who were then at Santorini to raise the tribute which the island pays to the Grand Signior, were not the least terrified. Struck beyond imagination at seeing fires rise from so deep a sea, they exhorted every one to pray to God, and to make their children walk through the streets, crying aloud *Kyrie, eleison;* because, said they, these children not having yet offended God, they are more likely to appease his anger than grown up persons. Yet this fire was still but little, since it issued only from one small spot of the black isle, and did not appear during the day.

With regard to the white isle, neither fire nor smoke was ever seen in it. Yet it failed not continually to increase, but the black isle increased much more rapidly. Every day we saw great rocks rising up, which rendered it sometimes longer, and sometimes broader, and that in the most sensible mannner. Sometimes these rocks were close to the isle, sometimes they were very remote; so that in less than a month, we reckoned to the number of four black isles, which in four days united and formed only one. We remarked also that the smoke had encreased very much, and that as there was then no wind blowing, it mounted so high as to be seen from Candia, from Naxos, and from other distant isles. During the night, this smoke appeared all on fire, at the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and the sea was covered with a substance, or foam, reddish in certain places, and yellowish in others. So pestilential an odour was spread throughout all Santorini, that they were obliged to burn perfumes, and to kindle fires in the streets. This odour lasted only a day and a half. A fresh gale from the south-west dispersed it; but while banishing one evil, brought with it another. It carried this burning smoke, over a great part of the best vineyards of Santorini, where the grapes were almost ripe. In one night they were all burnt. We remarked also that wherever this smoke was conveyed, it blackened silver and copper, and gave the inhabitants violent headachs, accompanied with severe vomiting. At this time the white isle sunk all at once more than ten feet.

On the 31st July, we observed that the sea smoked and boiled on two places one at thirty and the other at sixty paces from the Black Isle. In these two spaces, each of which formed a perfect circle, the water appeared like oil on the fire. This lasted more than a month, during which time a quantity of dead fish was found on the shore.

The night following we heard a hollow sound like the reports of a number of distant cannons, and almost immediately after, there issued from the middle of the furnace two long lances of fire, which rose to a great height, and were immediately extinguished.

On the first of August, the same hollow sound was repeatedly heard.—It was followed by a smoke, not white as formerly, but of a bluish black, and which, notwithstanding a very fresh gale from the north, rose in the form of a pillar to a prodigious height.—Had it been night, the whole of this

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long pillar of smoke would, I believe, have had the appearance of fire.

On the the 7th of August, the noise was not so hollow. It was like that of many large stones falling at once into a deep pit. It is very probable that they were large rocks, which, after having been torn up along with the foundation of the isle, were then broken off by their own weight, and fell back into the gulf. What seems to confirm this idea, is, that during these great reports, I saw the extremities of the isle in a continual motion, the rocks which formed them coming and going, disappearing and then appearing anew. This noise, after having lasted many days, changed into another much stronger. This had such a resemblance to that of thunder, that when it really thundered, which happened three or four times, there was little difference between the two.

21st August—The fire and smoke remarkably diminished. There appeared even very few fires during the night; but at the point of day they acquired greater violence than ever.—The smoke was red and very thick, and the fire which came out was so fierce, that the earth round the black island, smoked and boiled in a surprising manner. During the night, I had the curiosity to observe, with a prospect glass, all this collection of fires. Including the great furnace, which burned on the summit of the island, I counted to the number of sixty, which had a very brilliant lustre. Perhaps there were on the other side of the island as many more, which I could not see.

22d August.—In the morning, I found that the island was become much higher than it had been in the evening. I found also that a chain of rocks, nearly fifty feet in height, after rising from the water during the night, had greatly augmented in breadth. The sea, besides, was still covered with that reddish foam of which I have spoken, and which carried every where an insupportable stench.

5th September.—The fire opened a passage to the extremity of the black island towards Therasia, which is asserted by some authors to have formerly been joined to Santorini, from which it was separated by an earthquake. The fire issued from it only for a few days, during which less came from the great furnace.

If the anxiety, which occupied us day and night, had allowed us to be sensible to any amusement, the spectacle which we then enjoyed would have been one to us. Thrice there rose from the great orifice, as it were, three of the largest sky rockets, of the most brilliant and beautiful fire. It was quite otherwise the following nights. After the ordinary discharges of subterraneous thunder, we saw coming off all at once, as it were, long trains sparkling with a million of lights, which, following each other, rose very high, and then fell back in a rain of stars upon the island, which appeared completely illuminated. This amusement was a little disturbed by a new phenomenon, which was thought by some to be a bad prognostic. From amid these flying fires, there came off a very long lance of fire, which, after remaining some time immoveable over the castle of Scaro, went and lost itself in the clouds.

To be concluded in our next.

Explanation of an apparent Contradiction, in the 3d volume of the Transactions and Essays of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

IN the review of that work, in the Scots Magazine for August 1807, the following very natural observations occur, viz.

"One

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"One circumstance however ought to be considered. Mr S. strongly recommends the feeding of black cattle along with sheep. But in the treatise on the diseases of sheep, this is deprecated as a certain means of producing the rot, (470.) It ought certainly to be investigated which of the two is in the right."

In explaining this apparent difficulty Mr S. has only to observe, that he recommends this indiscriminate pasturing of sheep and cattle, only on farms where sickness prevails, in the districts of the Highlands, andwhere there is no danger of the rot. Experience has demonstrated that on sound dry pastures, cloathed with plenty of heath, and rising from a light gravelly soil, a mixture of stocks has no such tendency to induce the rot, as it is found to have on green pastures rising from a damp soil, incumbent on clay. It has also been thought that such a mixture has a tendency to diminish the hazards arising from sickness, in dry sheep walks. The meaning of Mr S. may be collected from the 3d. vol. of the above work, page 570. "If different animals pasture on the same grounds, it will be found that cattle do little injury to sheep walks, except on soft pastures liable to the rot: but sheep injure the cow pastures, by eating them too bare."—This remark was meant of the highlands, where sickness abounds, but rot seldom appears.

Edinburgh,
12th Feb. 1808.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. Illustrations of the General Evidence of Christ's Resurrection. By George Cook, Minister of Laurencekirk, 8vo. 7s. Hill, 1808.

THIS is an elaborate and judicious treatise on a subject of unquestionable importance. The resurrection forms, as it were, the corner stone of the Evidences of Christianity, and, connected as it is with some of its most important and interesting doctrines, it becomes deserving of peculiar attention. Many readers, to whom a survey of *all* the evidences of Christianity would appear a complicated and laborious task, will be pleased to find its truth established in a satisfactory manner, by one event, whose greatness and extraordinary nature, entitle it to a pre-eminence over all the others, which accompanied the promulgation of this divine system.

Mr Cook's first argument is to us original. It certainly possesses great ingenuity, and establishes at least a strong presumption in favour of the event to be proved. It is derived from the prophesies of Jesus, relating to his own resurrection. The author justly contends, that no impostor, especially one who must have possessed so much prudence and ability, would have ventured upon a prediction which he knew could not be fulfilled, and the failure of which must have terminated his pretensions to the character of a prophet.

The author proceeds, in the second part, to consider the "evidence arising from the fact, that at the precise time specified by Jesus, his body was not to be found in the sepulchre, altho' the most effectual precautions had been taken to prevent its removal." If it had not, it would certainly have been produced; the watchful discipline of Roman troops rendered it extremely improbable that a whole band should have fallen asleep; nor is there the least likelihood that men of that timid character which the apostles had uniformly displayed, should, upon so improbable a chance, venture to make the daring attempt of carrying off the body of Jesus. To this part of the evidence Mr Cook gives the name of *circumstantial*, a species to which the greatest value is uniformly attached.

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That exhibited in the present instance, he conceives to be such as no man would hesitate in determining from, with regard to the character, or even the life, of a fellow creature. Yet all that is here claimed is, that it should prepare men's minds for the reception of the positive evidence, and should obviate those prejudices to which the miraculous nature of the event might tend to give rise.

In the next part, we are introduced to the positive evidence. It relates to those proofs of the resurrection which arise from "the positive testimony of those who were witnesses of the fact," These were upwards of five hundred, but Mr Cook thinks it enough to confine himself to the apostles, who must be supposed to have known him most intimately. The following reply to the objection derived from the small number to whom Jesus appeared, seems very deserving of attention.

The objection which has been sometimes made to the fact of the resurrection from the circumstance of our Lord not having appeared to the whole nation of the Jews, is so highly unreasonable, that I am satisfied it cannot, for a moment, weigh with any person who calmly reflects upon it. The demand which it implies, is indefinite, the Jewish nation comprehending many who had never seen Jesus, or who had paid to him little attention. Even they who were in the practice of listening to his discourses, and of frequenting the places to which he usually resorted, were not so well qualified as his most intimate friends to recognise his person. Accordingly, supposing he had shewn himself to the Jews, and that they had testified that he did so, still their testimony would have been estimated by the testimony of those who were most familiar with him. Without their support, it would have been the strongest ground to suspect that the people had been deluded by an impostor. As then the testimony of the apostles must have determined the value of any more remote testimony, it is evident that, provided this be sufficient, it is useless to regret the want of what must have leaned upon it; or, which is the same thing, it follows that this testimony was the most proper which could have been given, to establish future generations in the faith of the resurrection.

The evidence, derived from the testimony of the apostles, naturally divides itself into two parts; into the impossibility of their being themselves deceived, and into the impossibility of their having any temptation to deceive others. Both these points are here treated in a satisfactory manner. The following extract may afford a specimen of the author's mode of reasoning.

The gentleness and condescension of Jesus had completely gained the apostles' affections; they had no doubt that he really wrought miracles; and upon one remarkable occasion, they made an unequivocal confession of their belief. After an interesting and affectionate discourse, which, not long before he suffered, he delivered to them, they with one voice said, Now thou speakest plainly, we know that thou comest forth from God,

Yet, notwithstanding this faith, of the reality of which there cannot be the slightest doubt, no sooner did the enemies of Jesus come forth with an armed force to seize him, than they were intimidated; the greater part of them instantly forsook him; and when he came into the hall of judgment, he was accompanied only by that one who had made the most earnest, and, as he believed, the sincerest professions of zeal; who had not scrupled repeatedly to affirm, that although all the rest should deny him, he would die with him.

But, even with all this to strengthen him, his intrepidity was unequal to the trial. When he beheld the awful solemnity of the court before which his Master appeared; when he saw the cruelty which was exercised against him; when he thought that he himself might instantly experience the same barbarous treatment, and might be consigned to the death which was to be inflicted on Jesus, his mind was over-

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overpowered, the open manliness, the energy of his character were destroyed, insomuch that when the persons who were standing near him insinuated that he was a disciple, he denied that he had ever seen the Lord: and when he was more closely urged, he did not hesitate to swear that he knew not the man.

Even after a look from Jesus, by recalling the events of happier times, and by irresistibly placing before him his meanness and insincerity, filled him with confusion and remorse, his spirit dissolved in weakness; he did not repair his error and vindicate his attachment to his Master, by absolutely declaring that he believed him to be the Son of God; by bearing testimony to the purity and virtue which so eminently distinguished him; by imploring that he might be involved in the same condemnation; but he went out and wept bitterly.

Yet these very men who had shewn so much pusillanimity, whose love of life had borne down principle and attachment, and religious faith, in a very short period openly avowed their reverence for Jesus, and their conviction that he was the Messiah of the Jews and the Saviour of the world; they did so in the presence of those judges and magistrates, before whom they would have lately trembled; they argued with them in defence of their ministry, and listened with undaunted resolution, with unshaken purpose, to the threatenings by which their enemies hoped again to alarm them, and which the melancholy and recent fate of Jesus too certainly shewed them would soon be carried into execution; these very men did actually endure, with unfailing patience, every combination of wretchedness which barbarous ingenuity could devise; never felt the slightest emotions of terror; never entertained the idea of retracting their testimony, that they might escape from danger; and even in the immediate contemplation of death itself, placed before them too, when with undecayed faculties they could survey its horrors; they possessed a degree of composure and serenity, enjoyed by very few who, in the course of nature, and from the attack of ordinary disease, go down into the grave. P. 85.

And afterwards:

The fact that men who drew back from suffering when they believed suffering to be their duty, were afterwards reconciled to it, adds to the proof of their sincerity, arising from the mere circumstance that they endured persecution rather than retract their testimony; because it shews, that the strongest reluctance had been surmounted; reluctance, the removal of which in the case of the apostles can, I may now affirm, be imputed only to their conviction of the divine mission of their master, that is, to faith in his resurrection, or what cannot be admitted by any who do not believe in that event, to the strength which, according to his promise, he imparted to them after he had ascended to heaven.

And it may be observed, in confirmation of what has been said, that the apostles, even after they began to suffer, with intrepidity shewed the same aversion to suffering when viewed separately from the end for which they submitted to it, which like other men they had originally entertained. They did not, like other enthusiasts, whose extravagance the history of the church has recorded, court injury and provoke persecution; they uniformly shunned both when they could do so consistently with their duty. There is not one example of their inflicting torture upon themselves, that they might gain the applause of men, and receive the homage which, upon such grounds, the stupidity of superstition has often paid; but they were guided by the most reasonable motives. St. Paul has in fact expressed these natural sentiments respecting their situation which must arise in the breast of every dispassionate man who considers it. P. 89.

The last part relates to evidence derived from "the success which attended the preaching of the apostles, founded on the fact that Christ rose from the dead." In the great extension which the author has given this part, he has, we think, rather deviated from that more limited design which his title announces, into the general miraculous evidence. Of this deviation, however,

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ever, we have little reason to complain, since the new subject is both important in itself, and well handled. That part in particular which relates to Pagan worship and to the state of religious belief in the Roman empire, displays much information and ingenuity.

Upon the whole, we would recommend this publication as well adapted to answer the end which it proposes. The style is generally forcible and animated; almost the only objection we can make to it is, that the sentences are sometimes apt to extend to too great a length.

II. Adventures of Robert Drury during fifteen years confinement in the Island of Madagascar; with a description of that Island. 8vo. 8s.

THIS is one of the most curious and amusing works of the kind that we remember to have met with. The author was, at the age of 16, shipwrecked upon the coast of this island. He and the crew of the vessel in which he had sailed were immediately surrounded by the savage inhabitants and carried a considerable distance inland, to the town where their king resided. Here they soon found that all application for liberty was likely to be unavailing, as there was nothing upon which the sovereigns of this island more valued themselves, than upon having a number of white slaves in their possession. Drury however found his captivity less rigorous than the rest, as he happened to [illegible]act the eyes of the king's daughter, [illegible]oung lady about the same age as [illegible]iself, and though he seems to have [illegible]t more fear than love, yet as the la[illegible] made all the necessary advances, [illegible] courtship seemed in a fair way, [illegible]n it was unexpectedly interrupted. [illegible]e principal officers, unknown to Drury, formed and successfully executed a scheme of laying hold on the king's person, and thereby accomplishing their deliverance. They were soon surrounded by an immense multitude, whose attack they could never have resisted by force; but by placing the king in their front, and threatning to kill him the moment any violence was offered, they effectually kept in awe these loyal, though fierce savages. In this manner they accomplished part of their journey to the sea coast, and would doubtless have completed it in perfect safety, had they not, with the most inconceivable folly, consented to exchange, first the king for the prince, and then the prince for two or three of the nobles. As soon as this last exchange was made, the natives having no longer any thing to dread, rushed on and massacred the greater part of them and made the rest captives. Among the latter was our author, and the remainder of his journal is filled with the events of his long captivity. He was employed in various ways; in keeping their cattle, in attending their wives, in fighting their battles. He expresses, in a very natural and lively manner, the degree in which he was affected by the various vicissitudes of fortune thro' which he passed. And though he has no pretensions to the character of a philosophic observer, yet the plain unadorned manner in which he states the facts, gives a very correct idea of the condition of the country and the character of its inhabitants. They are divided into a number of tribes, each ruled by a sovereign, to whom they appear to pay very high respect. These sovereigns make frequent war, chiefly for the purpose of carrying off each others wives and cattle. The captives appear to have been well treated, for the principal wife of Drury's master was in that condition, and treated him with a kindness inspired by a sense of their common misfortune. Upon the whole, though like all

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all savages ferocious in war, they appear to have been mild and rather amiable in their domestic intercourse.

Had our limits permitted, we should gladly have made some extracts from this work, as it is, we must content ourselves with recommending it as fitted to amuse, not unprofitably, a leisure hour.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MARMION; a Tale of Flodden Field. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or Heads of a Course of Lectures on that subject, read in the University or King's College of Aberdeen. By Gilbert Gerard, D.D. Professor of Divinity. 8vo. 2d. edition, 10s. 6d.

A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture; including an Essay on the causes of epidemical diseases. By Henry Robertson. M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Discourses explanatory of the object and plan of the course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy. By And. Coventry, M.D. F.R.S.E. Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 4s.

Elements of Geognosy. Being Vol. III. and Part II. of the System of Mineralogy. By R. Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, &c. 8vo. 10s.

The Muscular Motions of the Human body. By John Barclay, M.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Mountain Bard; being a collection of Scottish Ballads, and Legendary Tales. 2d. edition. By J. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. 8vo. 5s. fine 7s. 6d.

The Confederacy against Britain, a Sermon preached on the National Fast. By George Hill, D.D. Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews. 8vo.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE following remarkable advertisement has lately appeared:

A Gentleman, deceased, has bequeathed a sum not less than *Twelve Hundred Pounds* to be paid to the person who shall write and lay before the Judges, to be appointed, as after-mentioned,

A TREATISE,

which shall by them be determined to have the most merit upon the following Subjects, as expressed in his Will, viz.

"The evidence that there is a Being, all powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly, to obviate Difficulties regarding the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independant of written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the Inferences most necessary for and useful to Mankind."

To the person who shall write and lay before the said Judges, a Treatise on the Subjects above-mentioned, which shall be found by them next in merit to the former, the Testator further bequeaths a Sum not less than *Four Hundred Pounds*, after deducting therefrom the expence of printing and binding, or purchasing three hundred printed copies of each of the said Treatises.

The Ministers of the established Church of Aberdeen, the Principals and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Trustees of the Testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of *Three Judges*, who are to decide, agreeably to certain Rules prescribed in the deed of Settlement, upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them; And it may

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may be proper to mention, that, to discourage mean performances, the Judges are empowered, (*if unanimous only*) to find none of the Treatises produced of sufficient merit to entitle the writers to the premiums. This will, however, be no discouragement to any person of ability; and the Trustees hope it is a case which can scarcely happen.

The time allowed by the Testator for the composition of these Treatises extends to the 1st of January 1814;—and his Trustees do now intimate, in compliance with his appointment, that those who shall become Competitors for the said prizes, must transmit their Treatises to Alexander Galen, Esq. merchant in Aberdeen, in time to be with him on or before the said 1st day of January 1814, as none can be received after that date; and they must be sent free of all expence to the Trustees.

The Judges will then, without delay, proceed to examine and decide upon the comparative merits of such Treatises as shall be laid before them; and the Trustees will, at the first term of Whitsunday after the determination of the Judges, pay the premiums to the successful Candidates, agreeably to the will of the Testator.

As it tends much to an impartial decision, that the names of the authors should be concealed from the Judges, the Trustees request that the Treatises may not be exhibited in the hand-writing of their respective authors, or have their names annexed to them. Each Treatise must be distinguished by a peculiar motto: This motto must be written on the outside of a sealed l[illegible]er, containing the author's name a[illegible] his address, and sent along with his [illegible]formance. The names of the suc[illegible]ful Candidates only shall be known [illegible] opening their letters. The other [illegible]ers shall be destroyed unopened. [illegible]e writers of the unsuccessful Trea[illegible]s may afterwards recover their co[illegible]s, by applying to Mr Galen, and by mentioning only the motto which they may have assumed—Letters addressed as above, (post paid,) will meet with attention.

A new quarto edition, embellished with plates, of Mr Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel is now in the press.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE shutting of the ports of the Continent has had the effect of advancing the price of paper, owing to a deficiency of rags, which were imported chiefly from Germany and Italy, and also owing to the high price of smalts, which were imported from Saxony. This evil might be removed, in some degree, by the adoption of a system of domestic economy in the article of rags, which it is to be regretted, are in England generally wasted, notwithstanding the high price they are known to bear.

A Cabinet of English Poetry, containing all the entire pieces which are the most worthy of perusal in our language, will make its appearance in six elegant volumes, within a few days. This choice collection will contain, among numerous other poems, Paradise Lost, the Seasons, the Night Thoughts, the Chace, the Pleasures of the Imagination, the Economy of Health, the Essay on Man, the Rape of the Lock, the Deserted Village, the Traveller, the Minstrel, and indeed, all the best pieces of our best poets. Each volume will be embellished with an exquisitely finished portrait by Caroline Watson.

The first number of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed, by permission, to his Majesty, will appear in the course of next month. The whole under the immediate superintendance of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life; painted by Mr James Ward, and engraved by the first artists. The history and descriptions by Mr Lawrence, the Veterinary and Agricultural writer, with occasional observations by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the Red Cattle of Devonshire, in four plates, of the Bull, Cow, labouring and fat

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fat Ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in such manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

Millin's late Travels in the South of France, published in Paris in four volumes, are now in course of publication in the current volume of the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

A new edition of Miss Edgeworth's Irish Bulls, altered and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

An Edition of the late Mr Harmer's Observations on Scripture, with numerous additions, by the Rev. A. Clarke (one edition of which was lately consumed by a fire in Fleet-street,) is reprinting, and may be expected in March.

The friends of the late Rev. George Walker, F. R. S. President of the literary Society of Manchester, will learn with satisfaction that the third and fourth volumes of Sermons, together with a new edition of the first and second will appear in the course of the month. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Moral, will appear in the course of a few months, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life.

In the course of next month will be published the Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts, by the Rev. J. Grant, M. A.

The Chinese Drawings and Books which were sold by the Executors of the late Marquis of Lansdown to the British Museum, were sent from China to that nobleman, and consist of the following articles: Six Chinese books, in a folding case, and one on Accounts; a book representing twelve different sorts of Chinese Vessels; a fine Map of the Country of China, divided into compartments, elegantly delineated; twenty-four original Drawings of Fruits and Flowers, with their names in the Chinese language; one hundred Original Views of the Interior of China, with a great number of Figures, drawn by the best artists in China, with great taste and judgement, and very highly finished; thirty-six Original and highly-finished Drawings of the Manners, Customs, and Trades of China; one hundred and ten superb Drawings of the finest Flowers and Plants of China, finished in the most chaste, exquisite, and masterly style, by the first artists of that country.

A work entitled the Medical Mentor, or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects, and Difficulties of the Healing Art, has recently been put to press; it consists of a series of Letters from an old physician to his son, during his college and other studies, preparatory to his engaging in the active duties of his profession, and comprizes a history of physic, a view of the present state of medicine and medical practitioners; an account of the qualifications necessary for the profession, and a general view of the education and preparatory studies best adapted to qualify the pupil for the discharge of its duties.

Mrs Hall has nearly ready for publication a Manual of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, principally intended for the instruction of the female sex.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish a small Selection of the most interesting Papers on Subjects relating to medicine and Surgery, which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the last two years.

A life of Luther, which is still a desideratum in British literature, is in great forwardness by Mr Bower. In this work it is proposed to exhibit a full and circumstantial account of the great Reformer, and of the revolution which he accomplished. The original and voluminous records have been searched with the most indefatigable diligence, the writings of Luther have been analysed, the contemporary history carefully studied, and such a body of information has been collected, as will, it is presumed, enable Mr Bower to exhibit a more complete and interesting picture of this extraordinary man than has yet been presented to the British Public.

Dr Shaw has in the press his lectures on Natural History, which he delivered at the Royal Institution last year. They will be illustrated with plates.

A new scientific work, or Cyclopedia, to be completed in about ten volumes, under the title of Pantologia, will make its appearance in a few weeks. It will comprehend Essays, Treatises, and Systems, arranged alphabetically, and likewise a general Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words. It is intended to publish it in parts, three of which will make a volume in royal octavo. The authors are John Mason Good, Esq. Olinthus Gregory, A.M. of the Roy-

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Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Mr Newton Bosworth, of Cambridge.

Lord Holland has announced his intention of publishing, in the course of the present season, the unfinished Fragment of the Historical work of the late Mr Fox, relating to the house of Stuart.

Lord Valentia has sent to press his Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, and Egypt, in the years 1802, 3, 4, 5, and 6. They will make three volumes, and will be printed in royal and imperial quarto, and be embellished with forty-five highly-finished engravings, together with other plates, such as inscriptions, maps, &c.

Poetry.

GLENDONNEN'S RAID.

Continued from p. 848. Nov. 1807.

BUT fare-ye-well my good lord Bishop,
Before the sun shine on the tree,
We'll either lay yon castle low,
Or make them yield the gay ladye.

They rendezvouz'd beyond the bridge,
And counselled what to do and say;
Then they are on to the double tow'r
As fast as they can post away.

The watchman paced around the wall,
But gave no credit to his een,
When first he saw our Scottish lads
Come scouring o'er the dewy green.

But up then rose old Joseph Rook,
And stood upon the castle wa';
What's yon I hear so loud and oft?
I think it is the warder's blaw.

Oh no! Oh no! old Joseph Rook,
I heard it ere the dawn of morn;
The bear on Eden holms is ripe,
'Tis nothing but the harvest horn.

Away away ye drowsy watch,
They're fools who trust their life to thee,
For that's the Carlisle warder's blast,
Or else my lugs deceiveth me.

He looked ow'r his left shoulder
Between him and the rising day,
There he beheld our Scottish lads
As they came riding out the way.

Now Christ us save! old Joseph cry'd,
And struck him sharp above the brie,
For yonder comes the Scottish bands,
And herried men I fear are we.

The gates were barr'd, the men prepar'd,
And every thing in order set;
But ere they got the draw-bridge up
The Scots were rallying round the yett.

Who keeps the key? Glendonnen cry'd,
Come throw it o'er the wall to me,
Or laigh shall lye your lofty towers,
Before the sun sink in the sea.

But up then spoke auld Joseph Rook,
And O but he spoke angrily,
What want ye here, ye hungry loons,
Go hame and claw your doups, quo he'.

There's neither gold nor booty here,
For which you grene so greedily,
Nor ought for you but sword and spear,
And a stiff and stately gallows tree.

To lay our castle laigh on earth,
You'll find is easier said than done;
I'll tell you what will suit you more,
A haggies and a gaby spoon.

We neither ask your gold nor gear,
Nor will we sey your gallows tree;
We only want a maiden fair,
Your bonny lady Marjorye.

That lady's here, and that lady's dear,
And that lady's face you shall never see;
Were there never a lord in all England
That lady should not go with thee.

Her mother was a king's daughter,
Her father heir to earldoms three;
Were there never a lord in all England,
That lady should not go with thee.

But I will have that lady fair,
In spite of thee and all her kin,
So either bring her forth to me,
Or loose your gates and let me in.

My men are all to battle bred,
They're learn'd to fight, but not to flee,
And here we'll stand and force you forth,
Though Carlisle rise in thousands three.

But up then spake Sir George of Smale,
His growth was like the cedar tree,
The man that claims the lady fair
Shall first and foremost fight with me.

My brother woo's her for his bride,
And my brother's bride she soon will be;
Who likes to stay a fortnight here
A merry wedding they shall see.

I will not hear her claim'd nor nam'd
By any Norland loun like thee,

Un-

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Unless a knight among you dare
Here fight and bear the palm from me.

But out then came the young Jock Greive,
And Johnny Armstrong out came he;
But both their offers were refused
For lack of equal dignitye.

Young Elliot of Breaken heard the vaunt,
The face of man ne'er feared he;
He crys, I'll wager Tarras hills
Against the Smale for a bout with thee.

And who art thou? and what art thou?
Sir George replied right boistrouslye,
For all your bold and warlike brow
Ye're but a child where fighters be.

The earl of Londsdale was my father,
My mother a lady of high degree,
I'll never fight with a common man,
But one of worth and pedigree.

But up spake noble Elliot then,
An angry man I wot was he;
Which of us two's the common man,
Proud Baron, thou may'st shortly see:

Sir William Elliot was my father,
His name I bear, and his heir I'll be;
My mother, Lord Maxwell's third daughter,
Ye'll tyne no honour by sticking me.

Between the ranks these champions met,
To fight on foot they did agree,
But I cannot tell you the anxious looks
Was then expressed by each armye.

Sir George began so fierce and fell,
That Elliot's helm and buckler rang.
Now by my faith, brave Elliot said,
But thou wilt list ere it be lang.

Young Elliot ay the ground did win,
Though never a drop of blood was seen,
But the third round these heroes had,
The blood was sprinkled on the green.

Sir George's breast was stained with blood,
But whence it came no man could see,
Till Elliot twirl'd his sword from his hand,
And near the lift he made it flee.

He took him by the cuff of the neck,
And round his head he gart him ree,
And he threw him over the English ranks
Full more than twenty yards and three.

Now take you that, you saucy Lord,
We'll let you feel what drinkers' dree,
Ye'll never bragg a Scot again,
Ye're but a child where fighters be.

The Scots they shouted, the Scots they leugh,
They leugh, and shouted three times three,
And the Englishmen were forced to smile,
To see their champion o'er them flee.

To be continued.

ADDRESS TO THE EAR-ACH.

Written during a violent fit of that disorder.

Non parere dolori.——
CICERO.

DIRE Ear-ach! unrelenting pain,
Worse than delirium of the brain,
That frequent kills us, but with ease
Compar'd to thee, thou fell disease.

Tormentor of my infant days,
Thy rage, as then, its pow'r displays
So fierce, that oft the pain allows
Not one short moment of repose;
And with such noise assails my ear,
That all the world, methinks, might hear,
But only makes the suff'rer deaf,
And still despair to find relief.

Yet, fain would I thy pow'r rehearse
In hum'rous and satiric verse;
If gay Euphrosyne will shed
Her influence o'er my aching head,
Inspiring with such mirthful strains,
As once allay'd sick Scarron's pains,
And, in the dropsy, made so fit
Fielding and Pope to shew their wit,
That one a hum'rous voyage penn'd,
And one a satire, ne'er shall end,
Till earth herself in ruins lie,
And mirth, disease, and satire die.
Not that myself I here propose
To rank with poets, great as those;
But an inferior sometimes may
Excite a laugh, as well as they,

Yet here, perhaps, we could discourse
Of th' ear-ach's nature, fire, and force,
And gravely tell some friend distrest
What remedies for him were best.
But these may wise physicians write,
Should envy cavil, in despite,
Or some reviewer, like a Turk,
Strive to pull down the valu'd work.
Learn'd GARDORY his pen may take,
And teach our ears no more to ake:
Or DUNCAN, deep in science read,
Expel the caitiff from our head:
Both learn'd, both gen'rous still we see,
And oft prescribe without a fee.
Or great MONRO, to shew his art,
May cure our ears, and chear our heart.

But leave we them to their own schemes,
And follow our poetic dreams;
We are not blest with their good-nature,
Nor this a system, but a satire.
And were the muse of Horace mine,
I harsher words would sure combine

'Gainst

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'Gainst thee, dire ear-ach, than e'er he
Bestow'd on that so vile old tree.
That, falling from its lofty height,
Almost had crush'd him with its weight.
The Bard escap'd by fav'ring fate,
But I, from thee, hope nought so great;
For thou hast vex'd me, all my life,
More than the worst confounded wife
E'er vex'd her dear with noise and strife;
Or that dread weapon, call'd a broom,
Which some to shew their pow'r, assume.

O! fell disease, that, like the rack,
Grows fiercer on each new attack,
That wastes, with pain, our youthful strength,
And lays us in the grave at length.
The blood of thousands thou hast spill'd;
'Twas thy relentless fury kill'd
Young Francis of great Valois' house,
To whom fair MARY gave her vows;
And thus began misfortunes dread,
That after fell upon her head.
A greater foe to her thou wert
Than 'LIZABETH, with all her art;
Than Bothwell, Morton, or than all,
That wrought her so lamented fall.
For, had her youthful Lord surviv'd,
His royal spouse, she long had liv'd.
Yet hast thou ne'er in song been seen,
As cause of what befell the queen;
Nor e'er historian yet has thought
What ills on her thy fury brought;
For which we execrate thy rage,
Destroyer dire of ev'ry age,
Of child, youth, man, and life's last stage.

But fall we from those themes so great,
And now describe my present state,
From thee, fierce ear-ach, whose dire fangs
Strike thro' my head unceasing pangs.

Thou first tormented'st me at sev'n,
But grew more serious past elev'n,
An' scarce my youth a fortnight saw,
In which I 'scap'd thy cruel claw.
To shun thy force, my native clime
I fled, when past my manly prime,
And sev'n good years I stopt away,
Thou ne'er cam'st nigh me, night nor day;
But, now return'd at fifty-one,
Thy fury is again begun:
Thou still assail'st me, as before,
Or to thy former pains add'st more.

Dire ear-ach! in attacks more clever
Than rheumatism, gout, or fever;
For, in a moment, thou com'st on,
But ah! how long ere thou begone,
And thy departure is so short,
I would, but cannot thank thee for't.
Ev'n now I feel thy painful twitch,
As pinch'd, and pummel'd by a witch;
Or, as a Cyclop in mine ear,
With one foot on th' orbiculare*,
And one, within the stirrup, should
The hammer, hard as e'er he could,
Knock on the anvil, till each nerve
That can the sense of hearing serve,
Be thrill'd by such tormenting pain,
As fire, or steel shot thro' my brain;
With noise within, so loud rebounded,
As 'twere from roaring Ætna sounded.

O! had I good St Dunstan's tongs,
I'd pull thy nose for all my wrongs,
Or send thee packing, with a flea
In thy own ear, as fierce as they.

But now I wait thee, as a friend,
My life, and rhimes, at once, to end;
For thy fell fury, one leg lame,
Two useless arms, or much the same,
That still refuse all surgeon's darnings,
Have giv'n me Mrs Thrale's three warnings.

Edinr. 26th Dec. 1803. T.

SIR,

The following Latin poem is given among the fragments at the end of the late edition of the amatory poems of Joannes Secundus. It is not translated by the person who has given an English version of Secundus. A young friend of mine, not seventeen years of age, has translated it. If you think it deserves a place in the Scots Magazine, it is at your service.

I am, respectfully, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

21*st January* 1808. J. S.

VENERIS LUSUS.

EFFINXIT quondam, blandum, meditata laborem,
Basia, lasciva Cypria Diva Manu.
Ambrosiæ succos occulta temperet arte,
Fragransque infuso Nectare tingit opus,
Sufficit et partem mellis, quod subdolus olim,
Non impune favis surripuisset amor.
Decussos violæ foliis admiscet odores,
Et spolia æstivis plurima Laptatosis.
Addit et illecebros, et mille et mille lepores,
Et quot acidaliæ gaudia cestus habet.
Exhis composuet Dea Basia, et Donnia libans,
Invenias nitidæ sparsa per ora Chloes.

THE

* Orbiculare, stirrup, hammer, anvil; the names of the four bones within the ear.

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THE PASTIME OF VENUS.

FAIR Acidalia, long designed,
To form some new unheard-of bliss,
Each luscious sweet in one combined
With wanton hand she formed a kiss.

The subtle, pure, ambrosial juice,
She tempered by some secret art;
Bade Heaven its choicest stores produce,
And Nectar all its sweets impart.

More sweets the Goddess adds to these,
And cash into the mantling bowl,
The liquid honey from the bees,
Which little crafty Cupid stole.

The purple violet next she chose,
And all its balmly fragrance took;
Then robbed the blooming vernal rose,
And o'er the cup its odours shook.

She gave the charms her zone possessed,
A thousand fond voluptuous wiles;
The joys that wander round her breasts,
Or wanton in her dimpling smiles.

With flames of love the whole she blends,
Then gives it to the ambient air,
On Chloe's face the bliss descends,
Ah! seek, fond youth, you'll find it there.

VIEWS OF EDINBURGH.

(*From Mr Scott's "Marmion."*)

I. FROM THE SOUTH.

STILL on that spot Lord Marmion stay'd,
For fairer scene he ne'er survey'd,
When sated with the martial shew,
That peopl'd all the plain below,
The wand'ring eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendour red;
For on the smoke wreaths, huge and slow,
That on their sable turrets flow,
In morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud,
Like that which streaks a thunder cloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height,
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town.
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleam'd a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife, you saw,
Here Preston Bay, and Berwick Law,
And broad between them roll'd
The gallant Firth, the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold.

"Nor less," he said "when looking north,
I view yon Empress of the North,
Sit on her hilly throne,
Her palaces, imperial bowers,
Her castle proof to hostile powers,
Her stately halls, and holy towers;"
"Nor less," he said, "I moan,
To think what woe mischance may bring,
And how these merry bells may ring,
The death dirge of our gallant King."

II. ANCIENT AND MODERN EDINBURGH.

True Caledonia's Queen is changed,
Since on her dusky summit ranged,
Within its steepy limits pent,
By bulwark, line, and battlement,
And flanking towers, and laky flood,
Guarded, and garrisoned, she stood,
Denying entrance or resort,
Save at each tall embattl'd port;
Above whose arch suspended, hung
Portcullis spiked with iron prong.
That long is gone—but not so long,
Since early closed, and opening late,
Jealous revolved the studded gate,
Whose task, from eve to morning tide,
A wicket churlishly supplied.
Stern, then, and steel-girt was thy brow,
Dun-Edin, oh how altered now,
When safe, amid thy mountain court
Thou sit'st, like Empress at her sport,
And liberal, unconfined, and free,
Flinging thy white arms to the sea,
For thy dark cloud with umber'd lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower,
Thou gleam'st against the western ray,
Ten thousand lines of brighter day.

—Thou, fair city, disarrayed,
Of battled wall, and rampart's aid,
As stately seem'st, but lovelier far
Than in that panoply of war,
Nor deem that from thy fenceless throne
Strength and security are flown;
Still, as of Yore, Queen of the North!
Still canst thou send thy children forth.
Ne'er readier at alarm bell's call,
Thy burghers rose to man thy wall,
Than now, in danger, shall be thine,
Thy dauntless voluntary line:
For fosse and turret proud to stand,
Their breasts the bulwarks of the land.
Thy thousands trained, to martial toil,
Full red, would stain their native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest knosp, or pinnacle.
And if it come, as come it may,
Dun-Edin, that eventful day,
Renown'd for hospitable deed,
That virtue much with heaven may plead,
In patriarchal times, whose care
Descending angels deigned to share;
That claim may wrestle blessings down,
On those who fought for the Good Town,
Destined in every age to be
Refuge of injured royalty:
Since first, when conqu'ring York arose,
To Henry meek, she gave repose,
Till late, with wonder, grief, and awe,
Stern Bourbon's reliques, sad, she saw.

PRO-

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, January 21.

THIS day Parliament met. At three o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lords Dartmouth and Aylesford, took their seats immediately below the throne, as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Commons being soon after in attendance, the Lord Chancellor opened the session with the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negociation at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the Continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

"That, for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, States which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and especially the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

"To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty.

"In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a negociation with the Danish Government had failed, to authorise his Commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

"We are farther commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings.—The timely and unreserved communication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances by which that communication was accompanied.

"The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese Monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain; and in the prospect of its establishment in the new world with augmented strength and splendour.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the Ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports.

"This measure on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which

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which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation, but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negociate were made known to his Majesty.

"No pretence of justification has been alleged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty. His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those Sovereigns; nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their Ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

"His Majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the negociations at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian Minister at this Court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes presented by the Austrian Minister at this Court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

"It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that, notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhappily for the Turkish Empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain.

"But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country, his Majesty commands us to inform you, that the King of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the King of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

"It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command, to state to you, that the treaty of commerce and amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by Commissioners duly authorised for that purpose, on the 31st of December 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the President of the United States to ratify that instrument.

"For an unauthorised act of force, committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American Government to connect with the question that has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American Government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that, in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater rigour, which, he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of Parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

"His Majesty has directed copies of the orders which he has issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, upon this subject, to be laid before you, and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

"Gen-

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"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provisions for the public service, as the urgency of affairs may require.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the commerce of his subjects, and upon their intercourse with other nations, the resources of the country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly encreased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary supplies for the present year, without any material addition to the public burdens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his Majesty is compelled to prosecute.—This war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be negociated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British Parliament.

"If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display, in this crisis of the fate of the country, the characteristic spirit of the British nation, and face, unappalled, the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are lastly commanded to assure you, that, in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people, and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

The Earl of Galloway moved the Address. In performing this office, the habits of his professional life, and the infrequency of his taking part in the discussion of public affairs, would, he hoped, constitute some claim to the indulgence of their Lordships. The Speech, of itself, joined to the notoriety of the events to which it referred, left him but little to do in calling for their unanimous concurrence in the Address.—The restoration of peace between Russia and France was immediately followed by a plan for the general armament of the Continent against this country. To this scheme Denmark and Portugal were called upon to subscribe their navies. It became the indispensable duty of Ministers to take the most effectual measures to frustrate this intention, and this, with a promptitude which entitled them to the gratitude of their country, they had accomplished. The hostile dispositions of Denmark had been evinced at various periods during the last seven years, and the success of the expedition to Copenhagen enabled those who saw properly to convince themselves that she was on the eve of declaring herself a party to the confederacy against our maritime rights. Her arsenals were surcharged with stores, and her fleet was in a forward state of preparation. Her ships, however, were now, thank God, converted into additional means of security for those whom they were destined to attack. Of the justice and necessity of the measure, by which this important advantage had been gained, the country at large entertained the highest approbation; and had it not been adopted, he had not the least doubt that the forbearance of Ministers would, in such a case, have furnished a copious topic of censure. Of the emigration of the Court of Lisbon he could not speak in terms too high. He had the most confident expectation that, with a spirit of liberal policy and strict friendship on both sides, it would produce the most beneficial effects to the commercial and naval interests of this kingdom. This event was the more to be rejoiced in, when he looked to our rupture with Russia. If sufficient encouragement was given for the raising of hemp and flax in the Brazils, and in some of our own dominions, we should have cause to bless the day which, by suspending our intercourse with Russia, for ever relieved us from that dependency upon her, in which we were hitherto held, for the supply of articles so indispensably necessary for naval pur-

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posed. With regard to America, every disposition towards conciliation had been evinced by his Majesty's Government, and particularly by their disavowing the attack on the Chesapeake. If he differed from them on this head, it was in thinking that they had been rather liberal in their concessions. He might perhaps speak from professional prejudice; but he could not help thinking, that, though the principle adopted by them was admissible with regard to European states, it should be adopted with great caution in the case of America. While her navy was confined to a few frigates, indeed, the effect of this principle might not be much felt, but the case would be widely different with the extension of her naval establishment. An experience of several years on the American coast, during the last French war, had convinced him that we should not be over hasty in our concessions to that prejudiced people. His Lordship then briefly touched on the remaining topics of the Speech, and earnestly urged the importance of unanimity in Parliament, both with a view to its impression upon the people of this country and the Confederated States of the Continent, and as to its obvious tendency to accelerate the period of a secure and honourable peace. He warmly panegyrised the firmness of the King of Sweden, and trusted not only that he would be adequately supported, but that his dominions would be enlarged by some of those possessions which might fall into our hands. He concluded with reading a long motion, which echoed the leading particulars of his Majesty's Speech.

Lord Kenyon seconded the Address.—He said the conduct of Ministers had corresponded throughout with that laudable energy and resolution which had induced them to enter upon office at a juncture of peculiar danger and delicacy. He highly approved of the seizure of the Danish fleet, and of the firmness with which they resisted the attempt of Russia to impose peace upon us in the character of a mediator, after she had evinced a decided partiality for the common enemy. He regretted the failure of the embassy to Turkey; but considered the present Ministers as not responsible for that event, though he did not mean to arraign the policy of their predecessors, who had involved us in hostilities with that Power. He deprecated any endeavour to excite a premature cry of peace, being convinced that Ministers would not omit any opportunity which should offer itself of attaining that invaluable blessing, when it could be procured in consistency with the safety and honour of the country.

The *Duke of Norfolk* was fully impressed with the value of unanimity at the present crisis; and on most of the topics touched upon, he felt every disposition to concur on them. There was, however, one point which he could not agree to, namely, that part of the Speech which related to the attack upon Copenhagen. No information had yet been laid before Parliament to justify that measure. Ministers stated the reluctance evinced by his Majesty with regard to it; he wished they could shew that they had entertained a similar feeling. Parliament was told, in the King's Speech, that the eyes of all Europe were now upon them. It was for that reason, he wished Parliament to postpone its decision upon the conduct of Ministry, as to Denmark, until the fullest information was presented to them to shew that she had entered into hostile engagements against us. He should, therefore, move, as an amendment, to leave out the whole of the paragraph in the Address relative to the attack upon Copenhagen.

Lord Sidmouth expressed the extreme regret with which he found himself compelled to concur in the Amendment. He expected that Ministers would furnish Parliament and the country with cogent reasons, founded on justice and sound political expediency, for their conduct towards Denmark; but till they did so, no man could be required to give up the honest feeling of his heart and understanding, and his attachment to the ancient policy of the British nation, as connected with the state of this question, while such evidence was withheld. Admitting that the arsenals of Denmark abounded with naval stores, it was clear, that they could not have been intended against this country, because at the time when they were collecting, Russia, who was supposed to have the greatest influence over her councils, was at war with France. To the alleged secret articles at Tilsit, Denmark could not have been a party at the time the attack upon her was meditated, for the treaty at Tilsit was signed on the 8th of July; and on the 3d of August, Zealand was invested. He was indeed very much misinformed, if the Crown Prince of Denmark did not owe the capture of his fleet to his leaving Zealand destitute of defence, with the view of accumulating a respectable force in Holstein, for the avowed purpose of resistance to the French army then menacing that province. He had, in fact, collected an army in Holstein to the number of 26,000 men, which was totally irreconcileable with the idea of intentional hostilities against us. Sufficient time had not elapsed for making him a party to the Continental system.

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system by compulsion. But supposing such a measure to have been in contemplation of the two Emperors, how stood the question? Ministers alleged that Holstein being once in possession of France, Zealand was at her mercy. The force of this allegation was completely destroyed by their offering to defend that island, and to guarantee the whole of the Danish territories, should their terms be acceded to.—The Crown Prince would have had no idea of an effectual defence of Holstein, but he seemed to have no doubt of his ability to defend Zealand; and if he was not adequate to this, how could the small force we could spare place him in a state of complete security. He was sorry to see a paragraph in the King's Declaration, calculated to pervert the moral feelings of the British people. We were told, that we should fight the enemy with his own weapons. What! were we to imitate that monstrous system of iniquity and oppression, which characterised the progress of French dominion? This was not the principle by which we had risen to our present enviable condition. From the æra of our glorious Revolution, it had been our boast to act on that homely maxim, which was in the mouth of every Englishman, as the standard of his private conduct. He agreed entirely with an illustrious statesman now no more (Mr Fox,) that in our treatment with other States, we should so act, as that, though the arms of the inhabitants might be uplifted against us, their convictions, their feelings, and their good wishes must be with us. The Noble Lord expressed great satisfaction at the emigration of the Court of Lisbon, which he predicted would ultimately prove highly advantageous to our interest with respect to America. He recommended a continuation of conciliating conduct, but without sacrificing a single iota of what was essential to our national security. He deprecated the invidious terms of "our maritime rights, and our maritime sovereignty;" we asserted no rights but those which formed part of the law of nations. He hoped the situation of the West India islands would become an early subject of consideration; but whatever his opinion might have been as to the best mode of abolishing the slave trade, he trusted no one would ever think of reviving that traffic. It was also to be observed, that no part of the distresses now experienced by the planters, could be ascribed to that measure. With regard to peace, he thought it was not to be obtained by talking of it, or petitioning for it; but he would never attempt to throw obloquy on the efforts of any portion of people, who, thinking differently, availed themselves of their undoubted constitutional right to state their sentiments.

Lord Aberdeen justified the seizure of the Danish navy, by referring to the language held by the Crown Prince in 1801, when he urged, in his defence, the impossibility of his resisting Russia and France. He also contended, that it was amply borne out by the attack made by the late Ministry on the Turkish dominions in similar circumstances.

Lord Grenville said, there was one point in the Speech on which there could be no difference of sentiments. All must admit that this was "the crisis of our fate."—The question at issue now was, whether the British Empire, the labour of a thousand years, and with it the British Constitution, affording, as it did, the amplest protection to all the enjoyments of civil society, of any constitution which had ever existed, should be involved in one common ruin. In this view of the subject, the topic under immediate consideration claimed more than ordinary attention. From the language of his Majesty's Declaration, he entertained not a doubt that Ministers were in possession of information respecting the secret articles of Tilsit, which would enable them to make out a case for the approbation of Parliament and the country. In this he was disappointed. How different was this conduct from that of an illustrious statesman, who, during a course of many years, disdained to entrap Parliament, on the first day of a session, into any approval of measures which rested for their justification on subsequent communications to be made by his Majesty. The Speech truly stated, that the eyes of all Europe was upon them. They looked to the British Parliament as a body who would thoroughly examine into and avow, in the face of the world, the reasons which had led to the seizure of the Danish navy. What would they think, when they found that Parliament approving it, without the slightest vestige of evidence being laid before it? Ministers stated the secret articles of Tilsit as their defence in the Declaration; in the Speech, nothing was alleged but a design of the enemy to unite all Europe in a confederacy against this country. In addition to this inconsistency, it was also to be observed, that the enemy boldly denied the existence of any secret articles, and called upon them to produce them if they could. Surely it was not too much to expect, under such circumstances, that the challenge would be accepted. His Lordship then followed, at considerable length, the same line of reasoning with Lord Sidmouth upon this subject, and our differences with America.

Lord

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Lord Hawkesbury, in a long speech, defended the attack on Copenhagen. They could not state their authority, nor lay their information upon the table, from obvious motives; but they had information that justified their proceedings. He enumerated the several heads of information; first, they learned that there were secret engagements in the treaty of Tilsit; and that the view of the parties was to confederate all the powers of Europe, and particularly to engage or seize on the fleets of Denmark and Portugal, to annoy this country. They heard this from their public Ministers then abroad. They heard it from their faithful ally, Portugal. They also received information of the hostile intentions of Denmark from a quarter to which they had often been indebted for the first knowledge of the designs of Bonaparte; from, or rather through the disaffected in Ireland. They learned that Ireland was to be attacked from two points, Lisbon and Copenhagen; and they never found the information of these persons, however they came by it, false. And, finally, they had a confidential communication, that in a council of the highest authorities in Copenhagen, the matter was discussed, whether, on an option being put to them, that they should join either England or France, an option which they understood was to be put to them, they resolved that they would join France. Having learnt this, Ministers would have been traitors if they had not taken steps to secure the fleet. The Noble Lord then went over the several other topics of Lord Grenville's speech—Portugal, America, the Orders in Council, and the state of Ireland. On the two last he declined saying much. One would come regularly before them on a future day, and the less that was said of the other the better.

Lords Lauderdale and Buckinghamshire supported the amendment, which was opposed by Lord Mulgrave, and negatived without a division.

Lord Grenville then moved an amendment on the paragraph of the Address relating to the mediation of Russia, for the purpose of avoiding any approval of its rejection, until the promised information should be laid on the table. His Lordship's motion was negatived without a division, and the original Address agreed to.

Two protests were entered against the address, on the ground of the want of evidence to justify the attack on Copenhagen. The first, which is very short, is signed by the Dukes of Gloucester and Norfolk, and Lords Moira, Lauderdale, Grey, Holland, and Sidmouth. The second, which is very long, is signed only by Lord Erskine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, January 21.

Mr Speaker stated, that the House had been in the House of Peers, where the Lords, authorised by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, had delivered a most gracious Speech, by his Majesty's Command, to both Houses of Parliament. To prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy of the Speech, and, with leave of the House, he would read it.

Mr Speaker then read the Speech.

Lord Hamilton (son of the Marquis of Abercorn) then rose, to move the usual Address. It was the Noble Lord's maiden speech, and was well delivered. He said the House knew well the nature and features of the struggle in which the empire was engaged. It knew that our enemy was exasperated, that he was merciless, unrelenting, and unforgiving; and that he was bent on the ruin and destruction of this country. In such a contest, therefore, Great Britain had no friend or support but her own firmness, her native courage and prowess, combined with her great and powerful resources—(Cries of Hear! hear!) to save her from that devastating and overwhelming power which had engrossed all the powers of Europe. Faint-heartedness, on so momentuous an occasion, would prove our ruin; every man must readily perceive such would be the case, were terror and dismay to pervade the people. In the unparallelled situation in which the country stood, it must afford high matter of pride, and of sincere congratulation and triumph, to the well-wishers of England, that our resources were still in a prosperous state, unexhausted; and, however some might deplore the inevitable consequences of war in tending to destroy commerce, yet the country ought to feel proud at the contrast it exhibited to the nations on the Continent. We were struggling with a most malignant and inveterate foe; were still happy, free, and independent; and all the embarrassments and difficulties we had encountered of late had but tended to a renovation of our courage and our perseverance, (hear! hear!) We stood in this situation, we had every where inflicted blows upon the enemy, but no where had we received any. Our foreign possessions, instead of having been taken from us, had been augmented in number by the valour of our navy, which had swept the seas of every hostile fleet in the world. It had been, and it must be, that war must be the only channel and source of our national security. Such was the uncertainty of any peace lasting, that it is more than probable the

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the expence of a peace establishment would be great, and always attended by the hazard of being suddenly and unexpectedly violated. The Noble Lord next read that part of the Royal Speech where the King expresses his regret at the causes which led to the capture of the Danish fleet. He said this was a genuine regret, unmixed with reproach. In allusion to the documents to be laid before the House, relative to the private stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit, he observed it was impossible for any man to doubt that they would not display a full and complete knowledge, on the part of the King, of the projected junction of the Northern Powers in a league against England. That league would have been fomented by that insatiable spirit of ambition, which characterised the Ruler of France, unrestrained by no sense of the common feelings of mankind, which he felt no scruple in violating whenever it suited his fancy or caprice. The Noble Lord said he was far from predicting that this country would lose its fortitude. Of one thing he was well convinced, it would never relinquish its fortitude at the expence of its honour, and he trusted it would never be cursed with the perils of a weak and timid Government.—(Loud cries of Hear! from the Opposition.)—Ministers on a late occasion had their eyes open; they had the evidence of their senses; and the conviction of their minds pointed out the line of duty they ought to pursue in regard to Denmark. The expedition to Copenhagen was most critical and important; it created a great suspense and anxiety in the public mind, but that suspense was now at an end, owing to the success of the enterprise. It was certainly melancholy, to have seen the calamities of war visiting a brave, though an unfortunate people. Yet we had the happiness of knowing that the severities of war were in every instance, so far as possible, mitigated by the British in favour of the Danes.—Ministers, in that instance, proved, that what they planned with energy and decision, they had carried into effect with promptitude and vigour. On the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, in regard to this country, he hoped it would afford us a lesson, [illegible] ever ready we might be to co-operate [illegible] any of the Continental Powers, to [illegible] to ourselves principally, if not entire- [illegible] We saw the Emperor of Russia, the [illegible]pion of Europe, suddenly put the last [illegible] to the degradation of the Continent, [illegible]ting all the principles on which that [illegible]narch had ever acted, breaking through [illegible]he treaties and compacts he had en- [illegible]d into, and crouching under the feet of [illegible]usurper, who had grossly insulted him. He deeply deplored the desertion of that ally, but trusted the time would arrive when the Emperor of Russia would have tenfold cause to lament his hasty and ill-judged conduct. The magnanimity and heroic conduct of the King of Sweden, on the contrary, demanded the admiration of the people of Great Britain, and he had no doubt but Ministers would fulfil all their stipulations with that Sovereign.—The Noble Lord next alluded to the attempts of the enemy to frustrate the commerce of this country; on this subject he would not enlarge; he could, however, without hesitation, say, that the principle avowed by Ministers was that of retaliation and self-defence. He had no occasion to enumerate the French decrees upon the subject; they were evidently planned for the purpose of crippling our exertions; but so far from any such fact having resulted, he was proud to find it denied by the flattering result of the produce of the revenues, which had exceeded expectation: of course, it was a consolation to the country to be assured, that very trifling, if any, additional burdens would be imposed upon the nation. The country was then enabled to look forward with hope and satisfaction, and could take a retrospect with content and pleasure. One topic of considerable importance struck him, which was the fortunate escape of the Royal Family of Portugal, the most faithful ally this country had in Europe. That family had, he trusted, escaped to a throne of honour and stability. The results emanating from that emigration in favour of this country, in various points of view, were infinitely beyond his calculation. The prospects held out, whether commercial or political, were advantageous to Great Britain in the extreme. The Noble Lord begged pardon of the House for the long trespass he had committed on its time and attention, and concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, in answer to his most gracious Speech.

Mr Ellis seconded the motion, observing that from the admirable manner in which his Noble Friend had delivered his sentiments, little remained for him to state.—He thought, however, that Ministers were entitled to the gratitude of their country for the spirit and alacrity they had displayed since the momentous occurrences after the last session. He entertained this opinion sincerely, being wholely and entirely unconnected with Administration.—He commended their foresight and perseverance in anticipating the enemy's projects; as, had the Northern League been carried into execution, it would have been one of the most stupendous confederacies

ever

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ever formed against Great Britain, because it was backed, strengthened, and devised by France. Ministers deserved credit also for having information relative to the secret stipulations in the Treaty of Tilsit; and had they not had any farther information in the month of July, they would still have been justified in persisting in the expedition against Copenhagen; as had that capture not taken place, the plans of the enemy would have been materially corroborated and confirmed. He spoke highly in praise of the orders of Council, counteracting the decrees of France, contending that they were in direct hostility to all the machinations of the ruler of that country, and also suggesting the policy and absolute necessity that existed for their being rigidly and scrupulously enforced. After several other observations, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by seconding the motion.

Lord Milton, in a very neat speech, vindicated his conduct with respect to the different meetings in Yorkshire, but could not but regret, notwithstanding what he had heard from his Majesty's Speech, of the flourishing state of the finances of the country, that there were many hundred mechanics at this moment destitute in the county he had the honour to represent, from the evil tendency of the policy pursued by his Majesty's Ministers.

Mr George Ponsonby observed, that the Speech now read from the chair was the longest we had ever heard of, and embraced a greater variety of topics than any other; but peace was at this moment very essential to the interests of England. He at the same time hoped that we should never be so reduced to want it, as to be obliged to bow to France for so desirable an object. The Hon. Member could not say whether Ministers were right or wrong in the late negociation with the different powers of the Continent; but, however, that would be seen when the relative papers were laid before the House. It appeared by the Address, that Ministers required the unqualified approbation of Parliament, for the affair of Copenhagen; but he could never reconcile himself to the idea that the Ruler of France had the intention of seizing on the Danish navy.—The Hon. Member then warned Ministers with respect to Austria, our old and faithful ally, and said that they ought not to shew the least resentment towards that state; for, in declaring war against this country, she was obliged to follow the dictum of Bonaparte. With respect to America, he had nothing to say; as the papers were not laid upon the table, that question must rest for the present; but the state of Ireland, on which the Speech was silent, required an immediate consideration, and he wished it to come from the servants of the Crown.

Mr Milner, at great length, vindicated the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and took a clear and comprehensive view of the situation of the Powers of Europe, with their influence and connections with France, but yet, war in the present instance was absolutely necessary for our existence as a nation.

Mr Whitbread deprecated in strong terms the Copenhagen expedition, which he considered not only unjust, but extremely dishonourable. The nation was told, it was a measure of necessity to plunder the stores of 16 or 18 hulks, a few tons of hemp and iron, when at the same time Ministers had not the slightest proof that Denmark was to make a common cause with the enemy against this country. After alluding to the emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal, which Ministers took the merit of to themselves, he as an individual totally denied, as it appeared clearly from the proclamation of the Prince Regent, that they had no share in influencing that Court in its final determination. He then said that there was now as good an opportunity of making peace with France as ever, and he had not the smallest doubt, if Ministers were serious, but they might obtain it on honourable terms.

Mr Secretary Canning, at considerable length, and with peculiar force of argument, vindicated the measures which he and his colleagues adopted towards Denmark and other powers, but did not think it either prudent or expedient to disclose the source of information which guided their determination respecting the former Power. The very nature of the communications which Government received on the subject of the secret articles of Tilsit, and the alliance of Denmark with France, would indicate the person from whom they were derived. The channel of conveyance would be pointed out by the information conveyed; and the disclosure of our sources of intelligence would betray that sacred confidence reposed in us. This point it would be our business to argue, when the subject came fairly before the House, and to prove that our conduct, even in withholding such disclosure, would not be altogether unprecedented. If Ministers, as was alledged, must submit to the execration of posterity for their conduct in the affair of Copenhagen, still they would rather submit to pay that penalty, than to betray the secret hand that communicated to them the information on which they acted. In the course of

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of political transactions, many secrets have been communicated which could not with any propriety be divulged. With respect to the Orders of Council, he trusted it would be found, when the subject is properly before the House, that the Orders will have answered the object for which they were put in force. The plans of France having been discovered, called upon and enabled Great Britain to extend her terrible arm, which she had for some time suspended. The enemy thought himself secure, but we have happily made him feel those wounds which he intended to inflict on our independence, our commerce, and our resources.

As to Russia, Mr Canning was ready, even before the documents were laid before the House, to meet that discussion. Russia, it had been said, offered to mediate between this country and France; but she had neither the temper nor the power to do it, for, at the time she professed to be the sworn protector of Europe, she was the slave of France by the treaty of Tilsit. We had given Russia no just cause for offence, nor did we receive any remonstrance from that Court. Just so with respect to Austria. In favour of Russia the unsuccessful expedition against Turkey was undertaken, and a negociation was afterwards set on foot at her request; but Russia withdrew her Minister while the negociation was pending between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte. With respect to the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, no time was lost in the investigation of that subject; and after a most diligent inquiry, they were of opinion, that however great the provocation, and however the right, under other circumstances, might exist, an act had yet been done without authority, and the answer to that effect returned. Was not this single instance then sufficient to show the disposition of the Government towards the United States? Reparation was voluntarily offered: Unfortunately, however, other incidents in the mean while occurred, which still continue to be matters for discussion.

Lord Henry Petty said, that the speech read from the Chair did not contain those essential facts upon which the House could form its judgement on the important subjects it comprised. The Noble Lord then protested against the attack upon Copenhagen, as most unprincipled and unprecedented. It was alledged, that communicating any information upon this subject would expose to hazard the persons who transmitted that information; and this excuse was made by the very men who, not half a year ago, exposed every measure of their predecessors. He trusted, however, that something would be extorted from those Gentlemen, which would throw at least a shew of justice over this transaction, and that Lord Gambier and Lord Cathcart would be able to produce such instructions as should sustain the honour of the British name.

Mr Windham spoke in the strongest reprobation of the measures of violence adopted against Copenhagen, for which, he said, no just cause whatever had been assigned, beyond the mere assertion in the speech composed by Ministers; but even supposing what they alledged to be true, that Bonaparte was about to force Denmark into enmity with this country, and to seize upon her fleet, he had much rather he had done so, than that we should have purchased the Danish fleet at the price of our honour, and the national degradation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that ever his Majesty's Ministers had said they were possessed of any written document respecting the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. The expression imputed to them was in his Majesty's declaration, in answer to the manifesto of Russia, in which it was stated, that it was not unknown to his Majesty, that secret articles had been agreed on in that treaty, for either obliging this country to accept an ignominious and insecure peace, or forming a confederacy of all the naval powers of Europe against England, and more especially those of Denmark and Portugal. His Majesty's Ministers really had no written document upon the subject; but they had a communication of the substance of those secret articles from the most unquestionable authority; and assured as they were of the truth of that communication, they would have incurred the deepest criminality and disgrace, had they waited until an evil had actually occurred, so perilous to our naval superiority, and even existence itself. In his mind, the best criterion of the authenticity of the communication, and the conduct of Government thereupon, was to advert to the antecedent conduct of the present Ruler of France, in seducing or forcing every other power on the Continent into a confederacy with him against this country; and when we then consider his means of attacking Denmark with a powerful army in Holstein, was it not probable that he would avail himself of his power of oppressing Denmark, and possess himself of her fleet, which would have been employed in carrying troops for the invasion of Ireland? But there was another proof which had since occurred to support the veracity of the intelligence respecting the secret articles at Tilsit, on which Government had acted towards Copenhagen; namely, the attack upon Portugal, and the march of a French army for the invasion of that country, the seizure of its

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its fortresses, and of its fleet. The latter, however, was happily preserved by the measures adopted by Government, founded upon one and the same communication; and would any man venture to say, that if this communication had not been promptly acted upon, that both those fleets would not have been this day in the possession of France?

Mr Sheridan said, he was never less inclined to trespass on the attention of the House by a single observation; but the pitiful attempt at explanation respecting the outrage on Copenhagen, which had fallen from Ministers, made it impossible for him to remain silent. He then, in a most eloquent speech, reprobated that attack, and arraigned it as both grossly unjust and absurd. First, we pass by without attacking the fleets of Russia, whom Ministers, from their intelligence, had a right to consider as the principal; then we fall with all our vengeance upon Denmark, who, at worst was but an accessory; and afterwards apply to Russia to mediate a peace for us with that very Denmark, which we had outraged, and irritated beyond all possibility of reconciliation.

The question being put, the original address passed without a division, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

Official State Papers.

A number of papers have been presented to Parliament respecting the Russian and Austrian mediation; but they are much too voluminous for our purpose;—they contain, however, no information on the subject that will not be found in the following comprehensive abstracts.

Russian Mediation.

After an armistice had been concluded between Russia and France, which event the Russian Minister, Baron de Budberg, communicated to our Minister, Lord G. L. Gower, without, however, accompanying that communication with any notification that negociations for peace were to be the immediate result of the armistice, our Ambassador signified to the Russian Minister, that "the reciprocal engagements between the Courts of London and St Petersburgh, the known principles and the firmness of his Imperial Majesty, the verbal assurances of the Emperor, were so many pledges that it is not a question (according to public rumour) to negociate for a separate peace, but for a general one." He, therefore, informed the Russian Government, that his Court would be ready to concur in a negociation which shall include every Power at war, and shall be founded upon an equitable basis.—This note from Lord G. L. Gower drew from the Russian Government a very reproachful note, in which Russia, complaining of our not having fulfilled our promise of a diversion upon the Continent; of our having declined facilitating the negociation of a loan; of our having neglected uniting our forces to those of Russia, and of thereby compelling the Porte to a reasonable peace; of our having undertaken the expedition to Egypt, without having communicated the object of that expedition to her; conceived that she was justified in looking only to her own interests and security.

At the close of this note, Russia offered her mediation, which offer she afterwards repeated in a more detailed and formal manner through her Ambassador at London, M. Alopeus, who, in his note on the occasion, observes, that the Emperor of all the Russias, "in many conversations which his Imperial Majesty has held with the Emperor of the French, has had reason to be convinced that he is sincerely desirous of the re-establishment of a maritime peace, upon equitable and honourable principles." It is obvious from these expressions, that the nature and terms of a peace between Great Britain and France, had formed the subject of the conferences and discussions at Tilsit.—Our Government, therefore, in their answer to M. Alopeus, express their readiness to avail themselves of the Emperor of Russia's proffered mediation, provided his Imperial Majesty will inform them of the articles of the treaty concluded at Tilsit, and of those "equitable and honourable principles upon which Russia expresses her belief that France desires to make peace with us." With this answer from Mr Canning to M. Alopeus the correspondence with Russia terminated. We learn from his Majesty's declaration, that our Ambassador at Petersburgh had repeatedly required the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in our reply to M. Alopeus, but in vain; and, late in the month of October, Russia declared war against us.

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Austrian Mediation.

Long before the peace of Tilsit, so long back as April last, M. De Stahremberg offered the mediation of Austria. This offer was a general one to all the belligerent Powers—It expressed her conviction that a secure and durable peace could only be obtained thro' negociations which should be common to all the belligerent Powers, and it suggested that it might be expedient previously to establish principles as the basis and foundation of a general discussion and arrangement. Our Government accepted the Austrian offer of mediation, "subject only to the condition of a like acceptance of it by the other belligerent Powers." It was not till after an interval of seven months, that M. Stahremberg, in November last, renewed the correspondence, and, then, not to renew the offer of the Austrian mediation, but to require a declaration of his Britannic Majesty's intentions with respect to the restoration of peace. No document from the French Government accompanied the note from the Austrian Ambassador;—no information respecting the disposition of the French Government; no statement of the step taken by the Austrian Ambassador having been taken with the concurrence or knowledge of France. Our Government, therefore, very naturally expressed its surprise, that Austria should require any farther declaration of sentiments of which she had been so long and so formally in possession. However, it conveyed to M. De Stahremberg the assurance, "already so often repeated, that his Britannic Majesty was, as he has at all times been, prepared to enter into a negociation for the conclusion of such a peace as shall settle on equal terms the respective interests of the Powers engaged in the war, as shall be consistent with his Majesty's fidelity to his allies, and shall provide for the tranquillity and security of Europe." An interval of six weeks elapsed, after this reply from our Government, before the Austrian Ambassador addressed any other note. He then, in a manner which is certainly without example in the annals of diplomacy, proposes at once to our Ministry, without any previous points being arranged, to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris to treat for peace between us and all the Powers at war with us, accompanying this abrupt proposition with an offer of passports for the Plenipotentiaries. And this mere offer of passports, without any document on the part of the French Government, without any declaration of its sentiments, he says, "must furnish a proof of the *good faith and sincere intention of France* to put an end to the war."

To a proposition so extraordinary, our Government very naturally replied, that when M. De Stahremberg professed to speak in the name of another Power, and to take upon himself to maintain the good faith and the sincere intention of France to make peace, some precise authority should have been stated, and some specific and authenticated document on the part of France should have been produced, to justify us in founding a public and important measure upon such a communication. From the beginning to the end of M. De Stahremberg's correspondence, no declaration of the pacific sentiments of France appears. France seems determined to maintain a sullen silence throughout. Our Government renewed its demand of a basis, as a necessary preliminary to negociation—expressed its willingness to treat, but only on a footing of perfect equality; and its readiness to treat with the allies of France, provided the negociation embraced the interests of the allies of Great Britain. Paris was at the same time objected to as a place which the last negociation had shown to be highly disadvantageous and inconvenient for conducting a negociation. That France was determined not to comply with our demands, not to specify previously any basis, not to treat on a footing of perfect equality, not to enter into a negociation that should embrace the interests of our allies, we must infer from the subsequent step of M. De Stahremberg.—Had he not been previously assured of the sentiments of the French Government upon all these points, he would of course have waited to ascertain its opinions and determination upon Mr Canning's note. But in four days afterwards, before he could of course have conveyed that note, and received an answer from France, he applied for his passports.

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Historical Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE following extraordinary information is extracted from a Charlestown paper of the 24th of December:—

The Franklin, Captain Uhranstram, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 14th October, and about a week previous to her sailing, all the neutrals received notice from the Spanish Government to depart from the River Plata, loaded or unloaded, within 40 days from the date of the order. The Spanish Government suspected the Americans and Portuguese of acting as spies to the English; and it is the general opinion, that, during the term of two years, no neutral ships will be admitted into the River Plata, on any pretence whatsoever, even if they should be furnished with a royal licence. General Liniers had entered into a new treaty with the Commander of the British squadron in the river; which consisted of a frigate, a sloop of war, and a cutter. By this treaty it was agreed, that the British should not molest the river trade, that is to say, the trade between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, or any of the ports above Monte Video. On the other hand, the Spanish Government have stipulated to supply the British squadron, or any ships of that nation that may put in there, with necessaries. Maldonado was the port appointed for their rendezvous; and this treaty was to continue in force during six months. On the 17th October Captain Uhranstram was boarded off Maldonado by the British frigate Nereide, who took the chief mate out of the ship, he being an Englishman, but otherwise treated him very politely. The sloop of war and cutter were also in sight, and stated that it was their determination not to molest the river trade, as the Spaniards supplied them with every thing they wanted.

By another conveyance we learn, that the above treaty had received another explanation:—Liniers, and his friends, it is said, purchased nearly the whole of the British property, previous to the evacuation, and he includes neutrals, that he and his friends may amass wealth, in the mean time, by the sale of their stock of goods.

AMERICA.

Dispatches from Mr Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris, and the arrival of Mr Monroe from England, have induced the American Government to lay an embargo on all their own shipping, as a measure of precaution, to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy, in case war should be declared. An act for this purpose was hastily passed by the Congress, (Dec. 22.) on a message from the President, which was discussed with closed doors. The embargo does not affect foreign ships. The precise contents of the dispatches were not generally known to the public in America, but they were understood to be unfavourable to that country, and a war with France was spoken of as an event equally probably as a war with England. With one or the other it was considered inevitable. It was believed that Bonaparte had declared that he would allow of no neutrality, and had determined to enforce his decree against neutral commerce to its utmost extent, which must produce retaliation on the part of England: so that, between both, the Americans apprehended that they would lose the whole of their trade. On this account the public mind was very gloomy; and the arrival of Mr Rose was anxiously expected.

The embargo is deprecated in strong terms, even by the warmest friends of the President. It has been denounced as a measure originating in a mandate from France, and intended to aid Bonaparte in his scheme of destroying British commerce. Besides, it has caused

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numerous failures, and a total stagnation of all trade. A house in New York has failed for 800,000 dollars. Flour has fallen to 4 and 3¼ dollars.

The embargo took place at Charlestown on the 4th Jan. and ought to have reached Savannah on the 7th, but not arriving till the evening of the 8th, several Americans, whose cargoes were nearly completed, took the opportunity to get off.

A bill supplementary to the embargo act passed on the 2d Jan. by a majority of 68 to 22. It consists of three sections, the first of which prohibits the departure of all coasting vessels without security that their trade shall be confined to coasting only along the shores of the United States. The second subjects any vessel violating the embargo to forfeiture of the ship and cargo. The third extends the prohibitions to all armed vessels, except vessels of the State.

Mr Rose had arrived at Norfolk, in the Statira frigate. Before he landed, he informed the commanding officer of the port, that his instructions were not to land, until he had received assurances that the officers and crew of the ship in which he came should be received with hospitality, and put on the same friendly footing as the officers and ships of France, or any other country in amity with America. The commanding officer not being instructed how to act in this case, sent off an express to Washington, and an answer was returned, which proving satisfactory to Mr Rose, he landed, and proceeded on his journey to Washington.

A report was current in America, and had occasioned a strong sensation, that Bonaparte had offered to guarantee the possession of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States, provided they would declare against England, and that he had obtained the cession to France by Spain of the Floridas.

Dr Ballus, surgeon of the Chesapeake, who arrived at Washington from France on the 17th Dec. and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr Armstrong, reports, that in a conversation between the Emperor Napoleon and Mr Armstrong, which took place in his presence, the Emperor remarked, "that any country in which a British Minister was permitted to reside, would be considered the enemy of France."

New South Wales.

Government have official accounts from Botany Bay of the 18th of March, which state, that a conspiracy of the Irish convicts, which had been planning some months, had been discovered and defeated: they were headed by O'Dwyer, the Irish rebel. They were to risk their success on seizing the arms of the loyal inhabitants, and, in order to effect this, the Irish servants of the inhabitants were, at a certain time to be fixed, to massacre their masters and the principal inhabitants. O'Dwyer had been seized for trial, and put on board the Porpoise; Byrne also, Burke, and some other ringleaders, had been apprehended.

The Sydney Gazettes give sad details of losses occasioned in the settlement by a flood, whereby corn, stock, and buildings, were destroyed to the value of L. 35,000.

Spain and Portugal.

The King of Spain has issued a furious decree, announcing his adoption of all Napoleon's recent measures against British commerce. His most Catholic Majesty is not a little surprised, that after he took the trouble, in February last, to declare the British isles in a state of *blockade*, they should still make any pretensions to sovereignty, or even equality, on the seas.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has presented a report to Napoleon, intended as a justification of the attack upon Portugal; but the only accusation brought against that Government is its refusal to confiscate the property of the English. It appears from the same report, that considerable apprehensions were entertained by Spain for the safety of Cadiz and Ceuta.

The British government have accounts that the French and Spaniards were making great preparations for the siege of Gibraltar with an army of 140,000 men, and 200 gun boats. Provisions were extremely scarce in the southern provinces of Spain, but every effort was making to procure them for the army destined to undertake the siege. All this may be a feint. A proclamation has however been issued at Gibraltar by the Lieutenant Governor against the exportation of grain, on the pre-

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presumption that such exported grain might facilitate the hostile purposes of the enemy.

The private accounts from Lisbon are much at variance, but they all agree in representing the misery of the inhabitants as extreme. They are to the following effect:—

"There were 14,000 French troops in the city. On their entry they were received with marked disgust, nor could they proceed on their march until covered by Portuguese troops. On the 13th of December the populace rose upon the French troops, which is represented by the French as a matter by no means serious, only ten soldiers being killed. Since that disturbance, however, the guards of the city had been doubled, cannon were placed in the principal streets and squares, and not more than ten of the inhabitants were suffered to assemble together in the streets. Junot's palace was well barricadoed and guarded; when he went with his suite to the opera, he took his seat in the Prince's box, on which all the Portuguese present put on their hats, and instantly left the theatre.—Not a night passed but some of the French were murdered, and, owing to the threats of the inhabitants, no attempt had been made to hoist the French flags on the forts. Junot had converted the convents into barracks, and had imposed a heavy contribution to clothe his troops, who were almost all naked. The scarcity of provisions was extreme, the blockading squadron cutting off all supplies, and the French not permitting the fishing-boats to go without the bar, and each boat having on board as many French soldiers as fishermen.

From the statements in the Dutch papers, which are, in this case, better entitled to credit, the insurrection appears to have been very serious. They state, that on the evening of the 13th of December, the people assembled in the principal squares; troops were sent to restore peace, but the insurrection extended to every part of the city, and the troops were obliged to fire. Of the extent of the carnage we are not informed, for there is a manifest anxiety to conceal particulars; but the troops, it is acknowledged, were obliged to remain under arms for 48 hours, the people incessantly endeavouring to renew the disturbance. At length, after 38 of the ring-leaders were secured, the military, as it is expressed, "gained a victory." All the private letters confirm the accounts of the insurrection, and add that the French were held in the utmost detestation; but, since this affair, the Portugueze were so closely watched, and in so defenceless a state, that effectual or salutary resistance was out of the question; several of them had succeeded in escaping to the British squadron, and, to prevent others from following their example, a number of the French military had been dispersed on board the craft in the Tagus, to prevent the passage of boats down the river. Others of the French troops were stationed at various points of the coast.

According to accounts of the most recent date, the spirit of insurrection had entirely subsided, and a sullen apathy, from which no less danger may be apprehended, supplied its place. The insurrection, though unsuccessful, produced some good effects. The French abated of their insolence, and shewed a greater desire to conciliate the inhabitants. The civil government appointed by the Prince Regent remained untouched. The ancient laws continued to be administered by the ancient magistracy, and the public departments were directed by the same persons who had the controul of them when the Court emigrated.

Junot had taken up his residence at the house of an opulent Portugueze merchant, where he kept an open table, for which he obliged the merchant to pay 36 piastres daily. He had also imposed heavy contributions on all the Irish who remained in Lisbon. So irritated were the Portugueze by the presence of the French troops, and the privations which they experienced, that Junot, who had prepared a proclamation, ordering the Portuguese national troops of three provinces to deliver up their arms, deemed it dangerous to issue it, and it was suppressed. The insurgents who were condemned by the military tribunals were afterwards pardoned. Mr Bell was allowed to remain at Lisbon as agent for English prisoners.

The new decrees and orders of the French General Junot had been regularly transmitted to the Regency, and by

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by them put into execution. The furniture of the British Assembly Room had been sold by Junot for L. 600 Sterling; the lower apartments were immediately afterwards directed to be converted into stables; and the upper rooms, which are very elegantly constructed and furnished, were presented to Beauharnois, who has taken up his residence there. The sum of British property, which, by virtue of the decree of the 5th December, had been entered with Mons. Legoy, did not amount to 40,000l. Sterling, and no efforts on the part of the people were attempted to be made to increase the amount. The seals had not been rased from the doors of the Offices of Customs; but this was daily expected, under the superintendance of officers, who had been charged to inquire into the nature and value of the property. Such as should be found to be in any manner connected with British subjects was to be confiscated as British property; and such as should clearly appear to belong to the subjects of Portugal was to be restored, and allowed to be sold for their benefit.

The Russian squadron had expended the greatest part of their supplies, and would, it was supposed, be obliged to put to sea to avoid starving. All British subjects were imprisoned in the English hospital, with the exception of the females, who were allowed to remain in their houses. In the midst of all this distress, not a soul was permitted to leave the country; every application for a passport had been refused.—At St Ubes all was quiet, not a Frenchman had appeared there; it required all Junot's force to keep Lisbon in check.

As to what may be ultimately the fate of Portugal, we are yet without any certain information. Some accounts say, that the Prince of Asturias is to be declared Sovereign both of Spain and Portugal, and that his father is to abdicate the throne of the former kingdom: Spain ceding to France Porto Rico and Cuba, with a free trade to her South American possessions. Other letters say, that the Queen of Etruria arrived at Madrid on the 27th of December on her way to Portugal, where she was invested with the supreme authority, as Queen, and guardian of her infant son.

KINGDOM OF ETRURIA.

This infant Kingdom (formerly the Duchy of Tuscany,) has already, by the caprice of the Ruler of the Continent, undergone another change in the person which he first placed at its head.—The following official document has been published on the subject.

FLORENCE, *Dec.* 10.

In pursuance of a convention between their Majesties the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the King of Spain, Tuscany has been ceded to his Imperial Majesty; and yesterday evening the Queen (to whom other states are to be assigned) departed hence with a train of between 40 and 50 carriages, containing baggage and private property; after which the Etrurians were discharged from their oath of allegiance, and the Government declared to be dissolved by the following proclamation:—

"Charles Louis, Infant of Spain, King of Etruria, &c. and on the part of his Majesty, her Majesty Maria Louisa, Infanta of Spain, Queen Regent of Etruria.

"Whereas his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has informed us, that, by virtue of a treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty, other States are appointed for us in exchange for the Kingdom of Etruria, ceded to the most illustrious Emperor by the aforesaid treaty; we consider our reign in Etruria as dissolved from this day, and hence discharge the Etrurian nation from every oath of allegiance towards our royal person.

"Yet we cannot separate from subjects so dearly beloved, without publicly assuring them of our entire gratitude, and of the memory which we shall at all times retain of the faithful attachment which they have displayed during the time of our government.

"Yet, if there is a thought which can diminish our affliction at such a separation, it is this, that the kingdom of Etruria—that so obedient a nation becomes subject to the happy government of a monarch who is adorned with the most heroic virtues, among which the constant care is pre-eminent with which he labours to ensure the prosperity of the people under his authority.

"MARIA LOUISA.

"*Given the 10th of Dec.* 1807."

LEG-

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LEGHORN, *Dec.* 26.

All the towns and provinces of the former kingdom of Etruria have now taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor and King Napoleon. The Etrurian troops are gone into Upper Italy, and in their stead a numerous garrison is arrived here. The numerous towers along our sea-coast, which served the inhabitants as a protection against the Barbary rovers, have been in like manner occupied by the French, and put into a better state of defence. In our fort, which protects the town and the harbour, preparations have been made to receive the English with red-hot balls, whenever they may venture to attack us. Within a short time, some frigates will be set upon the stocks.

The dissolution of the Government of Etruria has occasioned much embarrassment to the merchants of Leghorn. The French had seized a large quantity of merchandise, under a pretence of its being English and Sicilian property. The merchants protested in vain—the French insisted upon selling it, and promised that the owners should be indemnified, if it were proved to be Etrurian property. It was sold for about two and a half millions of francs.—It was proved to be Etrurian property, but the Government was dissolved, and there is little probability that the merchants will ever recover a farthing.

Malta, according to the last letters, was full of people from all parts of the Mediterranean; the stoppage of trade in Turkey and the Black Sea having caused numbers to take up their abode there. Provisions were extremely dear, and lodgings scarcely to be had.

FRANCE.

Another decree has been issued by Napoleon, the object of which is to cut off all possibility of communication with England. It is dated Dec. 18th, and is to the following effect:—

"It orders, that a strict embargo should, on the 1st of January, be laid on all vessels which might be found in any of the ports of France, or any of the ports under its controul or dominion, whether such vessels belonged to any of the countries in alliance with France, or sailed under any neutral flag. All exportation is to be prohibited from the ports of France without any exemption. No merchantman shall sail from any port with goods of any description whatever."

Napoleon's ingenuity has conceived and brought forth another decree against British commerce, which was published Jan. 11. to the following effect:—

"Any one of the crew of a vessel entering a French port, who shall declare that the ship has come from England, or her colonies, or from any country occupied by English troops, or that it has been visited by any English vessel, shall receive one-third of the produce of the net sale of the ship and cargo, if his declaration shall be proved correct. Any public functionary, who shall be convicted of having favoured the contravention of the decrees of the 21d Nov. and 18th Dec. shall be punished as if guilty of high treason."

While such a regulation remains in force, it is not very likely that any neutral vessel will enter into a French or Dutch port; and indeed, according to a variety of concurring accounts from the French coast, all trade whatever is interdicted—an embargo is laid upon all vessels in French ports, to continue till the end of the war, and a similar measure is to be adopted in Holland and Spain. The letters from France, however, complain bitterly of the ruinous consequences which result from these measures to every part of the Continent. Napoleon, however, carries his views still farther, and his journals are filled with projects for attacking us in the East Indies, and, as they express it, "striking us to the heart." They demonstrate, to their own satisfaction at least, that a French and Russian army, with the co-operation of Persia, may easily reach the East Indies in about five months!

Notwithstanding the peace of the Continent, Napoleon has called out 80,000 men of the conscription of 1809. The motives for the measure are stated to be to carry war into England and Ireland, and deliverance to India. By another decree, Kehl, Cassel, Wesel, and Flushing, are united to France. It is obscurely hinted in the *Moniteur*, that there have been some popular commotions on the Continent—"the inevitable consequence of the war," particularly in the Duchy of Warsaw, and that the French troops had rendered essential service in quelling them. In the present privation of all

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all colonial produce, the *Berlin Telegraph* and the *Moniteur* encourage the offer of rewards for those who shall point out the best mode of supplying the place of those colonial articles which are in most request. Chymists are invited to vie with each other in attempting to free the world from the tyranny of English commerce.

We have no more of Bonaparte's pacific manifestoes, and we cannot offer a better comment on those that we have received, than in announcing the arrival of another flag of truce from France, with another Austrian messenger, the bearer of peremptory orders for the immediate departure of the Austrian Ambassador from this country. The Count de Stahremberg accordingly took a reluctant leave of London on Wednesday, Feb. 3. The Secretary to the Embassy is left in England for the purpose of corresponding with his Court, so long as any communication shall be permitted.

HOLLAND.

King Louis continues to further his brother's projects. He has issued a decree against Sweden, which affords nothing more than a further proof of the slavish dependence of Holland upon France. (*See Sweden.*) He has also issued an additional order, directing the seizure and confiscation of all vessels which shall have been visited by an English ship, touched at an English port, or shall have paid duty to the English Government.

By a third decree, the Dutch ports are ordered to be shut against all vessels, whatever be their denomination; ships of war belonging to Holland or her allies, alone excepted. Other ships belonging to allies, or neutrals, which may put in through stress of weather, to have no communication with the interior, and are to put to sea the moment the weather permits. Even fishing-boats are to have a sentinel on board, to take care that the crew hold no communication with the enemy, or any other vessel. Louis attempts to render the decree palatable to the Dutch, by saying that it is only by the intervention of France that they can expect indemnity or relief. The official Gazette accompanies this decree with a declamatory address, which is not very likely to have much effect on the phlegmatic Dutch. It invites them to fit out privateers to procure provisions, "now become," it adds, "of the first necessity." It recalls to their recollection the actions of de Ruyter and Van Tromp—taunts them with the exploits of the Danes, and asks whether the Danes are to be the only ones who dare to attack the English by sea?

The distressed Dutch merchants, it is, however, stated, have ventured at all risks to petition for relief, and have exhibited a picture of the wretched situation of themselves and their dependants, that would melt any heart but that of a Corsican.

Another treaty has taken place between France and Holland, by which the cession of the Port of Flushing to France is covered by some paltry exchange of territory. It is reported that a great number of vessels have been put in requisition in Holland for a secret expedition. It is also reported, that most of the neutral vessels which were seized under the first operation of Napoleon's decree, as being laden with British merchandise, have been condemned, and their cargoes ordered to be publicly sold; but that the owners, or persons to whom they were consigned, may repurchase them, if they chuse to pay at the rate of 60 per cent. on the value of the goods imported.

From Holland also we have the following information respecting Napoleon's exertions to equip a navy:—

"At Flushing there are 18 sail of the line, of which nine were recently built at Antwerp. At Rotterdam there are five, also new. At Helvoet are three afloat; at Antwerp five on the stocks, which will be ready for service in May. These vessels are built of German oak."

On the 15th of January, the tide rose at Flushing and the neighbouring ports to such a height, as to produce the most fatal effects.

The inundation was so rapid, that it gained a great height before it was discovered, and many persons had scarcely time to remove their children from bed to places of safety; and several families are stated to have perished in their houses. In less than half an hour, the water was in many places more than nine

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nine feet deep, and in the lower streets more than 14. In Paling street, a woman was found drowned, lying half out of bed, with her youngest child in her arms; her eldest child was also out of bed, but in consequence, no doubt, of the rapid rise of the water, they were all found lifeless. A great number of cattle and horses, standing in the stalls of the dealers, were drowned. The calamity was aggravated by a frost setting in, which rendered it necessary to fetch rain water from Middleburgh, what fresh water they had before being spoiled by the salt-water. The number of lives lost on this occasion was 29. At Antwerp also the tide rose a foot and a half higher than ever was known, and much property was destroyed.

The Flushing Gazette states that the flood there on the night between the 14th and 15th Jan. exceeded by two feet that which happened in the year 1682.

SWEDEN.

That his Swedish Majesty has been threatened with an invasion of Finland by a powerful Russian army, in the event of his refusing to join the league against England, there is now no reason to doubt;—that his religious adherence to his engagements is not to be shaken by threats or by promises, were any proofs wanting, is rendered undeniable by the Dutch decree before alluded to. Holland, as well as France, was at war with Sweden, but the measures adopted against this country had not been extended to that. So long as a hope remained that the King of Sweden could be seduced from his alliance, or his people from their allegiance, it was Napoleon's policy to temporize, to whine over the sufferings of the brave and generous "Frenchmen of the North,"—the victims of the pertinacious folly of a "Don Quixotte." Fraud and force have been exerted in vain, and private letters assure us, that the alliance between Russia and France, and the accumulation of danger and difficulty around the heroic King, have served only to exalt and animate the loyalty and affections of the Swedes. To a conviction of this we are, no doubt, to attribute the issue of the decree of the Batavian Louis, by which all the rigours of the anti-commercial system are extended to Sweden; all her diplomatic agents are ordered to quit Holland; all Swedish subjects are to be arrested, and treated as prisoners of war; all Swedish ships are to be seized, and all Swedish property sequestrated. The Swedish army at present consists of about 57,000 men. It seems to have been clearly ascertained that it was the object of the *Heroes* of Tilsit to play off Denmark and Sweden against each other, in order to induce one at least to join the northern league; but the plan was completely defeated by the timely seizure of the Danish fleet.

Every man in Sweden capable of bearing arms, between the age of 16 and 60, is to be called into service. A spirit of enthusiasm has burst through the country, and all considerations of the dangers and privations of the war, are lost in anticipations of the glory and advantages of its result, so far at least as refers to the invasion of the Russians.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SWEDEN.

A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded with Sweden, by which this country has agreed to furnish his Swedish Majesty with such succours as will, we trust, enable him to sustain the dignified and independent attitude he has assumed.

By this treaty, the island of Marstrand, near Gottenburg, is surrendered to the English, as a depot for the naval and military force to be employed in the Baltic; it possesses an excellent harbour, and, from its strength, is termed the Gibraltar of Sweden. It will be farther important, as commanding the entrance of the Cattegate.

The assistance which his Swedish Majesty has stated to be necessary to enable him to contend with the powerful combination which has been formed against him, consists—1st, of 16 sail of the line.—2d, 20,000 British troops, with which a corps of 15,000 select Swedish troops are to act.—3d, A subsidy of 100,000l. per month, during the continuance of the war. On these conditions, which we understand have been fully agreed to, his Swedish Majesty has engaged to unite his cause and fortune with ours, and to support them to the

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the utmost of the resources of his country.

The provisioning of our army in Sweden will be attended with considerable difficulty, the country being so deficient in the necessary supplies, that much of them must necessarily go from hence.

Earthquake at Algiers.

About the middle of November, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Algiers, and for many miles round. A number of houses were overthrown, and many others rendered uninhabitable.—During several nights following, there was a succession of slighter shocks; and, apprehensive of others more violent, all the inhabitants slept in the country every night in the open air.

WEST INDIES.

Capture of the Danish Islands.

On Sunday Feb. 7. Captain Berkeley, first Aid-de-Camp to General Bowyer, and Captain Parkinson, of the Favourite sloop, arrived in London, with dispatches from the General and Rear-Admiral Cochrane, announcing the surrender of the Danish Islands in the West Indies. The details were published on Tuesday Feb. 9. in the London Gazette Extraordinary, in substance as follows:

"Previous to the arrival of orders from England on the 15th of December, every thing was in such a state of preparation for the expedition, that the armament sailed from Barbadoes on the following day, and arrived off St Thomas's on the 21st, where it was joined by reinforcements from Antigua and Grenada. On the 22d the Governor was summoned to surrender the islands of St Thomas, St John, and their dependencies. The terms offered were immediately accepted, and the surrender took place next day. General MacLean was left as interim Governor of St Thomas's, with a garrison of 300 men of the 70th regiment, and a detachment of artillery, and the squadron proceeded to Santa Cruz, which was in like manner summoned. The Governor offered to surrender, provided that three Danish officers were allowed to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against him, which was readily permitted, that his Excellency's military honour might not be called in question. The capitulation was arranged on the morning of the 25th, and the troops landed, and the forts and batteries taken possession of. By the articles of capitulation, all the public stores and public property in the islands are delivered up to his Majesty's forces, and all the private property, belonging *bona fide* to the Danish inhabitants, is secured to them, with the free exercise of their religion and laws.—The garrisons to be prisoners of war, and conveyed to Europe as soon as possible. There were 89 pieces of ordnance, of different calibres, at St Thomas's, and about 134 at Santa Cruz, besides gunpowder, cartridges, shot, shells, muskets, &c. The ships taken amounted to 89—viz. At Santa Cruz, 21 Danes. At St Thomas's, 53 Danes, 8 English, 3 Americans, 3 Hamburghers, 1 Swede."

Naval Intelligence.

On Sunday the 17th of January, a squadron of French ships escaped out of Rochefort, the English blockading divisions under Sir John Duckworth and Sir R. Strachan having been obliged to leave the French coast, on account of the violent gales that had for some days before prevailed. They are the same ships which captured the Calcutta, Capt. Woodriffe, in Sept. 1805, and consist of the Majestueux of 110 guns, the Magnanime, Lion, Suffrein, and Gemappe, of 74, the Calcutta of 54, which has been refitted, a large frigate and a corvette. Their destination is supposed to be Martinique or Guadaloupe. It appears that Sir John Duckworth and Sir Richard Strachan, who have each five sail of the line, had early intelligence of their sailing, and have gone in pursuit of the enemy by different tracks. Sir Samuel Hood is arrived in the Centaur at Portsmouth from Madeira, and brings intelligence, that the Comus frigate had been chased on the 24th Jan. by an enemy's fleet; that the Comus bore up for Madeira, and on the 27th, (the day Sir Samuel left that island) fell in with Sir John Duckworth, to whom the information was given, and who continued the chace in the route the enemy had taken.

Dread-

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Dreadful Storms.

On the 12th of February, another dreadful hurricane came on from the northwest, which was felt from the Humber, down the channel to the west of Ireland, and has produced most fatal effects among the shipping. Several vessels were wrecked near Margate. One, a sloop from Portsmouth, the crew, five in number, perished in sight of many persons on the beach, who could give no assistance. The brig Clyde, from Halifax, with rum, sugar, &c. also went on shore; by means of ropes thrown from the ship to the beach, the captain, his wife, and three of the crew, were saved, the rest perished; the situation of the unfortunate female was truly distressing; the mate of the ship jumped into the sea with her, when an immense wave separated them, and threw him on the shore; at the same time the lady was carried round the ship, on the other side of which she was thrown on the beach, compleatly naked. Thirteen vessels were driven ashore between Yarmouth and Lowestoffe, but most of them were expected to be got off. The Countess of Elgin cutter is also on shore at Margate. Ten vessels are said to have driven ashore in Dublin Bay; one of them was the Heroine, Barry, from Greenock for Limerick; crew and part of the cargo saved. Five fishing-boats and all their crews were lost near Dunleary. A pilot-boat was lost at Drogheda, with two of her crew. Eight fishing wherries belonging to the Skerries are stated to have been lost with all their crews. The tempest split the hulk of the Prince of Wales packet, lately wrecked in Dublin Bay, which lay sunk in the sands, and 86 of the bodies which had so long remained in the vessel, mostly soldiers and their wives, were drifted on shore.

About the 10th of February also, and the three succeeding days, there fell in the midland and southern counties of England, a storm of snow, accompanied by a severe frost, both supposed to be beyond example. We have collected the following particulars, as somewhat remarkable:

In some places it was drifted to the height of 40 or 50 feet. In Huntingdonshire it lay in many places from 12 to 15 feet, and the soldiers at Yaxley were employed to cut it through. The accounts received from various parts of the country are very distressing. Many persons have lost their lives, some of whom were frozen to death, others killed by carriages upsetting. The fall of snow was particularly heavy upon the great north road. In every direction, it was found necessary to put an additional number of horses to the coaches, but in a few instances only was the difficulty thus overcome. In the vicinity of Biggleswade, the Newcastle and several other mail coaches were completely buried in the snow, and it was only by the greatest labour and exertion that the passengers were rescued from their perilous situation. In other places the mails were taken out, and forwarded on horseback, but even this mode of conveyance was interrupted in some cases. Several horses were killed, either by falls or by excessive fatigue. The Portsmouth coach lost its way, and was nearly overturned. Two female passengers were frozen to death on the outside. The London coaches set off at the usual time from Brighton, but were all compelled to return before they had proceeded but a short distance. A child belonging to a soldier of the 51st regiment perished on one of the baggage waggons, between Brighton and Lewes. In the dreadful tempest of the 13th in the morning, a chimney fell upon the roof of a house in Chichester, and beat in a rafter, which fell on Mr Wm. Mitchell, who was sleeping in the room, by which he was instantly killed. The same storm blew down a considerable part of the Prince of Wales's wall in St James's Park, and also a large stack of chimnies in the Countess of Clare's house, in London, which forced through the roof, and upwards of a ton of bricks fell into her Ladyship's room, burying her in the ruins, from which she was taken after two hours, almost miraculously, unhurt. On the night of the 11th, a wing of the house of Mr Walpole, at Ladon, Herts, was blown down, and Mr Bellis, a servant maid, and a boy, were buried in the ruins. The former was dug out a corpse, the child died next day, and the servant was dangerously bruised. A stack of chimnies fell down in Hampstead road the same night, and killed a butcher's boy. A woman who rode on the outside of the Birmingham Balloon coach, was frozen to death.

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Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Teinds.

THE Court of Teinds gave judgment, Feb. 3. in a cause of great importance to the Landholders and Clergy of Scotland. In consequence of two judgments pronounced by the House of Lords, one of them in the case of Kirkden, in 1784, and the other in the case of Tingwall, in 1789, it was established, that Ministers might apply to the Court of Teinds for augmentations of their stipends, although they had been previously augmented since the Union; and since the dates of these judgments, the Court, on account of the great and rapid changes which had taken place in the value of money and expense of living, granted augmentations in a number of cases, although the stipend had been before augmented since the Union. Towards the end of last year, the minister of Prestonkirk, in East Lothian, having brought a process of augmentation, the point agitated in the cases of Kirkden and Tingwall was revived, on the part of the Earl of Wemyss, one of the heritors; and although this stipend had only been once augmented in the course of 130 years, his Lordship contended, by way of preliminary objection, that the Court had no power to give any addition, because the former augmentation had been awarded since the Union. In order that this point might be once more fully discussed and settled, the Court appointed counsel to be heard in their presence, and then ordered memorials. Upon advising these memorials, several of the Judges delivered an opinion, 1st, That the question now revived had been decided in the House of Lords in the cases of Kirkden and Tingwall; and that as in consequence of these judgements, the Court had gone on for near 20 years augmenting stipends which required an increase, without the objection having been again stated till now, on the part of the heritors, the same ought to be considered as fixed in the law of Scotland, and that it would be productive of the most alarming consequences, were it to be altered. 2d, The same Judges delivered an opinion, That although the question were entire, the parochial Clergy were entitled to be competently provided out of the teinds, according to the circumstances of each parish, and could not be foreclosed by one augmentation since the Union; the tithes of lands having been, from the Reformation downward, acquired and transmitted under that burden. These Judges at same time were clear, that, in order the more effectually to check premature suits for re-augmentation, a period should be fixed upon by the Legislature, within which it should be declared incompetent to make renewed applications of this kind. A great majority of the Court having concurred in these opinions, judgement was pronounced accordingly, repelling the preliminary objection, and allowing the Minister of Prestonkirk to be heard on the merits of his case.

Administration of Justice in Scotland.

In our last Magazine we inserted a letter from the Lord Advocate of Scotland to the Hon. Henry Erskine; the following is Mr Erskine's reply:—

Prince's Street,
Jan. 29. 1808.

My Lord,

Owing to my having been absent from town, your Lordship's letter of the 25th ultimo did not reach me till within a few days of the meeting of the Court, after the Christmas recess. It soon after appeared in the Courier newspaper, prefaced by a note, which I have too much respect for your Lordship to suppose either had your authority, or could meet with your approbation. I should, before now, have addressed you in reply to your letter, had I not owed it as a duty to my friends in the Faculty to learn their sentiments on the subject.

It is far from my intention to enter into any discussion of the merits of either of the bills which have been under

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der the consideration of the Faculty.—We have both had opportunities of communicating to the public our respective opinions on this very important matter; for, though prevented by attending my duty in Parliament from being present at the meetings of the Faculty in February last, which you very politely regret, in terms so flattering to me, yet, from the share I took, along with several other Gentlemen who attended those meetings, in aiding the able and patriotic exertions of Lord Grenville, in preparing the bill which his Lordship submitted to the House of Lords, the bill itself, and the reasonings of those Members of the Faculty who supported it, comprised every thing I could have said had I been personally present.

Though desirous of keeping clear of any further discussion of systems of judicial reform, which are in the hands of the public, and will soon be the subject of deliberation in Parliament, yet there are some points in your Lordship's letter which, in justice to myself, to my friends, and, above all, to the Noble Lord to whose exertions the public are so deeply indebted, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed.

The thing that chiefly engaged my attention, on perusing your Lordship's letter, was the opinion you deliver concerning the effect of Lord Grenville's bill on the law of Scotland. After mentioning the two bills of Lord Grenville and Lord Eldon, you say—"My opinion, as an individual, is, that the first of those measures would have terminated in the destruction of the law of Scotland, though not intended to produce that effect." This expression, my Lord, I do confess, excited my utmost surprise. That Lord Grenville's bill proposed to divide the Court of Session into Chambers, to establish a Chamber of Review, and to restore the Trial by Jury in Civil cases, "for the better Administration of Justice," as the Treaty of Union, in its letter and spirit, authorised, is an indubitable truth, and the accomplishment of this was the great object of Lord Grenville's bill; but having had a share in preparing that bill, and having since again and again deliberately perused it, I conceive myself well entitled to affirm, in opposition to your Lordship's opinion, that it left the law of Scotland, in all its parts, entire and unaltered.

In whatever *form*, therefore, in consequence of Lord Grenville's bill, the administration of Justice in Scotland should be conducted, still the *principles* of the law of Scotland would, of necessity, regulate and guide the decisions of every Chamber, of every Jury, and of the Court of Review. There could not exist any other possible rule or criterion of judgement; but since your Lordship, in your letter to me, which you have also communicated to the public, has hazarded the broad assertion that Lord Grenville's bill would, in your opinion, have terminated in the destruction of the law of Scotland, I do, with the utmost sincerity, declare, that of any enactment in Lord Grenville's proposed bill, which would have destroyed, or tended to destroy, any principle existing in the law of Scotland, I am profoundly ignorant.

In this opinion I am the more confident, because I am supported in it by the resolutions of the House of Lords, which recognize the division of the Court of Session into chambers; the restoration of the Trial by Jury in civil cases; and the institution of a Chamber of Review. It would be a bold and unwarranted assertion to say, that the resolutions of that most Honourable House subverted or destroyed the Law of Scotland; and yet the bill afterwards introduced by Lord Grenville into Parliament, and which, you say, would destroy the Law of Scotland, was framed in precise conformity to those resolutions, and contained nothing more than the detailed means of carrying the great principles thereby recognized into effect.

I presume that your Lordship, on recollection, will scarcely be inclined to adhere to that expression, though it were possible to confine it to Lord Grenville's bill, not identified as it is with the resolutions of the House of Lords; for I observe in the minutes of the Faculty, of the 2d of March last, the following entry: "Mr Gillies moved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Lord Grenville, for the attention which he has shewn to the administration of justice in Scotland, by introducing the present bill into Parliament.—This motion was seconded by Mr Archi-

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Archibald Colquhoun, and carried unanimously."—As I cannot presume that your Lordship would second a motion of thanks to any Peer of Parliament, for introducing a bill which, whether intended or not, would terminate in the destruction of the Law of Scotland, I have the satisfaction to think, that there was a time when your Lordship, however you might differ from me as to the expediency of its enactments, did not consider them as of a tendency destructive to our law; and I am not without hopes that you may again return to the same opinion.

Your Lordship is pleased to say, that sufficient time was not given to the members of the Faculty for considering his Lordship's bill, as it was not put into their hands till the 24th of February, and the meeting was held on the 28th; and you "leave me to judge whether all the members of Faculty, not then in Edinburgh, could have had it in their power to attend; and whether there was not very little time given, even to those on the spot, necessarily much occupied with professional business at that period of the session, to peruse and consider proposed legislative enactments of such magnitude and importance." Permit me to remind your Lordship, that the resolutions of the House of Lords, in conformity with which Lord Grenville's bill was framed, had passed many months before; that they were perfectly known to every member of the Faculty as well as to the country at large; and that, at the meeting of the Faculty to which the bill was submitted, nothing was discussed or decided on but the general principles and leading features of the measure. The numerous attendance of the members of those meetings; the presence of all the counsel most deeply engaged in professional business; the full and able debates that took place, are proofs that no inconvenience was felt by the gentlemen at the bar, from the shortness of the notice. I should have the less expected such a complaint from your Lordship, when it is considered, that though (as you inform me) a requisition was, on the 25th November, made to the Dean of Faculty, to call a meeting for considering Lord Eldon's bill, it was not till the 18th of December, that the notice was given for a general meeting to be held on the 23d: Yet, notwithstanding the shortness of this notice, the members of the Faculty who attended, found themselves competent, not only to decide on Lord Eldon's bill, but to consider and give their sanction to a number of resolutions which had not previously been communicated to the Faculty at large, and which could not have been anticipated from any thing in Lord Eldon's bill, as they will be found to be contrary to several of its principles, and subversive of some of its most material enactments.

Your Lordship alleges, that notwithstanding the absence of so many members, to whom I had sent copies of my letter to you, and of others who approve of Lord Eldon's bill, a greater number of the Faculty concurred in the resolutions then adopted, than did concur in any of the resolutions which I describe, as approbatory of the material provisions of Lord Grenville's bill.—This is a proposition to which I cannot assent, and no investigation regarding it could lead to any satisfactory result: for besides that, at the last meeting, many members were present, who, not having taken any share in the deliberations on Lord Grenville's bill, cannot be held to have made any choice between the two measures, others had been admitted to the Faculty very recently, and a considerable number who joined in approving of Lord Grenville's bill, are held to have given their assent to the late resolutions; but, in doing so, it cannot be presumed that they departed from their former opinion, tho' they might be willing to adopt a measure of reform, which, though less advantageous than that which they had supported, they might prefer to the alternative of leaving the administration of justice in the Court of Session on its present footing.

Your Lordship concludes with saying, that "the resolutions adopted on the 23d are certainly adverse to several important principles of Lord Grenville's bill; but they, with equal precision, sanction those of the bill introduced by Lord Eldon, whilst, at the same time, they suggest useful information for carrying those general principles into practical effect, such as the professional experience of the members of Faculty enabled them to supply." For the reasons

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sons already given, I avoid entering into the merits of Lord Eldon's bill, or these resolutions, either in the abstract, or in comparison with the bill of Lord Grenville; but I can by no means admit, that these resolutions sanction, with precision, the enactments of Lord Eldon's bill:—they, on the contrary, most materially alter its principles, (much to the better I am ready to admit) of which one resolution, "that no power or authority, of a legislative kind, ought to be delegated to the Court itself, unless carefully limited to such rules of procedure as are subordinate and technical;" and another resolution relating to the powers of the intended Commissioners, by which it is resolved, "that there are some general points which it would be expedient to fix, in the first instance, by the direct authority of the Legislature, leaving to the Commissioners only to report upon the form and manner in which they should be carried into execution," afford very striking examples. It is matter of regret, that the gentlemen who moved those resolutions, amendatory of Lord Eldon's bill, should not have seen it proper to do away the whole of those proposed enactments, which appoint a Royal Commission to make a report to his Majesty, to be laid before Parliament, suggesting improvements on the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and, particularly, regarding the extent to which the invaluable blessing of Jury Trial should be extended to that part of the united kingdoms; for I have no hesitation to say, that such a measure bears a much stronger resemblance to the proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, in the worst of times, when the Lords of the Articles prepared every proposition to be submitted to that body, than to the usages of the Legislature of Great Britain; and if, in any case, such delegation of the deliberative powers of Parliament would be more peculiarly improper, it is in the present instance, where the object in view is an alteration in the mode of administering civil justice; a question to which, above all others, the House of Lords, the supreme appellate jurisdiction from the Courts of Law in Scotland, must, by themselves, be completely competent.

Having made the above observations, which your Lordship's letter has drawn from me with reluctance, I am, My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

HENRY ERSKINE.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The following is the Lord Advocate's answer to the above Letter:—

George Street, 30th January, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

Last night I received your letter of of 29th January, in answer to mine of the 25th of last December. It is far from my intention to enter into an epistolary discussion of the various points agitated in your letter. I conceive that both of us may be much better employed.

My opinions on the subjects alluded to in my letter of the 25th of December have been uniform and consistent. Your ingenious remarks have in nowise shaken these opinions, and were I to devote the next five weeks to studying the contents of your letter, I am convinced they would remain what they now are, and always have been. I only think it necessary farther to state, that the note with which my answer to your letter was prefaced in the London Courier, I never saw till that paper reached me in the usual manner in Edinburgh; and I cannot doubt that you and your friends feel as little hurt as I should by such an anonymous paragraph published in a newspaper.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

AR. COLQUHOUN.

The Hon. Henry Erskine of Ammondell.

ADDRESS *of the City of* EDINBURGH *to the* KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lord Provost and Council of the City of Edinburgh, beg leave to address your Majesty at this period, so interesting to your Majesty's Kingdoms, and to the whole Nations of Europe.

We are not insensible of the evils to which we are exposed, or of the dangers with which we are threatened. We cannot, and we do not wish to disguise from ourselves, that the War in which your Ma-

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Majesty is engaged has been distinguished by perils hitherto unknown to the civilized world. But it can never be forgotten that this War was not undertaken from views of ambition and conquest, but for the just and necessary purpose of defending the honour of your Majesty's Crown, and the liberty and dignity of your people, against the presumptuous usurpations of a Power, whose unceasing aim, amid the variety and extent of its designs against the rights of independent nations, has been the subjugation of this happy Empire; and it is not without feelings of an honourable pride we reflect, that the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, and the efforts of your arms, have not been in vain; that by them the encroachments of the enemy have been stayed; and that Great Britain has been, and, under the blessing of Almighty God, may continue to be the refuge to which other nations may still resort for assistance and protection.

With these sentiments deeply impressed on our hearts, we have felt it a duty we owe to the community of this ancient metropolis, which we represent, humbly to express to your Majesty our firm conviction, that peace suitable to the interest and dignity of your realms is only to be attained by persevering in those measures which have given to this Country the high station she now holds among the people of the earth; and that whatever exertions or sacrifices may be required, we are willing to support, or to fall with the honour of your Majesty's Crown, the Independence of your Empire, and the Rights and Liberties of your subjects.

Signed in our name and presence, and by our appointment, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed, at Edinburgh, this 15th day of January, 1808 years.

DONALD SMITH, Provost.

ABERDEEN PUBLIC MEETING.

Town-Hall, Jan. 23. 1808.

In consequence of an application made to the Lord Provost by a number of respectable Gentlemen of this city, requesting his Lordship to call a meeting of the inhabitants at large, to consider of the expediency of addressing his Majesty at this important crisis, and of expressing to him their firm determination to support, by every means in their power, the dignity of his Crown, and the just rights and interests of the British empire—a most numerous and respectable meeting of the principal Gentlemen, Merchants, and Manufacturers of this city, and neighbourhood, was held at the Town-hall this day.—The Lord Provost, upon taking the chair, shortly stated the purpose for which he had been requested to call the meeting, when Mr Milne of Crimonmogat rose, and, in an appropriate address to his Lordship and the gentlemen present, introduced the following motion, which was immediately seconded by Sir Alex. Bannerman, Bart. and unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz.

RESOLVED—"That at this eventful crisis, we consider it a duty incumbent on us to address his Majesty, in order to assure him of our firm determination to support our happy constitution and government, and the true interests of the British empire.

"That although the effects of the enemy's most extraordinary measures and exertions, levelled against the trade and industry of the country, may occasion some temporary and unusual inconvenience, we are well assured that it is only by persevering in wise and vigorous measures, that we can expect to obtain a safe, honourable, and lasting peace."

Mr Milne then moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a dutiful and loyal address to the King, founded on the foregoing resolution, when the following gentlemen were named for that purpose, viz. the Lord Provost, Mr Milne, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Mr Brebner, the Rev. Dr Brown, and the Rev. Mr Sheriffs. Previous to going into the Committee, Dr Brown rose, and in a most energetic speech, of which we can only offer a faint outline, addressed the Provost and the meeting as follows:

"MY LORD PROVOST,

"It is with real pleasure that I observe so numerous and respectable an assembly of my fellow citizens on this occasion; and this pleasure is increased by perceiving that loyalty to our good and gracious King, that attachment to our country, and that spirit characteristical of Britons, by which we are all animated

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nimated. The present situation of our country, is perhaps unexampled. It is a situation of peril; but it is a situation adapted to call forth those virtues which constitute real greatness and glory.—Ever since that tremendous event, the French revolution, the rulers of France have uniformly aimed at oppression and conquest; for the accomplishment of which, they have employed every form of fraud, perfidy, and violence. Nor have any Ministers whom this country has had, since the portentous event above alluded to, ever been able to remain on terms of amity with the avowed enemy of our country, whose desolating career has overrun nearly all the continent of Europe, and swept away law, religion, civilization, and humanity. Our present condition, as a people, enters, without question, into the general plan of Providence. We partake in the afflictions under which so many nations groan; and our share of the chastisement consists in the heavy public burdens under which we all suffer. But if our burdens tend to reform our manners—the end to which it is both our duty and our interest to refer them, we shall indeed receive great benefit; and, being placed under the protection of the Almighty, shall have no cause to fear all the confederated vassals of our chief enemy, nay, all the other nations of the globe combined against us.

"But we have great and splendid duties to discharge, duties which, if fulfilled with the spirit befitting our national character, and our profession of religion, will raise our country to a rank among the nations, which, great as its fame may be, it has not hitherto attained;—will place it beyond the malice and the power of its enemies—will bring it security and peace—and will enable its inhabitants to transmit to their posterity the precious inheritance received from their ancestors, not only unsullied and unimpaired, but increased, and shining with a lustre which no lapse of ages shall ever be able to tarnish. If, on the other hand, the great duties to which we are now called are violated or neglected—if we meanly shrink from the struggle—if we betray a spirit unworthy of our country, our forefathers, and ourselves, we are disgraced for ever; and the privileges, the distinctions, the glory of Britons, are sunk in a degradation, from which they can never be retrieved.

"As in the life of every individual, Sir, so, in the history of every nation, there are periods and situations in which their true character is to be evinced.—Most of the other nations of Europe have incurred disgrace and misery in this trial. We are now arrived at that crisis which is to determine whether this is also to be our fate. When Darius and Xerxes invaded the small Grecian republics, did they yield to the millions whom those despots had assembled? When Hannibal had gained the battle of Cannæ, and threatened Rome, did the Roman Senate supplicate him for peace, or even accept his terms of ransom for his prisoners? Did the Swiss, when they had to contend with the formidable power of the House of Austria, indulge in fear or despondency? Did the Dutch (how miserably altered this people,) when struggling for their liberties against the Spanish Monarchy, admit the suggestions of terror, or foolish compromise, during a war which, with a short interval, lasted eighty years? When the Spanish Armada approached the English coast, did Elizabeth and her subjects crouch in trepidation and pusillanimity? The event is known, and I need not enlarge on it. They rose in courage in proportion to the dangers that threatened them. Their patience and intrepidity kept pace with their difficulties. These they trampled under foot, and like the oak, were more firmly rooted in their ground of principle and courage by the storm that assailed them.

"Our enemy, Sir, has adopted a new species of warfare, which he thinks best suited to subdue our national character. He considers, or affects to consider, Britons as a nation of merchants, manufacturers, and shopkeepers, who, for the sake of gain, will submit to any indignity. This idea is completely false. The British nation comprises all the different conditions and employments of society, by which life is benefited, improved, and adorned: and how greatly do these surpass all the noxious glare, the false glory, which this tyrant assumes, and which is extended by misery and desolation, and closely connected with pillage, robbery, and slaughter! Following out this idea, however, and finding that his threats of invasion have been despised,

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ed by our glorious navy, by our army, our militia, and our volunteers, he has resolved to try the effect of restraints and prohibitions in regard to our trade. He compels his slaves to endure the want of their most ordinary comforts; and supposes, that if the gains of our traders and manufacturers are diminished, they will desire any peace which he may be pleased to dictate.

"I am convinced he will find that he has grossly miscalculated the British character—that this nation can bear as firmly as it can act; that he has exalted it by the means he employs in order to depress it; and that this last measure will be as vain and fruitless as every other which he has adopted for our subjugation. I trust that, by the same glorious perseverance which this nation has hitherto shewn, he will be compelled to receive terms compatible with our national security, and that our sovereign will be enabled to conclude a peace safe, honourable, and lasting.

"Let us lay aside all party spirit, which has so often been detrimental to our national interests, and act with one heart and one hand when the preservation of all is concerned. Such true patriotism, manifested in particular by our merchants, manufacturers, and traders, will, in the present crisis, produce the most happy result. It will redound to their own honour, and shew that, as they contribute to the prosperity of their country, so they can also support it in adversity or in danger, by not only sharing the common hardships without murmuring, but by cheerfully sacrificing their private interest to so good and glorious a cause, and by evincing that wisdom, which clearly perceives their interest and that of their country to be the same. Let us amend our lives, act virtuously, and place our confidence in the Almighty Ruler of the universe.

"I most cordially concur in the motion for the Address now made, which, as has been well expressed by the respectable mover, seems calculated to meet the sentiments of all who are actuated by a spirit truly British!"

He was followed by the Rev. Dr Shireffs, who addressed the meeting in a most impressive manner as follows:—

"My Lord Provost,

"As I cannot imagine that there is any difference of opinion among us on the subject we are now assembled to consider, I shall not take up much of your time in expressing my sentiments.

"I am happy to see here, on this occasion, a meeting so numerous, and on every account so highly respectable; and I have not the smallest doubt of the unfeigned loyalty and patriotism of all my fellow citizens.

"Could I allow myself to suppose that there was any person in this room, or indeed in this city, who was inclined to object to the measure proposed, I should think it my duty to use every argument in my power, to say perhaps many such things as my reverend colleague has well said, and to strain to the utmost my feeble voice, in order to convince him of his error. But this I am far from supposing to be, at present, necessary.

"We must all be sensible that the times are awful and perilous. We must all be sensible that we are placed in circumstances, which call upon us, by every principle of duty and every consideration of interest, to be of one mind, and to exert our united efforts in the support and defence of our King and Country, contending with one of the most dangerous confederacies that was ever formed against the independence of the British empire.

"At such a juncture, it is peculiarly proper that our beloved and venerable Sovereign, under the weighty and multiplied cares of Government, and the anxiety which must often press upon his royal mind, should receive all the support which the affectionate testimonies of the loyalty and attachment of his faithful people can give.

"I therefore give my most hearty concurrence to the resolution now moved and seconded."

The Committee having withdrawn for a short time, returned with a copy of an address to his Majesty, which being read to the meeting, was most cordially and unanimously agreed to, and the Lord Provost requested to transmit the same to Mr Farquhar, Member for the city, to be presented to the King. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Provost for his readiness in calling the citizens together on the occasion, and for his very proper conduct in the chair.

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A singular innovation was lately attempted to be introduced in the form of the Scots Presbyterian worship, at St Andrew's church, Glasgow.—This was the use of an organ, which had been put up, with consent of the Minister and congregation, as an aid in teaching church music, on certain evenings in the week.

The following proceedings in relation to this innovation took place at the meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, on Wednesday, 7th October.

"The Presbytery took into consideration the circumstance of an organ having been used one Sunday, about six weeks ago, during divine service in one of the churches of that city; and, after deliberating at great length, a motion was made to the following purport, and seconded—"That the Presbytery are of opinion, that the use of organs in the public worship of God is contrary to the law of the land, and to the law and the constitution of our Established Church, and therefore prohibits it in all the churches and chapels within their bounds; and with respect to the conduct of the clergyman in this matter, they are satisfied with his judicial declaration, that he would not again use the organ in the public worship of God, without the authority of the Church." On the other hand, it was moved and seconded, "that in consequence of the judicial declaration above alluded to, the Presbytery should find it unnecessary to proceed further in this business, declaring, at the same time, their judgment that the introduction of an organ into public worship is inexpedient and unauthorized in our Church." The first motion was carried by a very considerable majority.

It has been waggishly observed, that the Presbytery have added one stop more to this organ than the builder intended—a *full stop*, which silences all the others.

Wednesday, Feb. 10. Barbara Malcolm, for the murder of her natural child, was executed at the west end of the Tolbooth, and her body given to the Professors of Anatomy for dissection, pursuant to her sentence. She was assisted in her devotions by the Rev. David Dickson, sen. one of the ministers of the city, and the Rev. Jas. Porteous, chaplain to the tolbooth, and appeared very penitent and resigned.—So feeble was she, that two men were obliged to support her at the place of execution.

We cannot omit taking notice of an incident which lately occurred, as nothing similar to it, we are told, is in the recollection of any person living. Owing to the heavy fall of snow in Huntingdonshire, (noticed in page 148.) the London mail, which, in the usual course, should have reached Edinburgh on Sunday morning, Feb. 14. did not arrive till Wednesday morning at two o'clock,—the mails of Monday and Tuesday arriving at the same time.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 20.—This day his Grace Edward Venables, Lord Archbishop of York, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, Jan. 26.—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Most Rev. Father in God, Dr Edward Venables Vernon, to the Archbishoprick of York; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his royal sign manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter Samuel Goodenough, clerk, Doctor of Laws, Dean of Rochester, to be by them elected Bishop of that See.

Foreign Office, Dec. 16.—The King has been pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

—To appoint Charles Oakley, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Foreign-Office, Dec. 26. 1807.—The King has appointed Lord Viscount Strangford to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of her Most Faithful Majesty; and the Hon. Richard Hill to be Secretary of Legation to the said Court.

Carlton-House, Nov. 12.—The Prince of Wales has appointed Dr John Hunter, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to be one of his Royal Highness's Physicians Extraordinary, vice Dr William Fraser, deceased.

St James's, Nov. 28.—The Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint Thomas Hume, Esq. M. D. to be one of his Royal Highness's Physicians.

The

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The King has presented the Rev. Alexander Crosbie, to the Church of Buittle, vacant by the death of Mr Geo. Maxwell.

—To present the Rev. James Wilson to the Church of Abernyte, vacant by the death of Mr James Adamson.

—To present the Rev. David Brichan, to the church of the united parishes of Dike and Moy, vacant by the death of Mr John Dunbar.

The Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, of Killermont and Clathick, Lord Advocate of Scotland, is chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

Mr Alexander Ponton, Solicitor, is appointed Procurator Fiscal for the city of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Wm. Sprott, resigned.

Mr John Low of Hilton, writer in Stonehaven, is appointed Procurator Fiscal of the county of Kincardine, in the room of Mr John Burnet, deceased.

Mr Alexander M'Grigor, writer in Glasgow, is appointed Procurator Fiscal of the Commissariot of Glasgow, in room of Mr George Smith, deceased.

Military Appointments.

Queen's Palace, Oct. 14.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Earl of Chatham, K. G. to be Governor of the Island of Jersey, vice Marquis Townshend.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Beatson is appointed to the Government of St Helena, with the rank of Colonel, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, vice Col. Patten, deceast.

Lieut.-Col. William Eden of the 84th foot, to be Quarter-Master General to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, vice Colonel Nightingale, resigned.

The Right Hon. Richard Ryder is appointed Judge Advocate General, in room of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond, resigned.

Whitehall, Dec. 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint Osborne Markham, John Fisher, and Alexander Loraine, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the general superintendance and management of the Barrack Department.

Lieut.-General Sir David Baird is appointed Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot, vice General White, deceased. Lieut. General Nichols, Colonel of the 54th regiment, vice Sir David Baird. Major General the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Colonel of the 4th West India regiment, vice General Nichols. Major-General Lord Forbes, Colonel of the 3d Garrison Battalion, vice General Maitland. Major-General Charles Craufurd, Colonel of the 2d Dragoon Guards, vice the Marquis Townshend, deceased. Major-General Cartwright, Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, vice Earl Grey, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7. At Ayr, William Fullerton, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Susan Hunter, of Ayr.

—. At London, by special licence, Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale, of Cumberland Place.

13. At Feddinch, Mr William Lindesay, merchant in Leith, to Miss Boswell Lindesay, daughter of the late William Lindesay, Esq. of Feddinch.

Feb. 1. At Logiegreen, near Edinburgh, John Reid, Esq. Clarendon, Jamaica, to Martha, fourth daughter of John Phillips of Stobcross, Esq.

1. At Kelso, Mr Louis de Maria, of the Register Office, Edinburgh, to Miss Jean Watt, daughter of Mr James Watt, merchant, Kelso.

5. At Laurieston, Mr Andrew Bell Paton, to Miss Euphemia Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr John Pearson, merchant.

5. At Edinburgh, John Lawson, Esq. of Cairnmuir, W. S. to Miss Isabella Robertson, daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. one of the Keepers of the Records of Scotland.

8. At Relugas, Thomas Lauder Dick, Esq. younger of Fountainhall, to Miss Charles Ann Cumin.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr William Wood, surgeon, to Miss Mary Oswald Gillespie, youngest daughter of the late Dr Thomas Gillespie, physician in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 28. 1807. At Edinburgh, Mrs Craufuird, wife of Mr Arch. Craufuird, W. S. a daughter.

Jan. 12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Allan, wife of Mr Thos. Allan, banker, a daughter.

15. At Deal, the Lady of Capt. Hodgson, of his Majesty's ship Trusty, a son.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Inglis, wife of Mr Wm. Inglis, W. S. a daughter.

16. At Charlton, in Kent, the Viscountess of Andover, a son.

24. At Edinburgh, the wife of Dr H. Robertson, a daughter.

26. At Brightmoney, Mrs Falconer, wife of William Falconer, Esq. a son.

27. At Orton, near Stamford, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

28. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Patrick Miller, Esq jun. of Dalswinton, a daughter.

Feb. 4. At London, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, a son and heir.

At London, the Lady of David Scott, Esq. a daughter.

Lately, At London, Lady Anne Johnston Hope, a still-born son.

At

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At London, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. a son.

Feb. 5. At Craigo, Mrs Carnegy of Craigo, a son.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Dr James Gregory, a daughter.

16. At ditto, the Lady of Colonel John Hope, a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 12. At Carlisle, New Jersey, Mrs Ann Tweedie, widow of the late Dr Charles Nisbet, President of Dickenson College, in Carlisle, formerly minister in Montrose.

July 12. At Hampstead, John Mylne, Esq. second son of James Mylne, Esq. of Mylnefield.

Aug. 31. At Verdun, in France, aged 32 years, the Hon. Coulson Wallop, third son of the late, and brother to the present Earl of Portsmouth.

Nov. 7. At Rome, in the 67th year of her age, Angelica Kauffman, the celebrated painter.

18. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, in childbed, universally regretted, Mrs Sarah Skene, formerly of Edinburgh, and wife of the Rev. Wm. Hen. Lynch, Rector of St John's, and Chaplain to the Honourable the House of Assembly.

26. At St John's, Antigua, Major General C. Archer, 1st Foot Guards, commanding the forces there.

28. At Dawlish, Devonshire, Jas. Mylne, Esq. of Mylnefield, in Perthshire, and Collector of the Customs at Dundee.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Cumming, widow of Mr W. Reid, writer, Edinburgh.

Dec. 5. At Leith, John Nimmo, Esq.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Smith, widow of the late Colonel Smith, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery in Scotland.

13. At Dundee, William Yeaman, Esq. of Balbeuchly.

16. At Kelso, Thomas Barstow, Esq. King's Falconer for Scotland.

General John Leland, M. P. for Stamford, and Colonel of the 64th regt. of foot.

At London, Vice Admiral Sir John Pakenham, of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, aged 64.

Jan. 3. At Southall, Robert Donald, Esq.

3. At Lerwick, Mrs Catherine Innes, wife of Mr John Morrison, merchant there.

4. At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Pollock, manufacturer in Anderston.

5. At Exeter, Mrs Mary Finlay, wife of Mr James Dennistoun, merchant, Glasgow.

—. At Glasgow, Eliza, eldest daughter of J. M'Inroy, Esq. merchant.

5. At Idsworth Park, Hants, Jervois Clarke Jervois, Esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the isle of Wight.

6. At Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, aged 60, Mrs Helen Dalrymple, wife of John Carnegie of Kingsław, late merchant in Leith.

7. At ditto, John Cunningham, Esq. son of the late Major John Cunningham, of Boganngreen.

7. At Sourhope, Tweedale, Mr William Pringle, an eminent stock farmer.

7. At his house at Laurieston, aged 82, Mr Adam Keir, formerly baker in Edinr.

8. At Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Henry Duncan, eldest son of Alexander Duncan, Esq. clerk to the signet.

8. At London, the Hon. Miss Sophia Ann Walpole, fifth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Walpole.

8. At Wigtoun, Mrs M'Taggart, relict of the deceased Mr John M'Taggart, late in Drummoral.

8. At Edinburgh, aged 66, Mrs Lilias Leslie, relict of Captain John Leslie, late of his Majesty's 19th regiment.

9. At Croydon Grove, Mrs Walker, wife of Mr Walker, of London, banker.

9. At Kelso, the Rev. James Hogg, minister of the Associate congregation there.

9. At Letham, Henry Beck Hepburn, youngest son of John Buchan Hepburn, Esq. of Letham.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr John M'Cliesh.

9. At Falkirk, at an advanced age, Mrs Jean Glasgow, relict of the late Mr John Renny, writer in Falkirk.

9. At Linktown of Kirkcaldy, in the 43d year of his ministry, the Rev. James Kirkaldie, much and justly regretted.

10. At Broomlands, Robert Haldane, eldest son of James Haldane, Esq.

10. At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs Catharine Brown, wife of the late Dr Robert Brown, formerly minister of the English church, and his Britannic Majesty's agent at Utrecht.

11. At Moffat, Mrs Birnie, widow of Alexander Birnie, of Broomhill, Esq.

11. At Strathendry, Miss Charles Ann Douglas, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Douglas.

11. At Edinburgh, Helenora Alexander, fourth daughter of Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballamyle.

13. At her house in Portland Place, London, the Hon. Margaret Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation. This Lady, once so celebrated for her beauty, and, during the whole course of her life, by the numerous virtues that adorned it, was descended from the noble house of Glencairn, being the only surviving daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Cunningham of Livingstone and Milncraig, by Lady Mary Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and grand-daughter of George

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George Earl of Aberdeen. Early in life she was married to the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, son of the famous John Earl of Bute, and brother of the present Marquis of Bute, by whom she has left issue, one son and two daughters; James Stuart Wortley, who married Lady Caroline Creighton, daughter of the Earl of Erne; Miss Wortley; Louisa, who married Lord Lovaine, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, and nephew to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

Jan. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Taylor, of the Scots Episcopal Church at Laurencekirk and Montrose, and relict of Mr John Sangster, factor for the Earl of Galloway and Lord Dundas in the Orkneys.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Wilson, wife of William Wilson, Esq. of Whitfield.

15. At Edinburgh, Miss Handasyde, daughter of Mr Nathaniel Handasyde, late of Wooller.

15. At Glasgow, aged 21, Mrs Elizabeth Beugo, wife of Mr James Hardie, jun. merchant.

16. At Leith, Mr John Kelly, solicitor at law.

17. At London, aged 24, Lord Trafalgar, only son of Earl Nelson, of a typhous fever.

—. At Bath, Philip Cosby, Esq. Admiral of the Red Squadron.

17. At Bath, Mrs Jane Turner, relict of the late Thomas Cogan, Esq. formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company at Bombay.

18. At Liverpool, John Keay, Esq. late merchant there.

19. At Balgavies, Mrs Margaret Strachan, widow of the late Walter Gray, Esq. of Carse.

19. At Saxham cottage, William Dawson, Esq. aged 81.

20. At his seat in Cheshire, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, in Ireland.

20. At Ayr, Mr Robert Milne, writer.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr William Johnston, merchant, North Bridge Street.

20. At Macduff, Mrs Wilson, wife of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, minister at Gamrie.

—. At the house of the Hon. A. Duff, Aberdeen, Anne Frances, daughter of Major Tayler.

21. At Abercorn Manse, Alexander, the infant son of the Rev. Dr Meiklejohn.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Riddell, relict of James Goldie, Esq. of Stenhouse.

21. At Stirling, Dr Abraham Gordon.

21. At Edinburgh, aged 36, Francis Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton, accountant in Edinburgh.

23. At New Cumnock, Bailie William Farquhar, aged 73.

24. At Kirkwall, Mr William Manson, Comptroller of the Customs there.

24. At London, Hector Daniel MacCleish, Esq. of Queen's College, Oxford.

—. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr Thomas Spens, physician.

25. At London, aged 85, the Right Hon. Lord Selsea, Master of the Robes to the King.

25. At Haddington, Mr Alexander Jamieson, portrait painter, much regretted.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 17, Miss Helen Brown, eldest daughter of Mr R. Brown, writer to the signet.

27. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Cowan, surgeon there.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr James Finlayson, Professor of Logic in the University, and one of the Ministers of the city of Edinburgh, much and justly regretted.

28. At London, aged 78, Archibald Keir, Esq. formerly of Edinburgh.

28. At Dumfries, in the 22d year of his age, Mr Robert M'Michael.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Ramsay, in the 81st year of her age.

29. At London, in the 47th year of his age, Viscount Gage.

29. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Walker, second daughter of Alexander Walker, Esq.

29. At Stirling, Miss Janet Graham, daughter of the late Robert Graham, Esq. of Shanochill.

30. At Achaivelling, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Springfield, aged 88.

.... At Glasgow, Mrs Henrietta Brown, wife of Mr Alexander M'Brair, merchant.

30. At Rozelle, Ayrshire, the seat of the Countess Dowager of Craufurd and Lindsay, aged 50, the Right Hon. Geo. Lindsay Craufurd, Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife, Colonel of the Fifeshire Militia, and a Major General in the army.

31. At Holmfauldhead, Mrs Jane Robertson, wife of George Rowan, Esq.

Lately, Mrs Hutchison, wife of the Rev. Dr Hutchison, one of the ministers of Hamilton.

Lately, Charles Duncan, Esq. of Chesterfield county, Virginia.

At Hammersmith, Dr Flower, physician.

At an obscure lodging in Ratcliff Highway, where he fell a victim to poverty and disease, Mr William Henry Hall, a distinguished astronomer, compiler of the Encyclopedia that bears his name, and several other literary works.

At

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At Hampton Road, Mr Robert Freebairn, a celebrated landscape painter.

Feb. 1. At London, in the 46th year of her age, the Countess of Euston.

1. At Edinburgh, very much regretted, Mr Patrick Maxton, Banker, partner in the House of Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Co.

4. At Bath, aged 49, John Irving, Esq. late Lieut.-Colonel of the First West India Regiment.

6. At Inverness, Mr Hugh Chisholm, merchant there, aged 83 years.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gordon, sen. of Carleton.

7. At Dumfries, Thomas Maxwell, Esq. of Drumpark, aged 88.

8. At manse of Torthorwald, the Rev. James M'Millan, of Fourmerkland, minister of the gospel at Torthorwald, in the 72d year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.

9. At Glasgow, Mr Daniel M'Arthur, preacher of the gospel, and one of the masters of the public grammar school there.

10. At ditto, Mrs Margaret Pollock, wife of Mr John M'Allan, merchant there.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Hood, relict of the late Dr William Laing, physician in Edinburgh.

16. At ditto, Mr Adam Matheson, of the Customhouse, Edinburgh.

At Lanark, John Wilson, Esq. town-clerk of Lanark. He succeeded his father in 1772, and was the fourth of the name and family, in a lineal descent, who held the office, the duties of which he discharged with much credit to himself; his death is therefore much regretted.

12. At Bath, aged 50, Viscount Falmouth.

13. At Gordon's Hotel, London, Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, of a violent attack upon his lungs.

13. At Edinburgh, Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr Alexander Grant, writer, Edinburgh.

13. At Glenae House, Dumfries-shire, Robert Dalzell, Esq. advocate.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Wallace, wife of Mr William Cadell, wine merchant, Edinburgh.

13. At Leith, Mr John Donaldson, Intendant of Police, aged 60.

13. At Dundee Barracks, Lachlan Campbell, youngest son of James Campbell, Esq. Paymaster 2d battalion 72d regt. of foot.

14. At Inverness, Barbara MacIntosh, daughter of the late Mr William MacIntosh of Holm, and spouse of Bailie Macpherson of that place.

15. At Kelso, the Rev. Thomas Elliot, late minister of the gospel at Cavers.

16. At Coldstream, George Davidson, Esq. of Hoselaw.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Feb. 5.	228½	2¼ pm.	63½ ⅛
12.	——	— —	63½ ⅜
19.	233	— —	63½ ⅜ ½
26.	231	— —	63⅜ ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Feb. 1.	60	70	38	44	30	34	56	64
8.	60	72	38	45	32	38	54	62
15.	60	72	37	46	28	36	54	62
22.	60	72	37	46	28	36	54	62

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
Feb 5.	35	0	31	0	29	0	30	0
12.	35	0	31	6	29	0	32	0
19.	35	0	33	0	29	0	32	0
26.	36	0	34	0	31	0	36	0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Barley Meal	
	Bolls.	Pease.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Feb. 2.	240	22 21½	60	18 15
9.	240	22 21½	31	18 15
16.	280	22 21½	42	18 15
23.	260	22 21½	50	18 15

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1808:

With a Description of the Plan of the EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from February 26. to March 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb. 26	30.5	34	50	——	Cloudy
27	30.35	40	52	——	Clear
28	30.25	38	53	——	Cloudy
29	30.1	40	55	0.04	Showers
March 1	30.3	44	52	——	Cloudy
2	30.25	44	53	——	Clear
3	30.25	41	55	——	Ditto
4	30.35	33	53	——	Ditto
5	30.46	32	53	——	Ditto
6	30.5	35	37	——	Cloudy
7	30.5	36	43	——	Ditto
8	30.45	38	44	0.03	Snow
9	30.44	32	45	——	Cloudy
10	30.42	35	40	0.02	Snow
11	30.4	34	48	——	Clear
12	30.31	31	48	——	Ditto
13	30.25	38	46	——	Cloudy
14	30.15	37	40	——	Ditto
15	30.1	36	42	——	Ditto
16	30.05	34	48	——	Clear
17	30.15	34	39	——	Cloudy
18	30.09	35	39	——	Ditto
19	29.75	34	40	0 03	Snow
20	29.7	38	39	——	Cloudy.
21	29.9	36	37	0.04	Snow
22	30.15	34	37	——	Cloudy
23	30.16	34	38	0.03	Snow
24	30.19	33	36	0.04	Ditto
25	30.05	32	40	0.42	Ditto
				——	
			Quantity of Rain,	.65	

High Water at LEITH For APRIL 1808.

Days.	Moon. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Fr. 1	5 52	6 17
Sa. 2	6 42	7 7
Su. 3	7 32	7 58
M. 4	8 24	8 50
Tu. 5	9 16	9 42
W. 6	10 8	10 34
Th. 7	11 0	11 27
Fr. 8	11 54	——
Sa. 9	0 20	0 48
Su. 10	1 15	1 43
M. 11	2 12	2 41
Tu. 12	3 11	3 41
W. 13	4 11	4 41
Th. 14	5 12	5 42
Fr. 15	6 12	6 40
Sa. 16	7 9	7 36
Su. 17	8 3	8 28
M. 18	8 53	9 16
Tu. 19	9 40	10 2
W. 20	10 24	10 46
Th. 21	11 8	11 29
Fr. 22	11 50	——
Sa. 23	0 11	0 32
Su. 24	0 53	1 15
M. 25	1 37	1 59
Tu. 26	2 21	2 44
W. 27	3 7	3 31
Th. 28	3 55	4 20
Fr. 29	4 45	5 10
Sa. 30	5 35	6 0

MOON's PHASES

For APRIL 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

D. H. M.

First Quart. 4. 5. 16. morn.
Full Moon, 10. 11. 14. aftern.
Last Quart. 17. 5. 24. aftern.
New Moon, 25. 7. 16. aftern.

April 25. Princess Mary born, (1776.)

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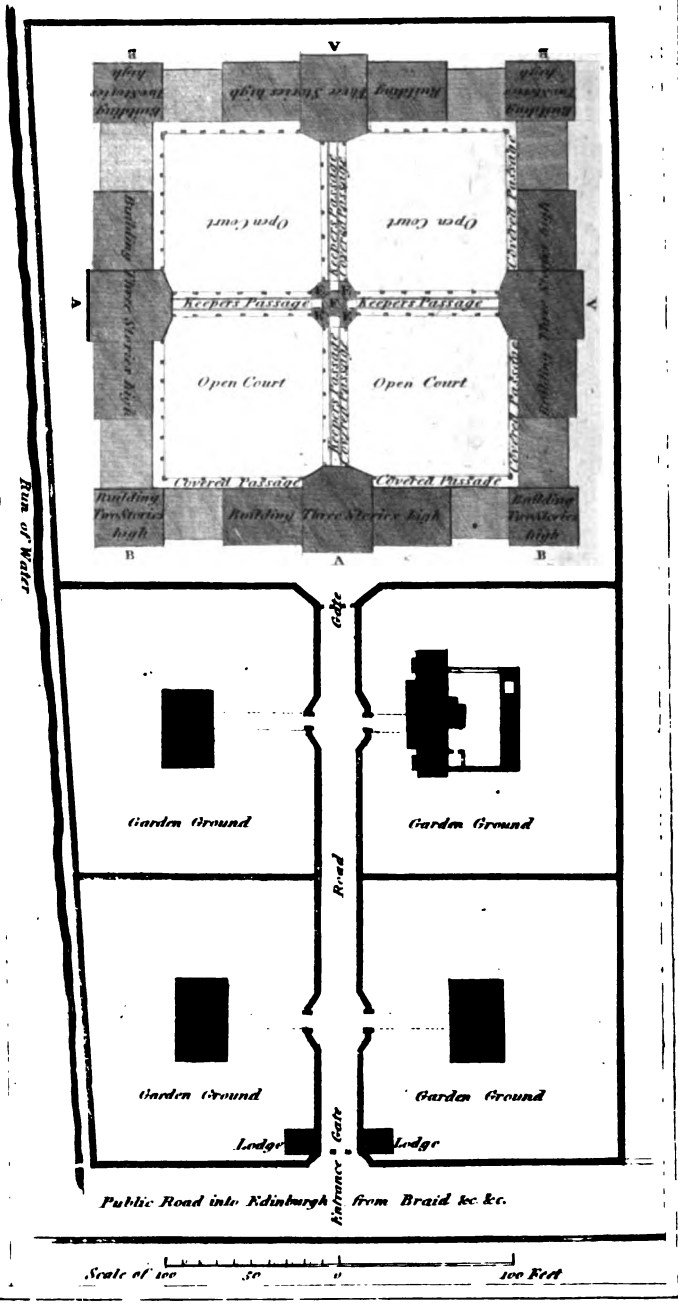

R. Reid Arch.t

EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

R. Scott sc.t

GENERAL PLAN of the GROUND shewing the situation of the PROPOSED BUILDINGS.

For the Scots Mag.e & Edin.r Literary Mis.y pub.d by A. Constable & Co.y 1st April 1806.

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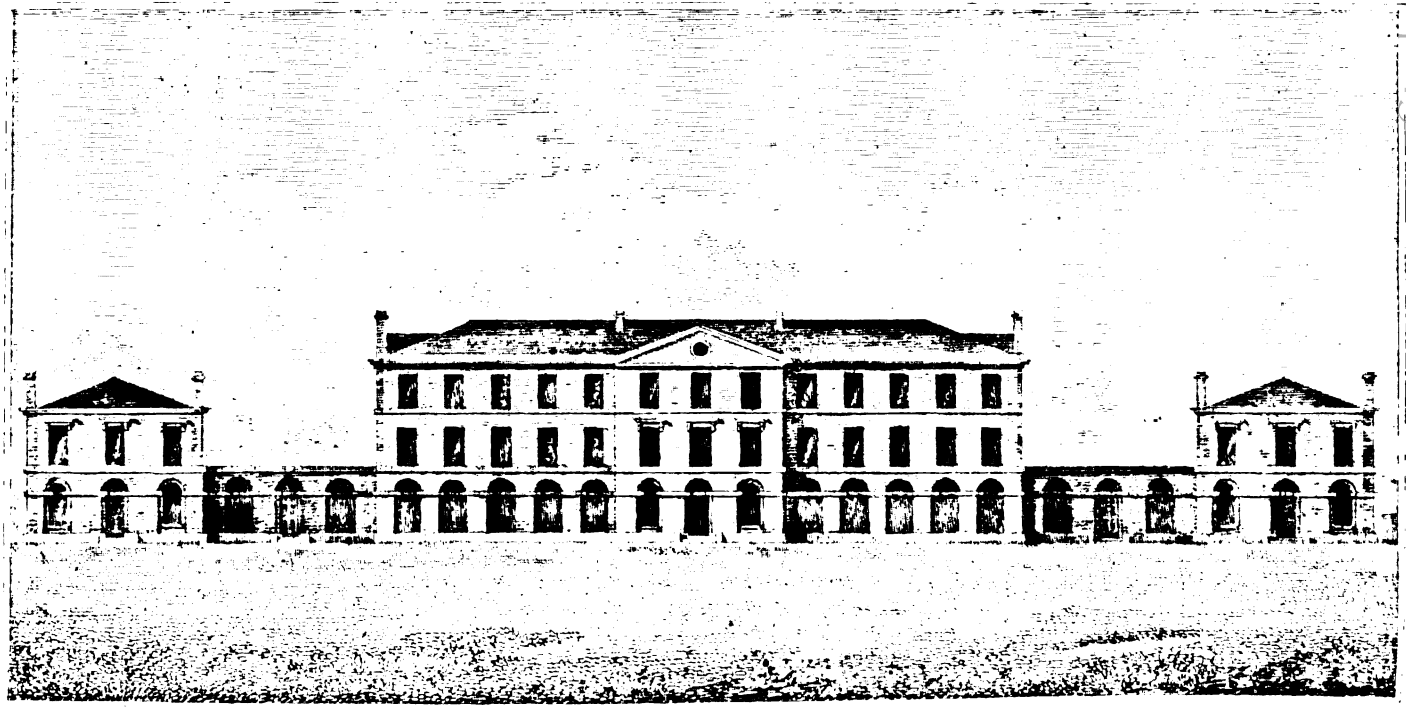
EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.



A SKETCH SHEWING THE RANGE OF BUILDINGS WHICH FORM ONE SIDE OF THE SQUARE.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MARCH 1808.

Description of the PLAN *of the* EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

IN a former number we published an address to the public respecting the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the city of Edinburgh. In this number will be found the general Plan of the Buildings proposed to be erected for that purpose, with a sketch of the Elevation intended for the range of buildings forming one side of the square shewn in the general plan.

The detailed plans of the buildings, A, contain accommodation for forty patients, with the requisite cooking-places and conveniences in each building, as likewise apartments for an under keeper and servants. These buildings are intended to be occupied by distinct classes of patients, according to their rank in life, and means of contributing to the establishment; and each class again subdivided according to the nature of their disorder.

The corner buildings, B, are proposed for the accommodation of patients of a higher rank than those occupying the large buildings, and whose disorder admits of their being indulged with a greater degree of liberty than the others.

The buildings marked C are for patients of a still higher rank than those intended to be lodged in the buildings B, and whose friends may wish them to have more extensive accommodation for themselves and servants: it is intended the patients of both these classes should have access to the garden ground to walk in, and which would be subdivided accordingly.

The buildings marked D are the house and offices at present on the ground, and purchased along with the property; it is intended they shall be appropriated as lodgings for the governor, or principal keeper; and also for the accommodation of a few particular patients, who may be boarded with him.

The small buildings, E, are the privies for the use of the patients allowed to walk in the court yard; and F is a tunnel from the pit below them, for dissipating the foul air, high enough to prevent its being offensive, round which is a passage for the keeper to each building.

This plan exhibits a greater quantity of accommodation than can be expected to be obtained for many years; it is, however, purposely so arranged, that it may with propriety be partially executed as circumstances will permit.

Plan

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PICTURE *of the Court of Session in 1704, as represented in the Sederunt Book of the Heritors and Kirk Session of the parish of* DALRY, GALLOWAYSHIRE.

THE following extract from this record, exhibits a very curious account of proceedings, in a process between this parish and the executors of a Doctor Johnston, who had, by codicill to his will, in 1639, granted the sum of three thousand pounds, towards establishing and maintaining a free grammar school in that parish.—The payment of this donation was, it would appear, resisted by a Mr Joissy, one of the executors, which brought the subject before the court.

—"Mr Joissy, and Mr Alex. Gibson of Dury, one of the principall "clerks of Session, as his friend and "associat, took upon him most vigo- "rously the carrying on of the plea a- "gainst the paroch; and yet the same "was as vigorously defended on the "other side; and the better, that the "right honourable the Earl of Gallo- "way, the most considerable heritour "of the paroch, did join with them, and "espouse the paroch's quarrel: and, "as ane evidence of this, without fur- "ther dipping into the cause itself, it "will not be unfitt to give a true ac- "count of *a little passage* that fell "out in the heat of the debateing of "the cause before the Lords, which "was as follows:

"Mr Joissy and his friends have- "ing *so fixt some of the Lords*, that "in every point, generally, that came "in to be discust, they were against "the paroch; which indeed occasion- "ed others of the Lords to stand up "the more vigorously to gett some "justice done to the paroch in the "matter; so that there was scarce a "time that this cause came in before "the hail Lords, either by a hearing "in presence, or report, but, by ob- "serving what Lords were sitting on "the bench all the time, those con- "cerned on either side, could, even "befor the debate, or report, assuredly "tell, whether the paroch would loss "or gain, the points then to be decy- "ded, by compearing the number of "the Lords present, *that always stood "up for Mr Joissy*, with the rest of "the sederunt. And this, the Lord "President, being so violent in every "thing that occurr'd against the pa- "roch, his Lordship knew but too "well, when *Mr Joissy's favourites* "were to be on the bench, and when "they came to be in the outer-house, "or otherways absent: And, it was "almost still ordered so, that the "cause was never called, or at least "came to a voat, *but when all the "Lords that were for Mr Joissy were "present.*"

"However, accidentally, they have- "ing appointed a perremptor day, a- "bout the beginning of February "1704, for reporting and decyding "in the cause, both parties concluded "that the paroch would then gain it, "since one of *Mr Joissy's Lords* came "to be then absent. For, as my "Lord Anstruther's hour in the out- "er house was betwixt 9 and 10 of "the cloak, in the morning; so, the "Earle of Lauderdal, as ordinary in "the outer-house, behooved to sit "from 10 to 12 in the forenoon; for, "by the 21 act of the 4 session of "the 1 parliament of K. William and "Q. Mary, its statu'd expressly, that "if the Lord Ordinary in the outer- "house, sit and reason, or voat in any "cause in the inner-house, after the "chap of 10 hours in the cloak, he "may be declined by either party in "the cause from ever voating there- "after thereintill; yet, such was the "*Lord President's management*, that "so soon as my Lord Anstruther re- "turned from the outer house at 10 "of the cloak, and that my Lord "Lauderdal was even desired by "some of the Lords to take his post "in-

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" in the outer house, in the tearmes of " law; yet, his Lordship was pleased, " after 10, to sit and voat against the " paroch, the President, at that junc- " tur, haveing put the cause to a " voat.

" The paroch's doers, in answer to " their trust, could not but complain " of this; being founded in ane ex- " press act of Parliament. And, there- " fore, Mr John Menzies of Cambo, " Advocate, the ordinary lawier in " the cause, drew a declinator of the " said Lord Lauderdal, be James Fer- " gusone of Cairoch, for himself, and " in name of said paroch,—REPRESENT- " ING, that he being commissionate, be " the rest of the heritors, minister, " and elders of the paroch, to come " to Edinburgh, and oversee the ma- " nagement of the plea, he could not, " in discharge of his duty, omit any " thing that tended for the paroch's " interest; and being certainly in- " formt, that the right honourable the " Earle of Lauderdal, did, contrair " to the foresaid act of parliament, " sitt and voat against the paroch, af- " ter 10 a cloak, when he ought to " have been sitting in judgement in " the outer house,—the said James " Fergusone did, with all humility, " and deference, for ever decline the " the said Earle from voating hereaf- " ter in this cause.

" This Declinator being subscribed " be Cairoch, copies thereof were gi- " ven in the Lord's boxes, and the " principall to the clerk; and the " more readily, that, some of the Lords " that quarrelled the Earl's sitting and " voating, desired it to be done: how- " ever the next day, in the morning, " so soon as the Lords mett, with " closs doors, *the President and the* " *rest of the party were so high upon* " *it*, that nothing would serve, but to " disgrace all that had a hand in it; and, " my Lord Lauderdale haveing several " friends, even amongst these Lords, " that used to be for the paroch, there " was immediately issued out a war- " rand, for citing of Cairoch, Mr John " Menzies, and Alexander Guthrie, " writer to the signet, to compeir the " next day, at nine a cloak, before " the haill Lords *as criminals*: But " Cairoch, haveing by good luck ta- " ken his horse for Galloway, about " ane hour before the macer came to " his stable, to summond him, Mr " John Menzies and Alexander Guth- " rie were only cited, and did compeir " accordingly; *and the speat was so* " *high* against the paroch, and them " att the time, that they behooved to " employ all their friends, and *solicit* " *a very particular Lord* that morn- " ing, before they went to the house: " and my Lord President was so high " upon't, that when Cambo told him, " that my Lord Lauderdal, contrair to " the act of Parliament, satt after 10 " a cloak, his Lordship very unman- " nerly told Cambo, as good a gentle- " man as himself, *that it was a d—d* " *lye*: And Cambo and Alexander " Guthrie, by this od usage, expecting " imprisonment, or some harder fate, " both of them declared, that as they " were informed so they wrotte, and " were willing it were admitted to " their probation; whereupon the Lords " caused remove them, and keep them " in the custodie of macers as priso- " ners, and then call them in again as " malifactors, who stood at the bar, " and received their sentence to this " purpose:—The Lords having consi- " dered the Declinator, they find no " cause or reason for it; and appoint " and ordain Cambo and Alex. Guth- " rie, as haveing a hand in it, to ac- " knowledge the wrong, and in pre- " sence of the haill Lords to crave " my Lord Lauderdal pardon, which " they behoved to doe by a bow, and " so retired.

" The misery at that time was the " Lords were in effect absolute, for " they did as they pleased, and when " any tooke courage to protest for re- " meid of law to the Scots Parlia- " ment, they were seldom or never

" ony

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"ony redress gott there, all the Lords "being still present, by which the "Parliament was so overawed, that "not ane decreit amang a hunder "was reduced."

This curious history is attested by the subscriptions of the heritors, minister, and other members of the kirk session of Dalry.

Celestial Phenomena *for* April 1808.

Tuesday, April 5th.

THE planet Mercury will be stationary in longitude 11ˢ..24°..22′.

On the same day the planet Venus will be in conjunction with φ *Aquarii*, a star of the 5th magnitude, situated in the Cascade. The nearest approach of their centres will be 13 minutes, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Thursday, April 7th.

The planet Venus is at present situated in longitude 11ˢ..16°..49′, and latitude 1°..19′ south. Her declination is then 6°..25′ south, and the time of her southing 10ʰ..5′ in the forenoon.

Sunday, April 10th.

The *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or α *Virginis*, a star of the first magnitude, at 38 minutes past 11 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, April 11th.

The *Georgium Sidus* is at present situated in longitude 7..3°..29′, and latitude 31 minutes north. Its declination is 12°..11′ south, and he comes to the meridian at 40 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, April 13th.

Mars is at present situated in 0ˢ.. 24°..59′ of longitude, and 24 minutes of south latitude. His distance from the equator is 9°..18′ north, and he comes to the meridian a little after Noon.

Saturday, April 16th.

Jupiter will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the Cascade, and will pass to the south of it at the distance of 33 minutes.

Tuesday, April 19th.

The planet Mercury will be at his greatest elongation from the sun, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise. He rises a little to the south of the eastern point of the horizon.

Wednesday, April 20th.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Taurus* at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock, the planet Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun.

Saturday, April 23d.

The Georgium Sidus will arrive at his opposition with the Sun at 32 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, April 25th.

The longitude of Saturn is at present 7ˢ..20°..1′, and his latitude 2°.. 29′ north. His declination is 15°.. 22′ south, and the time of his southing 50 minutes past 12 o'clock in the evening.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

AN improved mode of preparing Calomel has been discovered by Messrs Luke, Howard, & Comp^y. Chemists. It consists in a particular method of conducting the final sublimation by fire, by which the vapour of the Calomel is thrown out into water, where it is instantly condensed into

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into a white powder, having the impalpable fineness of a precipitate. The operations of grinding and levigating are thus suspended. See Phil. Mag. No. 117. p. 94.

A new method of scouring wool has been discovered by M. Allaire. The wool is dipped repeatedly in a ley of quick lime, so that the chalky earth forms an animal soap with the grease. By this means the wool is speedily and economically scoured, without changing its quality.

A new Calorimeter has been invented by Joseph Reade, M.D. A drawing and description of it may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 83. p. 197.

It has been found by Douett Richardott, a French agriculturist, that cattle whose stomachs have been swollen with eating grass or clover highly charged with dew, may be cured by administering the *twentieth* part of a pound of gunpowder mixed in a pint of milk.

A Society has recently been established in Edinburgh under the title of the "Wernerian Society," with a view to the advancement of mineralogical knowledge. Professor Jameson is President. For farther particulars see Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Query respecting MAJOR WEISS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF any of your ingenious correspondents are acquainted with any of the circumstances of the life of Le Major de Weiss, du Conseil Souverain de la Republique de Berne, commandant de ses Gardes, et Membre de diverses Académies Author of "Principes Philosophiques, Politiques et Moraux!" and of whom the Marquis de Chévigne has written the following lines:

Tout dans ton Livre, Weiss, me paraît reuni;
J'y trouve le savoir, l'esprit, et la sagesse,
La bonte, le courage, et la delicatesse.
Puis-je encore desirer ? oui; l'Auteur pour ami.

By communicating them through the medium of your valuable magazine, they will very much oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

GLOTIANUS.

On the character of the different ITALIAN *Nations.*

From Mad. de Stael's "Corinne."

IT is so true that governments form the character of nations, that in the same Italy you see remarkable differences of manners between the different states which compose it. The Piedmontese, who form a little nation by themselves, have a more military spirit than the rest of Italy; the Florentines, who have either enjoyed liberty, or had princes of a liberal character, are enlightened and mild; the Venetians and Genoese shew themselves capable of political ideas, because among them there is a republican aristocracy; the Milanese are more sincere, because the northern nations have long ago introduced this character among them; the Neapolitans might easily become warlike, because they have been united, for many ages, under a government, very imperfect indeed, but still a government of their own. The Roman nobility having nothing to do either in a military or political capacity, are naturally ignorant and lazy; but the understanding of the ecclesiastics, who have an occupation and a career to run, is much better unfolded than that of the nobles; and as the papal government admits no distinction of birth, and is on the contrary purely elective in the order of the clergy, there thence results a sort of liberality, not in the ideas but in the habits, which makes Rome the most agreeable residence for all, who have neither ambition nor power to act a part in the world.

Monthly

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Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

IN the end of February the mercury in the barometer stood for several days at 30.7 inches high, which is rather an uncommon circumstance.

March 2. Smelts, or *Spirlings*, appeared, for the first time this season, on the stalls of the fish-market. Cynoglossum Omphalodes, or Comfrey-leaved Hound's-tongue, is in flower in the gardens.

March 4. The Chamærops humilis, Dwarf Fan-Palm, or Palmetto, is at present in flower in the large stove of the Botanic Garden, Leith Walk, having four large bunches of bright yellow blossoms. This palm is seldom known to flower so early in the season, its usual time being June and July; but its earliness may be ascribed to its being here kept in the stove instead of the green-house, in which last it generally stands in English collections. Some plants of this species bear hermaphrodite flowers; but in this specimen all are males, abounding in pollen; so that no berries will be produced.

Having mentioned the Botanic Garden, I cannot help taking notice of the deplorable consequences that have resulted from one of the hot-houses having last summer fallen in ruins, and not being renewed owing to want of funds. In this hot-house was contained a very fine old plant of Ficus stipulata, or Trailing Fig-tree, which had been placed here nearly thirty years ago, or soon after the introduction of the species from China, and which now covered the whole back-wall of the house, so that it was perhaps the largest and best specimen of the plant in Britain. This plant, not being capable of removal, necessarily became exposed to the open air; and, as might have been expected, it has proved unable to withstand the rigorous cold of a Scottish winter, and has now (March 1808) irretrievably perished. Surely the wants of this Royal Garden must not be fully known to Government, else a pittance would be spared, even in these times of unexampled difficulty, to preserve alive the few valuable full-grown exotics which it contains. A very fine Camphor-tree (Laurus Camphora) was lately cut over, chiefly in order to avoid the expence of raising the roof of the shed in which it is contained; and as this shed is also becoming ruinous, the specimen is likely to be lost by exposure to the cold.—That such things should happen in a National Garden, solely owing to want of pecuniary aid, (for the garden is otherwise kept in most excellent order,) is certainly little else than a national disgrace.

March 6. Bignonia aequinoctialis, or Cayenne Trumpet-flower, is in blossom in Messrs Dicksons' nurseries, Leith Walk, for the first time it is believed in Scotland.

March 12. Vegetation has proceeded rapidly within these few days. The hardy perennial herbaceous plants are peeping above ground, and displaying their various vernations. The leaves of the gooseberry bush are nearly expanded, and crocuses, bulbous fumitory, and other spring plants, are coming in flower.

March 15,—20. Continued frost and slight snow-showers, with very cold S.E. winds, have almost entirely suspended the progress of vegetation. Within a few miles of Edinburgh, several fields of wheat have been cut off by the severity of the weather, especially where the land is wet, so that the ground must now be ploughed for oats, or some other crop. On the night between the 24th and 25th, a heavy fall of snow took place, and has again produced, in the country around Edinburgh, all the appearances of mid-winter.

Edinburgh, 26*th March* 1808. } N.

Dis-

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Discovery of and Queries concerning a species of River SHELL-FISH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF I may judge from the papers on subjects of Natural History, that sometimes appear in your Magazine, you seem to possess some able correspondents in that agreeable department of science. Liberality ought to be inseparable from the mind and actions of a man of talents. And he who has a fund of observation, a faculty of retention, and an ability to explore and lay open the works of creation, should be willing to communicate the results of his labours to enquirers. Emboldened by these considerations, I come forward with a query or two respecting facts which lately presented themselves to me, and of which before I had no conception. I need hardly apologise for thus intruding upon your pages: you are, I hope, a friend to the diffusion of knowledge. Without further preface I shall proceed to my point.

You will remember, that last September was a very rainy month. I was in the country till the end of that month, and wondered at the ravages which the rivers had made during that flow of water called in this country a *speat*. I returned to Edinburgh at the end of the month, and being fond of a rural walk, I determined, that amongst the first of my peregrinations I should make one up the course of the Water of Leith, and mark what had been the consequences of the speat there. Having proceeded about a mile and a half from the village called the Water of Leith, I came to a dam for the purpose of conveying the water from its course into a mill-lead. I found the adjacent banks much in the same state as before the speat; but examining the alluvion which the river in its retreat had deposited at the foot of this bank, I was surprised to find shells lying very common, some without the fish, and others which were close and felt heavy I put in my pocket. When I came home I opened one of them, and found it full. I put another on the fire, in order to discover what appearance it would have after being roasted: when ready for ascertaining this, I found as near as I can remember the smell to be something like musty corn. I was not hardy enough to taste it, but threw it away; however, two persons to whom I shewed it chewed a small bit, and the taste was so nauseous as to make them spit it out. I shall endeavour to give some idea of its appearance: the shell resembles a large cockle in its shape, has none of the linear indentations common to the cockle, but is plain; the valves are also more elongated than those of the cockle, the polish and colour resembling a greenish coloured horn; the substance seems to be composed of laminæ, which is discovered by the irregularity of the surface. Curiosity prompted me to preserve some of them, which I have still by me. I would propose the following queries:

1*st*.—What are the different species of fresh water shell-fish?

2*d*.—Are the shell-fish in rivers different from those in lochs?

3*d*.—Have any of their habits been observed?

4*th*.—Do any fish or any river animals feed on them?

I have seen several otters which have been shot in the Water of Leith, and judging from the size and corpulency which they seemed to have attained, it is matter of wonder to me that the trout is not altogether extirpated, which however is not the case. On the contrary, I have seen them in plenty,

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plenty, and at a good size, caught in the Water of Leith. Indeed I am almost certain, that if the otters which inhabit that small river had really no other food than trouts, they would have gone far to extirpate them.—As I said before, this is not at all the case; they may, therefore, feed upon the kind of shell-fish which I saw. It would be difficult to ascertain this, but not impossible. Before concluding, I must observe, that I never before saw any shell-fish on the banks or in the stream of a river. During the stay I made in the country at the period above mentioned, I had every opportunity of making discoveries of the kind; as after the great rains, one small rivulet in particular, (Biel, in East Lothian) seemed to have exported all its secrets, and left them far out of its accustomed limits. I have, however, found a species of muscle in the stomachs of perch which were caught in the small lake near Edinburgh called Lochend. They were small and black, resembling in all respects the sea muscle. The shells were whole; they must have been swallowed, not masticated, by the teeth. The gastric juice in the stomach of this fish must possess a strong dissolvent power, if we suppose that these muscles were to be digested.—At least, this fact confirms the opinion of some naturalists, that the voracity of the perch is at times so great as to make it rush upon and swallow whatever has the appearance of being edible. What is stranger, I have found black snails in the stomach of the same fish.

The mind of man is always expanding, and very simple means tend to that purpose. Therefore, I hope you will spare a page for my queries; and that some of your correspondents will communicate their observations and hints on the subject.

Edinburgh, 29th Feb. 1808. } *Alex. Henderson.*

On Poetic Character and Literary Fame.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT is a general observation, that poets are poor and unfortunate, and perhaps no observation was ever more just. I question much, however, if the real *causes* of their penury and bad fortune are rightly understood, and it is with a view to explain them, that I now take up the pen to address a short essay to you and your readers on this subject. It may perhaps surprise both you and them, when I assert that poets are poor in consequence of a superabundance of riches, and that their misfortunes arrive not till after their death. A very few words will convince you, that what I maintain is perfectly well founded.—The riches to which I allude are such as fall not to the share of mankind in general, and are indeed the portion but of a very few.—They consist not either of silver or gold, neither are they composed of bank notes, East India bonds, Stock dividends, landed property, houses, jewels, or precious stones—they are infinitely more valuable to the possessor, although they very often are insufficient to procure him a dinner.—In a word, Sir, they consist of a *mental mine*, that is inexhaustible, and may be considered as possessing charms even superior to Fortunatus's purse; for while they starve, they delight; and while every thing else is at a stand, they cease not to pour out their refreshing stores, and diffuse their vivifying beams daily and hourly. To speak in less figurative language, the mind of a poet is so constituted, that, despising the little sneaking sordid arts of the world, he necessarily neglects the means that procure wealth and independence; and, dwelling on whatever is generous, noble, elevated, and refined, he continues to feast on splendid phantoms, in defiance of accumulating wants and difficulties around

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around him.—In short, too proud to complain—too dignified to solicit favours—too sanguine to despair, and at all times too much occupied and delighted with his labours, he prefers living in retirement and quiet on poetry, and one humble meal a day, to exertion, bustle, pecuniary warfare and luxury throughout the year.—These, Sir, I am confident are the efficient causes of poets being poor in purse and rich in mental pleasures, beyond any other description of men, and it may puzzle even philosophers to decide which, on the whole, are the most happy.—But with regard to *Misfortune* it is quite different.

I have already said, that the misfortunes of poets, (I mean *real* poets, not versifiers,) happen not till after their death, and I conceive that little is necessary to support what is too well illustrated daily. When a poet has had the good fortune to obtain public fame, he may safely date from that period his *memorial* misfortunes, when he can no longer prevent them. He may assure himself, that with whatever labour and ease he has established his character as a poet and as a good man while living, many evidences will be produced to disprove this after he is gone, and to tarnish and obscure it; that in proportion to its former splendour will be the avidity to pull it down. Should a few careless scraps, written during the influence of bad health, low spirits, peevishness, or unguarded vivacity, have escaped his pen, and found admittance to the repositories of his acquaintance,—should the frequent and familiar communications of epistolary correspondence between friends and intimates have been preserved, or should the occasional sallies of an agitated moment have been treasured up in the memory of those who accidentally heard them in company, all will be *kindly* and anxiously brought forward, as testimonials of his *genius*, and as unequivocal proofs of his expansive mind!—Nay, should even ribaldry, indecency, or the most contemptible effusions of an unguarded moment, have disgraced his muse, and been studiously kept out of his works while living, there will be many *judicious* critics, and still more *interested* compilers, who by way of conferring additional honours on a celebrated character, will range the whole kingdom round to obtain what ought to be committed to the flames, but what they are ambitious to erect as a monument to his declining fame, and as an infamous inscription on his tombstone!—If these are not misfortunes, and such as, no human precaution can prevent, I confess, Sir, I am yet to learn what the word implies.

I have been led to these observations by what, I confess, considering the prudence, good sense, and good taste of the Editor of the Scots Magazine, surprised me not a little, namely, the insertion of two poetical pieces in your last number, which I am inclined to think you had not sufficiently considered previous to their admission into your well-conducted and useful Miscellany. These pieces are announced, by an anonymous correspondent, as the production of the "immortal Burns," and no doubt this incomparable judge and critic conceived them as highly honourable to the poet's fame and character.—Poor Burns! with all the faults, and errors, of your life, there was little occasion to grub up these contemptible weeds, and plant them in your garden!—Many such could have been produced, but the humanity and judgment of former Editors consigned them to the dunghill. Judicious and cautious, however, as these Editors have been, there are others who, regardless of the reputation of an admired writer, and indifferent to the opinions of the world, think of nothing but raking together all the trash they can collect from this *unfortunate* quarter, with no other view than to put

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put a few hundreds in their own pockets!—Resting on the established fame of a celebrated character; they build their hopes and expectations on the avidity of a voracious public, ready to gulp down whatever is presented to them, seasoned with the name of the Ayrshire ploughman; and for the purpose of obtaining their favourite object, pretend to be governed by no other motive than a love for the memory of the deceased, and an admiration of what they are altogether unqualified to appreciate. Such, Sir, is the fate of poets, and such are the misfortunes attached to celebrity!—what a fortunate circumstance would it be for posterity, were there a tribunal established for the protection of literary fame, and for the punishment of those whose grasping avarice blight the fair blossoms that genius has blown, in the sequestered vale of the Muses! As matters stand at present, to obtain fame is dangerous, and to be a son of Genius a real misfortune.

Atticus.

Remarks on some Observations relating to SCOTS PREACHERS, *published in the Scots Magazine for Nov.* 1807.

"Audi alteram partem."

To the Editor.

SIR,

I HAVE waited long in confident expectation of seeing some one better qualified, and more interested than I am, undertake to rescue a highly respectable class of individuals from the aspersions of your correspondent "Theophilus," published in your Miscellany for November, (entitled, "An Answer to Candidus:") but as no person has yet entered the lists, I have been induced to trouble you with the following remarks.

"Theophilus" professes to shew, that the probationers for the ministry have no claims whatever upon the sympathy of the public, and that it is entirely in their own power to remedy all the inconveniencies incident to their situation. To expose the absurdity and temerity of both these propositions, to the conviction of every candid and unprejudiced mind, a few observations will suffice.

The scope of "Theophilus's" argument to establish the first of these propositions, namely, "that of all classes in the community, expectant clergymen have the least reason to complain,"—is the following: "That the poorer they are, the nearer they approach to the real character of evangelical ministers; that the profession of Christianity is made a tool of to procure a competent portion of this world's goods:—and that the probationers of the ministry, who testify any anxiety to obtain a living in the Church, are wolves in sheeps' clothing, and consequently the repeated disappointment of their hopes is the just reward of their *perfidious* hypocrisy."

Such is the sum and substance of this argument.

In the present artificial state of society, no fact appears more unquestionable, than that some suitable provision, or adequate means of support, is absolutely necessary to obtain respectability, or secure the esteem of our fellow-citizens.

Contempt is the certain and unavoidable consequence of abject dependence. However bright, therefore, the character, or however splendid the talents of the preacher, if he be doomed to poverty and dependence, the influence of his instructions must be proportionally limited. Nothing is more consonant both to reason and scripture, than that "the labourer is worthy of his hire, and, that they who preach the gospel ought to live by the gospel."

Besides, do not all the labour and fatigue which they have surmounted, to qualify themselves for announcing to us the gospel of peace, demand our gratitude and support? Do not their in-

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indefatigable pains and toils, by night and by day, for a dozen of years at an University, to promote our eternal interests, entitle them at least to legal and adequate remuneration? That they cannot, in general, be actuated by interested motives, is abundantly evident, from this consideration; that the same time, expence, and exertions, employed in any other profession, would have justly entitled them to expect a far superior degree of wealth and affluence.

"Theophilus," it appears to me, has been peculiarly unfortunate, in his attempt to blast the justly-earned reputation of a highly useful and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, to whom, and to the establishment of parish schools, the natives of Scotland are principally indebted, for the pre-eminence they enjoy, among the nations of Europe, in learning, industry, and virtue.

But how does T. establish his second proposition, that "expectant clergymen have it in their own power to remedy all the inconveniencies incident to their situation?" "If they are real Christians," (T. is extremely incredulous on this subject,) "he would persuade them to commence their ministerial labours as soon as they are qualified." Is T. so ignorant of our Church establishment, as not to know, that a preacher of the gospel cannot commence his ministerial functions until he is invested with a charge, or regularly inducted to a living? "If his hearers cannot furnish him with food and raiment," continues T., "let him work with his hands; and if he is in want, let him apply to his Great Master." Though I am no "stipend hunter," I must confess all this is "very unintelligible" to me; but were I to hazard a conjecture, I would presume, that T. intended that the clergy should be fed with "manna from heaven!" a discovery which would no doubt gratify some of our west-country landholders, and might even make a conspicuous figure in the preamble to an Act of Parliament.

It is evidently impossible, that the candidates for the ministry, labouring under invidious exclusion, and manifold discouragement, should be able to bestow that undivided attention on the studies and qualifications essentially requisite for those, who are "rightly to divide the word of truth." To have such an order of men amongst us, (as is judiciously remarked by Mr Simplex, who had the merit of introducing this subject to the public notice in your Miscellany for April 1807,) without adequate provision, employment, or friends, is degrading to our National Church, and the most infallible method of undermining her respectability; and, finally, exposing her to the contempt of the public. It is, in fact, an anomaly in Church Establishments. Neither the Episcopal Church in England nor Scotland, confer holy orders, without the certainty of immediate provision: and even the dissenters from the Establishment, aware of the absurdity of licensing men to preach the gospel, without either provision or employment in the way of their profession, give immediate appointments to their preachers on obtaining a licence. And would it be believed, that the Church of Scotland alone, so eminent for the general knowledge and personal respectability of her members, should be so blindly inattentive to the interest of those who are hereafter to support her dignity, and guide our children in the paths of eternal felicity, when we of this generation shall be laid in the dust! Shall our reverend Professors of Divinity, from a mistaken principle of philanthropy, be more sedulous in patronizing Foreign Missions—Foundling Hospitals—and Magdalen Asylums, than in ameliorating the condition of those, on whom the moral and religious character—the present and future happiness of ourselves and our posterity depend? Shall they evince more anxiety

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ety in procuring situations of trust and confidence, for half-reclaimed prostitutes, and the "very dregs of the community," to the exclusion of the more deserving; than in forwarding the views and promoting the interests of those, who, after long and laborious exertions, have qualified themselves for the arduous and important office of the ministry of the gospel.

Would not the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland be more laudably and usefully employed, in devising means for supporting their probationers in a suitable manner?—a measure which stands recommended on the immutable principles of justice and equity!

The splendid monuments reared by public beneficence, to promote the comfort of the orphan—the lame—the blind—and the insane; as they are the glory of our country, and our age, need not my tribute of admiration and of praise; but with regard to the pernicious tendency of some other of our charitable institutions, on which so much money has been expended, I cordially concur in opinion with your correspondent Mr S. Institutions which encourage a mother to forsake her child, when it most demands her fostering care, are certainly of equivocal utility; and as an enlightened philosopher of the present day has judiciously observed, "The prevention of an occasional child-murder from false shame, is dearly purchased by the sacrifice of the best feelings of the human heart."

The observations of Candidus respecting the probable utility of Magdalen Asylums, have not operated conviction on my mind, though his candour and moderation are certainly deserving of praise; but your limits forbid enlarging on this particular topic.

With regard to Foreign Missions, and the money squandered thereon, we have but one opinion, and I do not hesitate to affirm, that, notwithstanding all the exaggerated news-paper accounts of their success, it cannot be disguised, that they have *totally failed*. "The Hindoo and the Chinese in the bosom of civilization," have been as inflexible to the efforts of a thousand missionaries, as the African and the American in the barren desart: nor can any thing but failure and disappointment be prognosticated, while the missionaries testify more anxiety to procure followers to the ignorant theories, and scholastic dogmas of a sect, than converts to the religion of the New Testament.

Were but the half of the money annually expended in this hopeless service, applied to the important purpose of establishing a fund for supporting the regular probationers of the Church, it would sufficiently remedy this palpable defect in our National Establishment.

But the Church of Scotland, though not overflowing in wealth, has no occasion to have recourse to any such extrinsic expedients for the support of her own members. She is fortunately possessed of abundant means within herself, of accomplishing this desirable object, and I trust that the period is not far distant, when some eligible mode of wiping away this stain of our National Church shall be submitted to the competent courts.

The plan proposed by Candidus, (See Scots Mag. for August 1807.) for employing the preachers of our Church, by establishing missions in the Highlands of Scotland, with salaries of fifty pounds per annum, appears to me liable to many objections. The inadequacy of the provision;—the refusal of the landed proprietors, even to furnish the reasonable "accommodation of a plain house to live in, a place of worship, with as much ground, during their incumbency, as will maintain a horse and two cows," (see Appendices to the Sermons preached before the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in 1792-3, &c.) together with the almost

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most insurmountable obstacle of acquiring a competent knowledge of the Celtic tongue, essentially necessary to all who would successfully embark in this rugged task; are circumstances sufficient to render nugatory the best-concerted scheme for accomplishing this object.

The establishment of missionary ministers in those parts of the Highlands and islands, where they are most peculiarly needed, and the general dissemination of the Bible in the Gaelic language, form primary and legitimate objects in the plan of the "Society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge," and the prosecution of this laudable undertaking may be safely confided to the judicious management of the directors.

Having occupied so much more of your room than I intended, but which I trust the importance of the subject will justify, I conclude with suggesting the propriety of an application to the legislature, (if necessary,) for empowering the church to appropriate the *vacant stipend*, as a fund for supporting her junior members;—and that the preachers residing within the boundaries of each presbytery in Scotland, in cases of vacancy, be appointed by the presbytery, in regular rotation, to supply the vacant parishes with a sermon *every Sunday*, until clergymen be formally inducted to the livings.—Thus the preachers of the gospel would be occasionally employed in the way of their profession;—the members of the church would never be under the necessity of leaving their own parishes without sermon, to supply those that may be vacant, and the stipend would be devoted to more useful and beneficial purposes, than the secular appropriation of the titular, or the guzzling of a bench of magistrates!

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

A BORDERER.

Feb. 11*th* 1808.

Account of the rising out of the Sea of the Island of SANTORINI.

Concluded from page 117.

ON the 9th September, the two isles, the white and the black, in consequence of each increasing in breadth, began to join, and to form only a single body. After this junction, the south-west extremity of the isle increased no more, either in length or height, whilst the eastern extremity continued very sensibly to increase in length. Of all the openings of which I have spoken, there were now only four which threw up fire. Sometimes smoke issued with impetuosity, from them all together, sometimes only from one or two, sometimes with noise, and sometimes without, but almost always with hissings, which might have been taken for the sounds made by the different strings of an organ, and sometimes for the howlings of wild beasts.

12*th September*.—The subterraneous noise, which seemed likely to be less violent, from being divided thro' these four openings, never was either so frequent or so dreadful, as this and the following days. The great shocks redoubled, and like the discharge of a great and numerous artillery, were heard ten or twelve times in twenty-four hours; and a moment after, there issued from the great mouth, stones of an enormous bulk, red as fire, which fell at a considerable distance in the sea. These great shocks were always accompanied with a thick smoke, which flew to the sky, in the figure of waves, and which, when it dispersed, scattered every where great clouds of ashes, some of which were conveyed so far as Anasi, twenty-five miles distant from Santorini. I had the curiosity to collect some of these ashes; they appeared of a colour between white and black. I threw some of them, which had the figure and grain of fine powder, into the fire, to see what

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what effect they would have; but they produced only a slight effervescence, without emitting the least flame.

18th September.—There was an earthquake at Santorini, which did no damage. The isle increased remarkably in consequence, as well as the fire and the smoke, which on this day and the following night formed new passages to themselves. Never till now, had I seen so many fires together, nor heard such loud reports: their violence was so extraordinary, that the houses at Scaro were shaken. Amid a huge mass of thick smoke, which appeared a mountain, we heard the crashing of an infinity of little stones, which sounded in the air like great cannon balls, and then fell back upon the isle and into the sea with a crash that made us all tremble. The little Camneni was often covered with these flaming stones, which made it shine all over. The first time that we saw this great blaze of lights we believed, on account of the proximity of the two isles, that the fire had passed from the one to the other. We were mistaken; it came only from stones covered with sulphur, which were all extinguished in less than half an hour.

21st September.—The little Camneni was likewise all on fire. After one of those furious shocks of which I have spoken, there rose three great flashes, which in the twinkling of an eye traversed all the horizon of the sea. At the same instant, all the new isle was so violently shaken, that half of the great orifice fell in; and there were burning rocks of prodigious size which were pushed to the distance of more than two miles. We all believed that this last violent effort had finally exhausted the mine. Four days of calm and tranquillity, during which we saw no appearance of fire or smoke, helped not a little to strengthen us in this opinion; but we soon found ourselves mistaken.

25th September.—The fire resumed all its fury, and the isle became more formidable than ever. Amid the almost continual shocks, which were so violent, that two persons speaking could scarcely hear each other, there came on one so tremendous, that it made us all run to the churches. The great rock on which Scaro is built tottered, and the doors of all the houses were violently opened.

To avoid useless repetitions, I shall content myself with saying here, that every thing went on in the same manner during the months of October, November, and December 1707, and January 1708, no day passing, that the great furnace did not play at least once or twice, most commonly five or six times.

10th February 1708.—There was at Santorini a very strong earthquake. In the night, there was a much weaker one, which made us judge by the experience of the past, that our volcano was preparing for us some terrible scene. We had not to wait long. Fire, flames, smoke, prodigious shocks, all was horrible. Rocks of tremendous size, which till then had scarcely appeared above the surface of the water, raised suddenly their vast body, and the boilings of the sea augmented to such an excess, that though we were in a manner accustomed to all this uproar, there was not a person but was struck with horror. The subterraneous roarings no longer came on by intervals; they lasted day and night, without interruption. Flashes came out from the great furnace five or six times in a quarter of an hour, with shocks, which by their violence, by the quantity and bulk of the stones which flew out, by the shaking of the houses, and by the great fire that appeared in broad day, (which we had not till now seen,) surpassed all that had preceded.

The 15th of April was remarkable among the other days by the number and fury of these terrible shocks, so that

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that, for a long time, seeing nothing but fires, burning smoke, and great masses of rock filling the air, we believed that it was all over, and that the isle was blown up. It was not so, however; only half of the great orifice had again fallen in, but in an instant became higher than before, being repaired by a heap of ashes and of large stones.

From this day to the 23d of May, the anniversary of the birth of the isle, every thing continued nearly on the same footing. What I particularly remarked was, that the isle grew always in height, and scarcely at all in breadth. The great orifice, or the great furnace, rose very high, and from its fabric being cemented by melted substances, which I believe to be sulphur and vitriol, there was gradually formed as it were a great paste.

After this, all was insensibly mitigated. The fire and the smoke diminished; the subterraneous thunders became tolerable; their bursts, though always frequent, were no longer so dreadful.

On the 15th July I executed the design which I had long entertained, of going to take a near view of the New Isle. The day was fine, the sea calm, and the fires very moderate. I engaged in this party his Lordship Francis Crispo, our Latin Bishop, and some other ecclesiastics, who had the same curiosity with myself. For that purpose we took care to supply ourselves with a little vessel, of which the crevices were well stopped up. As we had agreed to land if possible, we made sail direct for a part of the isle where the sea did not boil, but where it smoked greatly. Scarce had we entered into this smoke, when we felt ourselves seized with a stifling heat.—We put our hand into the water and found it burning. Yet we were only five hundred paces from our landing point. As there was no possibility of pushing further on this side, we turned towards the most distant point of the great orifice, and that by which the isle had always grown in length. The fires which burned there, and the sea which was boiling, obliged us to take a long circuit, and after all we felt heat. On our way I had leisure to observe the space which there was between the New Isle and the little Camneni. I found it greater than I believed, and judged by the eye, that a galley in full sail might pass even through the narrowest places. Thence we went, and landed at the great Camneni, whence we could examine, without much danger, all the real length of the isle, and particularly the side which we had been able to see from Scaro. The isle might be then two hundred feet in its greatest height, a mile and more in its greatest breadth, and about five miles in circumference.

After having continued for an hour and more examining all things, we again took a desire to approach the isle, and to attempt one other time to land at the place which I mentioned under the name of the White Isle.—This place had not increased for many months, and never had we perceived either fire or smoke. We were at the distance of near two hundred paces, when, putting our hand into the water, we felt that the nearer we approached, the warmer it became. We sounded. The whole cord, 95 fathoms long, was spent without finding the bottom. While we were deliberating if we should advance or return, the great orifice began to play with its accustomed noise and impetuosity. To complete our distress, the wind, which was fresh, blew upon us the great cloud of ashes and smoke which issued from it. We were happy that it brought nothing else. To see us after this torrent of ashes, which had covered us completely, there would have been room for laughter, but none of us felt any inclination that way. We thought only of making off as fast as possible, which we did in good time. We were

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were not a mile and a half from the island, when the tumult began again, and threw into the place which we had quitted a quantity of inflamed stones. Besides, when we landed at Santorini, our mariners made us remark that the water had carried off almost all the pitch of our vessel, which threatened to open on all sides.

During the time that I remained at Santorini, which was from the 15th August of the same year 1708, the isle continued to throw out fire, smoke, and burning stones, always with a great noise, but much less than that of the preceding months. From my departure to this day, 24th June 1710, when I write this, I have received many letters from Santorini, and have put questions to a great number of persons who came from it. According to the account they give, the isle is still burning, the sea in the neighbourhood is always boiling, and it does not appear that this is likely very soon to cease.

Account of the Mode of conducting the Pearl Fishery in CEYLON.

(From Cordiner's Description of Ceylon.)

THE pearl oysters on these banks are all of one species, and of the same regular form, but of different qualities and denominations, from the nature of the ground to which they are attached, and the appearance of curious zoophytes which adhere to the outside of the shells. The shape of the oyster is an imperfect oval, pretty nearly the same as that of a cockle, about nine inches and a half in circumference, with a segment, cut off by a straight line at the hinge or point of union at the valves. The body of the animal is white, fleshy, and glutinous. The inside of the shell is brighter and more beautiful than the pearl itself; the outside is smooth, unless when covered wirh corals, sponges, and other marine productions.

On one bank, the oysters are found with a zoophyte on the outside of one of the shells, apparently of the class of sponges: it grows in general in the form of a cup or wine funnel; sometimes one edge turns in, and winds round in a spiral form. It completely shades the oyster, and is called by the natives *coda*, from its resemblance to a talipot leaf, which is the common umbrella of Ceylon. The oysters of another bed are rather of a smaller size, and have a red substance on them which resembles the spittle which follows the chewing of the betel-leaf, and has given them the name of *coda pakkachippy*, or betel oyster. These two classes are considered as producing the most beautiful and most valuable pearls. Many of them are quite plain and unincumbered with exterior loads: others have trees of coral on them five times their own weight: others sponges of fibular and branching forms, full of small holes. A large cluster of young oysters is sometimes brought up, with one old one in the midst of them. They are attached firmly to the rocks, or to one another, by a bunch of hair: and are sometimes swept about by the waves, in chains or clusters, adhering to one another, or to pieces of rock. It is certain, however, they have a locomotive power; this is determined by the microscope: a number of young oysters which, when taken from the parent oyster, had the appearance of small sand, were placed on the receiving-glass, and were seen to stretch out what is commonly denominated the beard, and to draw themselves along by it, with almost incredible ease and rapidity.

The apparent quantity of oysters on the banks varies considerably at different seasons. Sometimes the waves at one season bury immense colonies of them in the sand; and those of the other, acting in a contrary direction, bring them again to view.

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The pearls are most commonly contained in the thickest and most fleshy part of the oyster, contiguous to one of the angles of the shell, close to the hinge. An oyster, in general, contains several pearls: one has been known to produce a hundred and fifty, including the seed or dust pearls; and one hundred oysters have been opened without yielding one pearl large enough to be discernible, while the substance of the animal remained undecayed.

About half past six or seven o'clock, when the rays of the sun begin to emit some degree of warmth, the diving commences. A kind of open scaffolding, formed of oars and other pieces of wood, is projected from each side of the boat, and from it the diving tackle is suspended, three stones on one side, and two on the other. The diving stone hangs from an oar, by a light country rope, and slip knot, and descends about five feet into the water. It is a stone of fifty-six pounds weight, of the shape of a sugar loaf. The rope passes through a hole in the top of the stone, above which a strong loop is formed, resembling a stirrup iron, to receive the foot of the diver. The diver wears no clothes, except a slip of calico about his loins: swimming in the water, he takes hold of the rope, and puts one foot into the loop or stirrup on the top of the stone. He remains in this perpendicular position for a little time, supporting himself by the motion of one arm. Then a basket, formed of a wooden hoop, and net-work, surrounded by a rope, is thrown into the water to him, and into it he places his other foot. Both the ropes of the stone and basket he holds for a little time in one hand. When he feels himself properly prepared, and ready to go down, he grasps his nostrils with one hand, to prevent the water from rushing in, with the other gives a sudden pull to the running knot suspending the stone, and instantly descends: the remainder of the rope fixed to the basket is thrown into the water after him, at the same moment: the rope attached to the stone is in such a position as to follow him of itself. As soon as he touches the bottom, he disengages his foot from the stone, which is immediately drawn up, and suspended again to the projecting oar, in the same manner as before, to be in readiness for the next diver. The diver, in the bottom of the sea, throws himself as much as possible upon his face, and collects every thing he can get hold of into the basket. When ready to ascend, he gives a jirk to the rope, and the mundue who holds the other end of it hauls it up as speedily as possible. The diver at the same time, free of every incumbrance, warps up by the rope, and always gets above water a considerable time before the basket. He presently comes up at a distance from the boat, and swims about, or takes hold of an oar or rope, until his turn comes to descend again, but he seldom comes into the boat until the labour of the day is over. The basket is often extremely heavy, and requires more than one man to haul it up, containing besides oysters, pieces of rock, trees of coral, and other marine productions.

The manner of diving strikes a spectator as extremely simple and perfect. There is no reason to believe that any addition has been made to the system by Europeans; nor, indeed, does there appear the smallest room for improvement.

When a young diver is training to the business, he descends in the arms of a man completely experienced in the art, who takes great care of him, and shews him the manner of proceeding; and the pupil, at first, brings up in his hand a single oyster, a stone, a piece of coral, or a little sand, merely to shew that he has reached the bottom.

Many of the divers are trained to the business by diving for chaneques, which are found in more shallow water.

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I observed with attention the length of time that many of the divers remained under water, in the depth of seven fathoms. Some of them performed the dip within the space of one minute, others came up in one minute and twenty seconds. Some gentlemen who have frequently superintended the fisheries, and accompanied the divers to the banks, consider one minute and a half as the longest period that any diver remains under water. Other gentlemen, who are willing to allow the greatest latitude, say that they certainly never knew a diver exceed two minutes.

In ground richly clothed with oysters, a diver often puts upwards of one hundred and fifty into his basket at one dip; but when the oysters are thinly scattered, he as frequently collects no more than five.

The men, after diving, generally find a small quantity of blood issue from their nose and ears, which they consider as a favourable symptom, and perform the operation with greater ease and comfort after the bleeding has commenced. They seem to enjoy the labour as a pleasant pastime, and never murmur nor complain, unless when the banks present a scarcity of oysters; their fatigue is then the same, and their profit is greatly diminished.

There are two divers attached to each stone, so that they go down alternately; and the one rests and refreshes, while the other plunges. The period allotted to the operation of diving, continues from five to six hours. When three hundred boats are anchored on the banks, fifteen hundred divers may be supposed to descend every minute. The noise of their going down prevails without interruption, and resembles the dashing of a cataract.

At many fisheries, upwards of two millions of oysters have been brought on shore at one time; and, from the simple manner of division, all counted and appropriated in less than half an hour.

One boat has been known to bring to land, in one day, thirty-three thousand oysters, and in another, not more than three hundred. This difference proceeds chiefly from the state of the banks. But the dexterity of the divers is likewise distinguished by the quantity of oysters which their labour produces.

Adventurers on a small scale open the oysters at the time they buy them, or the following morning; and the larger pearls are picked out of the fleshy part by a sharp pointed knife, with which the oysters are opened. Some do not think it worth the while to preserve the substance of the oysters. Others spread them out to dry on cloths in the sun, after which more pearls are found; and when the oysters have mouldered into dust, the seed pearls are easily separated from the sand.

In the common way, on the large scale, the oysters are allowed to remain in heaps for ten days after they are brought on shore; that time being necessary to render them putrid.

In some of the palisades, within which the oysters are deposited, there are four square spaces, paved and inclosed by brick walls, about a foot in height, for the better preservation of the pearls. These compartments communicate by four uncovered drains of various descent, with a small path in the centre of the inclosure, so that whatever pearls are swept away by accidental rains, or the washing of the oysters, are carried into this cistern, and none can be lost. Where there are no pavements of the above description, the oysters are heaped in double mats, spread upon the sand, within the palisades, at the gate of each of which a constant guard is kept, for the prevention of thefts. But notwithstanding all the vigilance which can be used, pilfering prevails through the different scenes of the fishery, in end-

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endless variety. The divers, the boatmen, the persons employed in washing the oysters, and sifting the sand, leave no expedient untried to accomplish frauds. Even the persons employed as a check upon the labourers, have been known to attach a viscous substance to the end of their canes, and extract from the washing troughs valuable pearls, with the very instrument used to punish such delinquencies.

When the oysters are in a state sufficiently decayed, and fit to be washed, a portion of them is thrown into a canoe, fifteen feet in length, three feet broad, and three feet deep. The canoe is filled with salt water, in which the oysters are allowed to steep for twelve hours, to soften their putrid substance, and disengage it from the maggots which float upon the surface, and are easily thrown out. From twelve to fifteen naked coolies are ranged along the sides of the canoe, which is a little elevated at one end, so as to allow the water to run off when it is full. The oysters are taken up, one by one, the shells broken from one another, and washed in the water. The stench proceeding from the canoe, during this operation, is the most nauseous that can ever be experienced; and a person who is led there merely by curiosity, does not remain long near it. The labourers and overseers, however, from habit, become insensible of the smell, and prosecute their business without expressing any disagreeable sensations. Those shells which have pearls adhering to them, are thrown to one side, and afterwards handed to clippers, whose business it is to disengage the pearls from the shells by a forceps and hammer. These pearls, called otto-mottoo, imperfect and deformed as they are, have been generally estimated at forty pagodas per pound, and at this fishery sold for sixty-four. The roundest and best of them are rendered fit to be strung with other pearls. Many of them answer for setting in pins and rings. The rubbish is mixed with the sand-pearl, and sold to make chunam for the palates of the inhabitants of China. This part of the produce of the pearl fishery is sufficient to pay the wages of all the servants and labourers, and other incidental expences attending the concern. When all the shells are thrown out, the slimy substance of the oysters, turned into mud, remains mixed with sand and small fragments of shells at the bottom of the canoe. The dirty water is lifted off in buckets from the lower end of the canoe, and three or four men move up the rotten stuff or sand with their hands from the lower end, and prevent the pearls from being washed down; which sink to the bottom, and are kept back by raised pieces of the wood, left in hollowing out the canoe. The large pearls are then distinctly seen, and the whole of the stuff taken from the canoe and the bag, is spread on coarse cloths to dry in the sun.

After the sand is dry, a great many hands are employed in sifting it, and picking out the pearls. The large ones being conspicuous, are easily gathered; but the separating of the small and diminutive, is a work of considerable labour. Great numbers of women and children resort to Condaatchy to be employed in this service; and though their wages are small, they work willingly with the hope of accidental plunder.

After the pearls are separated from the sand, washed with salt water, dried and rendered perfectly clean, they are sorted into classes, according to their sizes, by being passed through ten brass sieves or saucers full of round holes. The saucers are apparently all of one size, but made so as to go within one another. They are distinguished into numbers, 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 600, 800, and 1000. This is a kind of ratio to estimate the value of the different sizes of pearls, and probably the distinguishing numbers,

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bers, in some measure, correspond with the quantity of holes in each basson. These completely occupy the bottom of the vessel; and as they increase in number, necessarily decrease in size. The pearls are thrown in a promiscuous heap into the uppermost sieve, which being raised a little and shaken, the greater part of them pass through into the second sieve, and only those remain which exceed a large pea in size. The second sieve is shaken in the same manner; the pearls that remain in it are of the size of a small pea, or grain of black pepper.—The quantity of pearls gradually increases as the size diminishes. Those which fall through the tenth saucer, (No. 1000,) belong to the class of tool or seed pearls, so called from the smallness of their size.

I saw this operation of sorting the pearls performed with the produce of seventeen thousand oysters, which only weighed three quarters of a pound, and was contained in a vessel smaller than a common soup plate. Out of that quantity there were not found two perfect pearls, either of the first or second order. About twenty or thirty pearls remained in their saucers, but almost all of them were slightly deformed, rugged and uneven. Of the smaller sizes many were round and perfect.

The pearls of the largest dimensions being most costly, and considered as emblems of greatness, find a ready sale among the rich natives of the Nizam's dominions, the country of Guzerat and other parts of the Indian peninsula.

The finest annee pearls, from the size of the sieve No. 30. to that of No. 80, which make most beautiful necklaces, are sent to Europe.

A necklace of the value of 3000 pagodas, (or 1200l. Sterling,) could not be procured at this fishery. The renter kept up the prices as long as he could, and at last carried his pearls to Madras.

It is generally understood that those of the smaller sizes are most in demand in Russia, Germany, France, and England.

A handsome necklace of pearls, smaller than a large pea, costs from one hundred and seventy to three hundred pounds Sterling. But a very pretty necklace of pearls, about the size of a pepper corn, may be procured for fifteen pounds. The former sells for one guinea each, the latter at eighteen pence. When the pearls dwindle to the size of small shot, they are sold at a very trifling price.

The smaller sorts are sent to the markets of Hydrabad, Poona, Guzerat and Mysore; in which last mentioned, pearls of a yellow tinge are preferred to those of a pure white, being considered as having arrived at greater maturity, less liable to fade, and retaining their lustre to a longer period. The refuse, and lower orders of all the pearls turn out to good account in the China market, where those of superior value cannot be sold. The tool, without any intermixture with other classes, does not sell for more than seven or eight pagodas per pound; and this is said to be the most profitable to carry to the Chinese by whom they are eaten when pounded into powder, and sometimes scattered like spangles on their clothes.

Account of a Tour thro' the Highlands, and other parts of Scotland, in May and June 1807.

(This Tour, which appeared first in the Farmer's Magazine, contains so much to interest the general reader, that we conceive its insertion may be acceptable.)

LEFT EDINBURGH on the 28th of May, and took the Stirling road by Linlithgow. The fields in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh are mostly occupied in raising greens, pot-

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pot-herbs, and fruits, or in pasture. This seems to be the common and most profitable system of economy in the neighbourhood of every great city. An abundance of dung is necessary to produce the common culinary vegetables; and milk and butter are articles which always meet a ready market in a crowded population.

The general appearance of this part of Mid-Lothian, on leaving Edinburgh, is rather flat, with a gradual rise to the westward. On the other hand, a few detached eminences, of no great height, diversify the prospect. The whole is adorned with plantations, and interspered with gentlemen's seats and villas in well-chosen situations. The soil of the fields we passed, seemed mostly to consist of a strong black or clay loam, enclosed and subdivided with thriving thorn hedges into pretty large divisions, which appeared to be in a high state of cultivation. The wheat crops, which occupy a large proportion of this tract of the country, had a very promising look, some few instances excepted. Those fields in sown grass were, I think, more irregular; in some places having the appearance of a weighty crop, in others very indifferent. The practice of drilling beans, or peas and beans together, is generally adopted, though several fields were sown in the broadcast way.—Few of these bean fields were in so clean and husbandman-like a state as might have been expected, considering the fine weather during the preceding fortnight, a great many of them being considerably advanced, without having got a first hoeing. The operation of hoeing, when circumstances admit, ought not to be delayed much longer than the young plants have got fairly above ground. Beans, being an early sown crop, must lye a considerable time under the clod; and the native weeds of a more hardy nature will soon overrun and choke them if not kept under by the hoe.

The situation in which the fallows were lying, was very irregular; one field in particular, on the right-hand side of the road, of considerable extent, was overgrown with grass, and other weeds resembling an indifferent corn crop. There were four ploughs going upon it to very little purpose; for, instead of crossing the ridges, they were just reversing the furrows, consisting of a stiff clay soil. After crossing the water of Almond, a field of oats, in a fine soil and situation, appeared quite covered with weeds, where something of a very different nature might have been expected. Some large fields of peas on the left looked clean and thriving. Near Linlithgow, the fields are divided into more minute portions. A heavy shower came on a little before we got to Linlithgow, and deprived us of the enjoyment of the beautiful rural scenery this fertile district presents on every hand. The venerable remains of the palace and cathedral command the attention of every traveller.

From Linlithgow to Falkirk, the face of the country is agreeably diversified with rich fields, uplands rising with an easy swell, and elegant mansions surrounded with woods both natural and planted. The soil is a rich loam under a masterly style of cultivation. The enclosures are uniformly formed with thorn hedges, which, in the low and sheltered situations within our view, were in a very thriving state, and in many places neatly trimmed. The quality of the soil may be pretty accurately ascertained, from the state of the hedges which intersect it. When these are thick, flourishing, and of quick growth, it may fairly be inferred that the soil is good.—When they are thin, stunted, and overgrown with moss, they afford a certain indication of a poor, cold, or barren soil. The wheat crops, particularly in the low-lying grounds, were rich and luxuriant, perhaps too much so, to ensure a good return, should the sea-

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season prove wet and showery. In the more bleak and elevated exposures, they did not show such a full flush of blade. In general, however, this crop looked well hereabout; and the like observation will apply to the other crops in this district.

The Carse, or low grounds along the side of the Forth, exhibit a beautiful scene of rich culture; but as this tract lies at a considerable distance from the road, any certain conclusion could not be drawn respecting the state of the crops. A thick drizzling rain having come on as we drew near Falkirk, prevented us from enjoying the surrounding scenery to advantage. It was the market day at Falkirk, and the street was thronged with a crowd of people.

From Falkirk to Stirling the road continues through the same rich tract of country. The fertile carse grounds on the links of the Forth, with the windings of the river, and the Ochil hills rising to a great height in the back ground, presented a fine variegated scene as we proceeded along.—Immediately on leaving the town of Falkirk, the road crosses the canal, under an arch of sufficient span for the breadth of the road. As the canal goes up the vale of Carron, a number of locks are in view; but we had not the fortune to see any vessels passing at the time, which would have rendered the scene more interesting. The village of Carron, where the very extensive iron works are carried on, is on the right, which is almost enveloped in a cloud of smoke. St Ninians, a populous and thriving village, where some considerable tanworks are established, was viewed in our road to Stirling, after crossing the rivulet of Bannockburn, so famous in Scottish history.

The situation of Stirling much resembles that part of the Old Town of Edinburgh adjoining the castle, being built on the ridge of a rock, having a considerable declivity to the south-east. The castle occupies the summit of the rock, and has been the scene of many a hard contest between contending kingdoms and parties in former times. The prospect from the ramparts is one of the richest that can be imagined; but a heavy rain falling at the time, gave us little opportunity of enjoying it.

After leaving Stirling, and crossing the Forth, we took the road for Dumblane, up the water of Allan. A high wind, accompanied with heavy rain from the westward, contracted our view of the Vale of Forth above Stirling within very narrow limits.—Along the banks of the Allan, up to Dumblane, the fields appeared to be under a regular course of cultivation; but the soil becomes lighter and less fertile as we advanced. Several fields, however, carried good crops of grain and sown grass; and we observed some pastures in very good order along the road-side, on both sides of the river. Dumblane is a town of considerable antiquity. The houses, in general, have a decayed appearance, several of them being covered with thatch. The ruins of the cathedral show it to have been at one time a fine building. A part of it is still used as a place of public worship.

From Dumblane the road ascends, in an oblique direction, along the high grounds on the eastern bank of the Allan. We left Dumblane early on the morning, with a keen piercing wind from the north in our faces.—During the night, a shower of snow had whitened the higher summits of the Grampians; and the whole country had the appearance of being almost a month later than the tract we had traversed the preceding day.—The soil is cold, poor, and barren, and the general appearance of the country bleak and wild. Agriculture, however, is pushed a considerable way up the hills; and the line of demarcation, where sterility maintains her ground, and art and industry extend their

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their influence, is strongly delineated. The brown and rugged face of nature forms a striking contrast to the green surface produced by the hand of cultivation. The hedges, the plantations, and natural-grown trees, are poor, starved, shrivelled plants.—Some level meadow-ground lies along the sides of the Allan, which might receive great benefit from straightening and embanking the course of the stream.

On gaining the summit of the rising ground which divides Strathallan from Strathearn, an extensive and varied prospect lay before us. To the eastward there was a wide stretch of level country, towards the lower parts of Perthshire; to the left, and directly before us, the rugged and rocky summits of the Grampians grizzled with snow. As we got down the hill towards the Earn, into the valley or strath distinguished by that name, we observed some pasture fields laid out in a tolerably good state, near the village of Muthil. The soil here appears to be light, gravelly, and covered with stones. The barley or *big*, which is much sown in these higher grounds, was just appearing above ground, and, in some places, not so far advanced.

The town of Crieff, noted for its cattle fairs, is on the opposite bank of the Earn; the approach to which is directly up a steep bank. Drummond Castle, a beautiful seat of the Perth family, is situated on an eminence, on the opposite side of the river, surrounded with numerous thriving plantations. At Crieff we left the public road, northward, and went up the strath as far as Loch Earn. This is a pleasant, beautiful valley, finely wooded and ornamented with gentlemen's seats. Ochtertyre, the charming residence of Sir Patrick Murray, is delightfully situated in the bosom of an oak-crown'd hill, with a fine lake below, like a mirror, reflecting on its surface the rich scenery which overlooks it above. The pleasure grounds, on an opposite hill, are laid out with much taste. At the church of Monivaird, the vale opens, where some fields of fine level ground seem to be pretty well improven.—Here we saw a piece of moss, or marshy ground, improving after the Ayrshire method, intersected with deep ditches, and thrown into narrow beds. The pleasure grounds and fields round Lawers, the seat of General Robertson, appeared to be managed in a neat and becoming style of husbandry; as were likewise some fields in the neighbourhood of Duneira, a beautiful sequestered summer seat of Lord Melville's. At the church of Comrie, the vale extends to a considerable breadth, and again contracts before we reach the lake.—The sides of the hills are beautifully ornamented with plantations, forest trees, and coppice woods; while their summits, black with heath, or grey with rocks, rise to a great height on either hand. Loch Earn is a fine sheet of water, extending about eight miles in length; and when we reached the foot of it, the sun, just sinking beneath the horizon, illuminated the surface of the lake with his setting beams, in a most charming manner.—The peasantry were busy in taking out their dung for their bigg, or in sowing and harrowing that crop.

From Strathearn we crossed over a wild range of hills, up Glenlednock, and across Glenalmond, till we regained the public road at Amulree, about eleven miles beyond Crieff. The hills on this tract of Perthshire are lofty, steep, rocky, and bare; affording a scanty pasturage to the sheep and black cattle which graze upon them. From the great elevation of these hills, in a central part of the island, they must be stormy in winter. The sheep are of the black-faced kind, but smaller and lighter than those in the upper parts of Tweedale and Clydesdale. Excepting their les-

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tups and hogs, they are generally unsmeared, a circumstance which must lessen the quantity of wool, and likewise materially injure the health and comfort of the animal. Their black cattle are likewise of a smaller size than those to the southward, and generally horned. We saw large quantities of snow lying on the sides of these hills.

From Amulree to the banks of Tay, the country presents nothing but a bleak waste, covered with heath and almost wholly destitute of cultivation. On this tract we saw vast numbers of black cattle and horses, of the small Highland breed, with sheep of a small size. The banks of Tay, where we crossed by Aberfeldie, are beautifully ornamented with birch woods. The vale of Tay here presents some rich fields, the crops upon which looked well. The rising grounds, on both sides, are cultivated a good way up the hill; but the soil seems to be light after leaving the valley, and the crops late, as the fields had generally the appearance of being lately sown. The hills to the westward, on the sides of Loch Tay, rise to a very great height; having large quantities of snow upon their summits, which are pointed and rocky. The Tay here is a pretty large river and forms a general drain for the wide and mountainous district of Braidalbane.

Whether these hills could be more profitably employed in rearing the Cheviot and other fine-wooled breeds of sheep, still remains to be determined. Should they thrive equally well as the black-faced kinds, in this wide and extensive district, their introduction would be a great national advantage. From the very superior value of their wool, the farmer would be enabled to pay a much higher rent; while our great staple manufacture would be much promoted. Some of the mountains in Northumberland, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfriesshires, where this kind of stock is brought to the greatest perfection, are not much less elevated than those; though it is probable that they may possess a better soil, and produce better pasturage. In Inverness-shire, near Fort Augustus, and even in Ross and Caithness-shires, the Cheviot sheep have been introduced, with every prospect of success. Were the ground not overstocked, and a suitable portion of the lower and better sheltered part of the farm reserved for winter pasture, there can be little doubt but that they might be introduced with safety, even among the highest hills in Perthshire, provided they were managed with the same economy, and treated with that care and attention which is paid to them in the Border counties. One thing, at least, is certain, that this range of hills is much better adapted to the rearing of sheep than black cattle; which last practice, tho' formerly most prevalent, is now much on the decline.

From the inn at Taymouth the road leads a little way up the north side of the Tay, ascends along the banks of a deep, rapid stream, and winds around the base of the mountain Shiechallion, till it falls into the valley watered by the Tummel, a rough, deep, and turbulent stream. A few spots of cultivation, intermixed with pasture grass appear in this valley. The surface, in many places, is literally covered with large round stones, of a species of black or grey granite. The general appearance of the country is dreary and desolate. From Tummel-bridge, the country displays the same rugged and desolate appearance; the road winding in a circuitous manner, through glens, and over rising grounds, among hills and lakes, till it reaches Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie, the last of which is in the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. The old military road, tho' not always conducted with a view to the ease of the traveller, is, in general, bet-

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better executed than it seems to have been planned. The inns at Taymouth, Dalnacardoch, and Dalwhinnie, afford good accommodation; that at Tummelbridge, however, is an exception.

From Dalwhinnie to Pitmain, the country opens a little, with more of level ground betwixt the hills. Some fine level fields on the banks of the Spey, near the inn at Pitmain, seem to produce tolerably good crops of oats and bear. The upper grounds are hard and bare, and covered with stones. The crofting system is here very generally practised. The population in this district must be very considerable, from the great number of cottages and small fields on the road side. Their small spots of ground under cultivation scarcely deserve the name of corn fields. They were then (1st. of June) busy in carrying out their dung for their bear land, or potatoes; and their husbandry utensils, and mode of labour, strictly coincided with the appearance of their fields and cottages. They were however, giving their fields a most plentiful dressing of dung; and their corn crops, in many places, looked very promising. Below Pitmain are some fields, which would be greatly improved by draining and embanking; which has been partly attempted, but not completely executed. On the higher grounds the soil consists of a light, thin, gravelly stratum of earth, covered with heath and birches of a diminutive growth. Before we got to Aviemore, which is on the border of Murrayshire, there are a great number of trees of that species, called weeping birch, of a peculiarly beautiful appearance, which here rise to a great height, and are straighter than the common birch. On the opposite banks of the Spey are immense forests of natural firs, which seem to grow to a very considerable size.

The road here leaves the Spey, and after crossing the water of Dulnain, traverses a tract of flat coarse moor ground, till winding up a steep glen, it again descends into the valley watered by the river Findhorn, the banks of which present a few spots of cultivation.—The soil seems to be light and gravelly. The hills are not so steep and elevated as in Badenoch and Braidalbane. From the Inn at Freeburn, a little north from the Findhorn, there is the same continued tract of black heathy moors, on which sheep and black cattle of a diminutive size were pasturing. Both sheep and cattle were very lean, and had the appearance of having suffered much hunger during the winter or spring. As we entered the valley divided by the Nairn, the same scene of Highland cultivation was observable as we had seen in Strathspey;—a numerous population, wretched huts, a light soil, late crops, and the most awkward utensils of husbandry. Having gained the summit of the rising ground beyond the water of Nairn, a more inviting prospect lay before us. Here the Murray Frith, the peninsula of Cromarty, the cultivated fields along the coast and round the town of Inverness, and the hills of Ross-shire rising to a great distance, formed a striking landscape. As we advanced, Fort-George could distinctly be perceived on a point of land running into the Frith, with the moor of Culloden, and a long stretch down the shore on our right; while the elevated summits of the hills in Lochaber were at a great distance on the left; with the spires of Inverness, and the shipping in the harbour, below us. The fields on the high grounds to the eastward of Inverness, are a dry gravelly soil; but those on the sides of the Ness, particularly on the north-west side, are a rich loam, and managed in a becoming style of husbandry. On the low grounds the several crops looked well, some fields carrying rich wheat; others, sown grass, equal to any in the Carse of Falkirk.

(*To be continued.*)

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A Brief View of the Several Provisions contained in the late Orders in Council.

(*From an unpublished Pamphlet.*)

THE first order in Council, founding itself on the principles which were announced in the order of 7th January last, recites the measures taken by the French government, by which "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," and "all trading in English merchandize was prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, were declared lawful prize."

It recites further, that the nations in alliance with France, and under its controul, have given effect to these measures; and that his Majesty's Order of 7th January has not had the effect, either of compelling the enemy to recall those prohibitions, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose with effect to obtain such revocation; but that they have, on the contrary, been recently inforced with increased rigour.

For these reasons, his Majesty, for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime Power, which the exertions and valour of his people have enabled him to establish and maintain, orders, that all the ports and places of France and her allies; of any country at war with his Majesty; all ports and places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded; and all ports and places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall from henceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if they were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces.

Conformably with this declaration, it is ordered that all trade in articles, the produce or manufacture of those countries or colonies, shall be deemed unlawful: and that every vessel trading from, or to those countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all produce and manufacture of those countries and colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize.

But, in order that neutrals may still be able to furnish themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply, and in order to leave open, for the present, such trade with the enemy, as shall be carried on from the King's dominions, or those of his allies; the following exceptions have been made to the above general prohibition, and condemnation of ships and goods going to the enemy's countries and colonies.

Articles of the produce and manufacture of the countries and colonies so subjected to the restrictions of blockade, when on board British ships, are not to be confiscated, if they would not have been subject to capture and confiscation before this order.

Articles of British manufacture (not being naval or military stores) to whomsoever belonging, or on whatsoever voyage they may be captured, are to be restored by the Court of Admiralty.

Vessels belonging to a State not at war with his Majesty, laden with cargoes in this kingdom, and cleared out according to law, to whomsoever the goods may belong, shall not be interrupted in proceeding from this kingdom to any port in Europe, except ports notified to be in strict blockade.

Vessels not belonging to a country subject to the restrictions of blockade, are not to be prevented carrying any articles of manufacture or produce, not being enemy's property, from ports or places of countries to which such vessels belong, to this kingdom.

Vessels belonging to any State not at war, may come in with goods, to whomsoever they may belong, from any ports in Europe, except those notified

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fied to be in strict blockade, direct to any port of this kingdom for importation.

Vessels coming with goods for importation into this kingdom, detained and proceeded against, shall be immediately liberated, with the goods, upon bail to answer adjudication.

In explanation of the above description of blockaded ports, it is declared, that ports, at which British ships are allowed freely to trade, are to be considered as neutral, and none others.

Besides these exceptions in favour of British manufacture, and the trade to and from this kingdom, there are others, contained in the First Order; for the purpose of facilitating the trade from this kingdom, and the trade with Gibraltar and Malta; for keeping up the trade between our free ports and foreign colonies; and for leaving undisturbed the trade carried on by neutrals with the colonies of the enemy. The particular circumstances of the trades, thus excepted out of the general prohibition, the articles which are the objects of them, the vessels in which they are conveyed, the ports from which, and the ports to which they are carried, will be exhibited in tables in a more striking way than could be attained in this narrative.

Before that detail is entered upon, it may be proper to state some further exceptions to the general prohibition, which have been made by way of caution, and from a tenderness to the interests of persons at a distance, who require a lapse of time before they can be apprized of these prohibitory measures. This comprehends the subject of *time* and *information*, and the *warning* to be given to ships to comply with the regulations and requisites of the Order.

Any vessel shall have commenced her voyage prior to notice of this Order and shall be destined to any of the ports and places subjected by this order to the restrictions of blockade and shall not have cleared out within any of the exceptions before-mentioned, so as to have the benefit of them, the Commanders of King's ships and privateers are instructed to warn such vessel to discontinue her voyage, and proceed to certain ports and places, as follows.

Vessels subject to be warned, and not belonging to any country subjected to the restrictions of blockade, proceeding to the country to which they belong, shall be permitted to continue their voyage.

Vessels bound to any port in America or the West Indies (to which port or place they do not belong,) and met near to America or the West Indies, shall be permitted, at the choice of the master, to proceed to Halifax, or one of the free ports in the West Indies; if met beyond the equator, then to St Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, or the Island of Ceylon; if bound to any port or place in Europe, then to Gibraltar, or Malta, or any port in this kingdom.

The port chosen by the master, and assigned by the commander, is to be written on one or more of the ship's principal papers.

Vessels so warned; vessels having had reasonable time for information at the place from whence they sailed; vessels having had notice of this Order; all these found in prosecution of their voyage contrary to the direction of the Order, are to be condemned as prize.

But vessels arriving in this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in consequence of having been warned, or having received information of the first Order subsequent to their being laden, may report their cargoes for exportation, and may then proceed to their original port of destination, if not unlawful before the first Order, or to any port in amity, without interruption; upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller, of the above

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above facts, and that they were permitted to sail under the regulations in that case provided. Also vessels, deemed and taken to have received due information of the Order, and coming to this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in conformity and obedience to it, may under regulations clear out with most foreign articles to any port specified in the clearance; but certain enumerated foreign articles must be carried to such ports only, and under such conditions, as shall be specified in the King's licence granted for that purpose.

In such manner, by touching at this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, may neutral vessels be exempted from the restrictions of blockade imposed by the Order, and proceed to an enemy's port without interruption.

That the circumstance of notice and information may be ascertained and brought to a certainty, it is ordered, in the Fourth Order of Council, that vessels sailing on or after certain periods, from certain places, as therein mentioned, shall be deemed to have received notice and information of these prohibitions.

Vessels sailing within twenty days after the respective periods before mentioned, which shall be detained as prize, or shall arrive in this kingdom, destined to some port or place within the restrictions of this Order, and when proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty, if brought in as prize, that the loading had commenced before the assigned period, and before information of the order had actually been received, such vessels and goods shall be restored, and permitted to proceed. No proof shall be gone into, to shew that information had not been received at the respective periods before mentioned.

Thus far is provision made for obviating the difficulties, and inconveniencies that might fall on innocent traders, if this measure was enforced suddenly, and without reasonable notice.

It was foreseen, that the restrictions imposed by this Order on the navigation of the sea, would cause many vessels and cargoes to come into the ports of this kingdom, contrary to the requisites and regulations of the general law of shipping and navigation; it was necessary to be provided with some alteration in the law adapted to such occasion. Advantage has therefore been taken of a power reposed in his Majesty by Stat. 43. Geo. 3. c. 153, to allow, by Order in Council, the importation of articles from countries not in amity, in ships of countries in amity; an Order of Council, grounded upon that statute, has been made for regulating importation and exportation; which constitutes the second branch of this measure for supporting the maritime power of the kingdom.

The third and last branch of this measure is contained in the third Order of Council, by which it is declared, that transfers and sales of vessels to neutrals by an enemy, after hostilities, is illegal; and all vessels now belonging, or hereafter belonging to the enemy, notwithstanding sale to a neutral, may, after a reasonable time elapsed for receiving information of this Order, at the place, or pretended place of sale, be made prize.

N. B. The following are the chief regulations as to the trade of Gibraltar and Malta:

All sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, the growth of any country not subjected to blockade, may be cleared out for any port or place not in a state of actual blockade. Cotton, naval, and military stores, are, however, excepted. Neither these, nor any other article, which is not the produce or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom, direct, (except fish) can be exported any where, unless to this kingdom. The Governors of

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of Gibraltar and Malta, however, have a power to give *licences*, by which any goods whatever may be exported, direct, from these places to any place within the Mediterranean, to Portugal, or any port in Spain, south of Cape Finisterre.

On Freedom of Thought.

" Yes! there are hearts prophetic hope may trust,
" That slumber yet in uncreated dust,
" Ordain'd to fire th' adoring sons of earth
" With every charm of wisdom, and of worth;
" Ordain'd to light, with intellectual day,
" The mazy wheels of nature as they play,
" Or, warm with fancy's energy, to glow,
" And rival all but Shakespeare's name below!"

Pleas. of Hope, Part 1st, l. 465.

To the Editor.

SIR,

OF the manifold species of tyranny, that which attempts to curb the first workings of our reasoning faculties is the most fatal to real happiness. I say this, because I conceive happiness to be intimately connected with liberty of thought. This species of liberty is so independent in its existence, that I suppose only two causes capable of affecting its influence. These I define thus: First, idiotism, which is a bar set to all intellectual happiness; for, by taking away the power of *acquiring*, it also superinduces incapacity of *enjoying* intellectual wealth. But the second is the most odious, and it I have chosen for the subject of my animadversions. Of this evil, it is enough to say, that it should never exist but among those who have lost every glimpse of what is honourable in man.

Although I mean to advert to a species of this tyranny, which I think has existence among us: yet I hope there are few men who, upon reflection, would seriously wish to crush the powers of intellect in their children. There are in this, as well as in every other evil, gradations. I state this in the outset, that prejudices may not be formed against me in the porch of my undertaking. Genius has been named " a plant of hardy growth." With deference to the author, (whoever he was) I must be a sceptic with regard to the force of his expression. I think that the analogy does not hold. I think that genius, in most instances, is a plant which may be trodden under foot with little hope of revival. Lest any attempt should be made to extend too far what I have said, I am willing to admit, that Homer, Esop, and many after them, have found exceptions, and justified the assertion, that genius is a divine emanation.

Great as my veneration of genius is, I would not wish that every man should be brought up in habits of learning. That all the offices of life may be supplied, the species must be subdivided as reason suggests. I hope, Sir, that I will be forgiven for the long exordium into which my subject has led me. I shall conclude it with a quotation from the unpublished work of a friend. Speaking of the middling classes of men, my friend proceeds, " But if these classes are ignorant of " the true principles of political eco- " nomy, how are they to act with " firmness and propriety as members " of the state? They may be carried " away by popular clamour, or they " may be led, by intrigue and sophis- " try, to countenance men who scruple " not to sacrifice the best interests of " the community to their own ambi- " tion, or emolument. If unacquaint- " ed with moral science, how are they " to attain nobility of character; or " how be fortified against the com- " mission of many moral delinquencies, " which neither public laws, nor pub- " lic opinion, have yet held up to re- " probation? If they have not in " some degree cultivated acquaintance " with the philosophy of mind, and a " rational theology, how often will " they be induced to join the cry of " prejudice, to act with all the illibe- " rality

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" rality of Party Spirit, and, perhaps, " to yield to superstition, that guid- " ance of conduct which can be safely " intrusted only to reason."

" What can we reason, but from what we know." Convinced of this truth, I shall now state the results of my observations on the subject of intellectual tyranny.

I am a very young man, Mr Editor, and, perhaps, over-hasty at times in forming opinions for myself. But, if not over-head and ears in error, I think a youth is more extricable than one of more advanced years; the wax is yet ductile, and may receive a good impression. Logan, a Scottish poet of deserved eminence, seems to have been prepossessed with the same sentiments for which I now " propose defences." I am tempted to insert the much-esteemed passage at length; he pathetically describes the departure of youth—When

" Affection dies, a vernal flower;
And love, the blossom of an hour;
The spring of fancy cares controul,
And mar the beauty of the soul.

Vers'd in the commerce of deceit
How soon the heart forgets to beat!
The blood runs cold at int'rest's call:—
They look with equal eyes on all.

Then lovely nature is expell'd,
And friendship is romantic held;
Then prudence comes with hundred eyes:
The veil is rent—the vision flies.

The dear illusions will not last;
The era of enchantment's past;
The wild romance of life is done;
The real history is begun.

The sallies of the soul are o'er,
The feast of fancy is no more;
And ill the banquet is supply'd
By form, by gravity, by pride.

Ye Gods! whatever ye withhold,
Let my affections ne'er grow old;
Ne'er may the human glow depart,
Nor nature yield to frigid art!"

Not having learned to " look with equal eyes on all," I am sometimes, perhaps, too severe in my descriptions,—too fervent in my hatreds and my loves. Affections like these lead me into many an ambush laid for me by some of the less generous of my contemporaries, my elder and cooler friends. The other night I was in dispute with a young man, a merchant, who had been telling us some minutes before, that he had made a bargain that day, (it was Saturday) upon which he expected to make twelve pounds on Monday. Had I known more of the *world*, I might have *taken up* the man at first sight. But the conversation took an unfortunate turn,—I was inveigled in a dispute—thinking we misunderstood each other's language, and wishing to bring the matter into an amicable channel, each began to recite the ideas he had formed of the expressions he used, and their application to the matter under consideration. In doing this, my opponent made a lapsus,—in a vain endeavour to convince him of the fact, the argument got so much perplexed, that I at last gave up, under the persuasion, that until our understandings were brought to a level, we were incapable of disputing together. Some of my expressions happened to be so " new fangled," that the gentleman found himself unable to digest them. Thus situated, he found himself under the necessity of avowing, that he had no intention of " making a fine speech;" considering this as levelled at my head, I said, in reply, that a man ought to be Demosthenian if he could reach it. In fine, we parted, he under the idea that I was an enthusiast, a person who spoke of things not as they are, but as they ought to be, and, in one word, a being, who could not yet make an advantageous bargain, and consequently not of sufficient *weight* in the world: not *a good Man*. On this, as on most occasions of the kind, I went home full of resolves, and shrewdly intending to throw off all sentiment, all opinion, descend to common places, and be " every body's body, or, to use more elevated language, " all things to all men." Surely, Burns, my unfortunate fa-

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favourite author, had just returned from a company of this kind, when he delivers himself in these stanzas:

Had I, to guid advice but harkit,
I might, by this, hae led a market,
Or strutted in a bank, and clarkit
My cash account:
While here, half mad, half fed, half sarkit,
Is a' th' amount.

I started mutt'ring, blockhead! coof!
And heav'd on high my waukit loof,
To swear by a' yon starry roof,
Or some rash aith,
That I henceforth would be *rhyme proof*
Till my last breath.

The Vision, Duan First.

Sometimes engaged in altercations upon interesting subjects with my superiors in age, I am browbeat by some arbitrary assertion, which, by the bye, is a never-failing styptic in the hands of bad arguers upon bad premises. On these occasions, I am told, that what I have proposed is only *my* opinion; that I know nothing of the matter, and many other compliments of the same kind. Nothing exasperates me more than this fact, that upon most of these occasions I retire from the conversation of my elders, not one jot wiser, so determinately incommunicative do I find some of them. I think I may make a just digression upon this last fact. Can any plausible motive be assigned for contradiction where it seems to be pursued with no other view than as a species of torment? Contradiction, without information, can never produce amendment; never will it strike conviction. An uniform perseverance in this barbarous mode of correction may make a man a fool, or a misanthrope, but it will never make him wiser or better. I hope otherwise, but the state of the case would incline me to think, that I shall realise these observations to my fatal experience. My reasons are, First, I cannot think myself in the wrong, when I find no argument brought against my assertions:—I must think that my opinions are powerful, because they meet with no other opposition than a flat negative. If they were systematically taken to pieces, and the germ of error unfolded, amendment would surely ensue. Second, although my relatives may have a good purpose concealed under their unseemly garb, yet the uniform perseverance they manifest in their system will at last incline me to suppose, that my improvement is not studied. The wound kept open will degenerate into a gangrene; I may, at last, look on them with horror.

Having done with myself, I shall now draw the character of a parent, who has an aversion at informing his children, that there is a Supreme Being, or an after state of existence. In this part of my undertaking, I doubt not, some will suspect my veracity, but, Sir, the character is a real one, existing at this moment. When this father's son asks him "where people go when they die?" he gives an evasive answer, because he thinks he is too young to know any of these things. The boy has reached his sixth year in this *happy* state of ignorance. Surely I may advance an axiom on this subject without the fear of being controverted. Children's minds should be imbued with the idea of a Creator in the first dawnings of reason. Does any one attempt to justify the parent, who being told, that it is now the fit time to instruct his child, answers, "It is time enough." I do not know any one that ever repented of thinking too soon. For myself, I can say, if the true chords of a just sensibility are tried, and the latent sparks of every good fanned by a parent, the labour is not lost. Misanthropy itself could not surely withhold the tear of feeling to these lines of Campbell:

"——When the cherub lip hath learn't to claim
A mother's ear by that endearing name;
Soon as the lovely innocent can prove
A tear of pity, or a smile of love,
Or cons his murm'ring task beneath her care,
Or lisps with holy look his evening prayer;
Or

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Or gazing, mutely pensive sits to hear
The mournful ballad warbled in his ear;
How fondly looks admiring Hope the while,
At every artless tear, and every smile!
How glows the joyous parent to descry
A guileless bosom true to sympathy!"

Pleasures of Hope, Part 1st. line 251.

My bosom vibrates at this moment, when I remember the lone nights spent in the company of a mother; then I learnt to mingle my tears with my parent's, my young heart beat "true to sympathy," and my early years were spent in melancholy joy. I then learnt from whence my being flow'd and adored the source. Manners and feelings then imbibed, still linger in my breast. How different will be the feelings of the son of such a father as I have alluded to above.—He knows not the luxury of that most precious distillation, a tear, because his feelings are blunted. Feeling thus himself, he thinks, with the suitors of Penelope, that such a tribute to emotion is no other than

A winy vapor melting in a tear.

The Odyssey, Book xix. l. 145.

Love in him is a brute passion engendered by brute propensities: "The homage of a sigh" he cannot give—The rapture of feelings, "harmonious to his own," he can neither give nor receive.

I have wandered from my point in a dream, Mr Censor, but shall return without trying your patience farther. As I do not wish to exceed the limits of your paper, I shall make but a few conclusions from the evil I have been detecting. Let me advise every parent to foster genius in his offspring; to cramp the soul is to efface the handiwork of God. Tender parents! mould the weaknesses of your children, do not lacerate them; if you think their ideas too visionary, try to turn them into a better channel. Hear them with patience, do not frown on them, and tell them that they are too young. Fear not, there is a something in our nature that will not allow us to rise too far. Young men have a right to be heard. The necessities of their country have made their services necessary in the field. Though under age, they are called on to stem the current of ambition. Ulysses is a beautiful example of this assertion: he could not have slain the suitors without Telemachus; with Minerva and his son he was invincible.

Perhaps I may now be allowed to address you, Sir, in my own behalf. If ever these breathings appear on your pages, there may be readers so captious as to brand me with the name of dreamer, foolish enthusiast, &c. Perhaps there may exist in my composition a weak loquacity troublesome enough to men engaged in solid pursuits. Attempting to excuse myself on this head, I would say with Mortimer, in one of Cumberland's plays, "I am one of nature's spoiled children, and hav'n't yet left off the tricks of the nursery." My lucubrations may not possess the solidity of age:—But I have endeavoured to speak truth; and may hope for a dispassionate hearer in the Censor. Your powers, Sir, are unlimited, your anger is dangerous, the most powerful Romans have trembled under the eye of a Censor. I will conclude, addressing the ungenerous among your readers in the energetic language of the bard of Hope:

Ye that the rising morn invidious mark,
And hate the light, because your deeds are dark;
Ye that expanding truth invidious view,
And think, or wish, the song of Hope untrue;
Perhaps your little hands presume to stay
The march of genius and the powers of man;
Perhaps ye watch at pride's unhallow'd shrine,
Her victims, newly slain, and thus divine:
"Here shall thy triumph, genius, cease, and here
"Truth, science, virtue, close your short career."

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Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring;
In vain ye limit mind's unwearied spring;
What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,
Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?
No:—the wild wave contemns your sceptr'd hand:—
It roll'd not back when Canute gave command.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Yes, in that generous cause, for ever strong,
The patriot's virtue and the poet's song,
Still as the tide of ages rolls away,
Shall charm the world unconscious of decay.

Edinburgh, 2d February 1808. } ALEXANDER SCOTUS.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Marmion: or a Tale of Flodden Field. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. 500 pages. 1l. 11s. 6d. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Murray and Miller, London.

WE had occasion, in formerly reviewing the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," to form an estimate of the merits and character of Mr Scott's poetry; and the approbation which we then expressed, has been fully confirmed by the public voice. No poet perhaps in any age has reaped a more ample and immediate harvest of fame and popularity. Besides the excellence of the poetry, this may be in some measure ascribed to its character of originality. Antiquarian pursuits had before been confined chiefly to mere men of research, plodding and laborious, but incapable of communicating any charm to the study. The *poetry* of antiquities, if we may use the expression, was a subject hitherto untouched; which is the more wonderful, since the pursuit, in fact, is interesting chiefly by its action on the imagination; by its placing before us what our ancestors have thought and been; by its awaking that tender and pleasing melancholy which inspires us, when transported, in fancy, into the ages of old. It may be supposed, indeed, that the poetry itself of these ages is best calculated to excite these sentiments. But this, we believe, will be found to be a mistake.—To these early poets, the objects which they described were common and familiar. They awaked in their minds no peculiar sentiment of veneration, and there exists, therefore, in this respect, no congeniality between them and their readers. It is the poet of the present day, enamoured of ancient lore, who, feeling this sentiment, can truly inspire it. For this reason, the Homer of Pope, though otherwise inferior, appears to us to possess a greater degree of this charm, than the original itself; and so, we have no doubt, does, on the most favourable supposition, the translation of the poems of Ossian. To this qualification Mr Scott adds a complete power of exhibiting all that is awful and impressive in the popular superstitions. Mysterious sublimity, and romantic tenderness, the two qualities most requisite in this species of poetry, form the characteristic excellencies of his. Both in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, and in Marmion, there occur passages, where these are wrought to their highest pitch, and which are amply sufficient to atone for the negligent and prosaic style into which he occasionally allows himself to drop.

The poem opens with the entry of Lord Marmion into the castle of Norham. The description of his arms, his equipage and retinue, and the manner in which he was received, are curious, and contain, doubtless, an exact picture of such scenes as they then really occurred. Being received by Sir Hugh the Heron, the Lord of the castle, and being seated in his hall, some conversation ensues, in which his host rallies him upon a handsome page whom he had left behind him.

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His was no rugged horseboy's hand,
To burnish shield or sharpen brand,
Or saddle battle steed;
But meeter seemed for lady fair,
To fan her cheek, or curl her hair,
Or through embroidery, rich and rare,
The slender silk to lead.
His skin was fair, his ringlets gold,
His bosom, when he sighed,
His russet doublet's rugged fold
Could scarce repel its pride.
Say, hast thou given that lovely youth
To serve in lady's bower,
Or was the gentle page, in sooth,
A gentle paramour.

The last conjecture was just, and the lady alluded to makes a considerable figure in the course of the poem; but Marmion, to whom the subject was peculiarly painful, eagerly shifts it, and after some attempt at retort, inquires for a guide into Scotland.—His host assures him he need be at no loss for one.

For here be some have pricked as far
On Scottish ground as to Dunbar;
Have drunk the Monks of St Bothan's ale,
And driven the beeves of Lauderdale;
Harried the wives of Greenlaw's goods,
And given them light to set their hoods.

Marmion replies, however, that to go attended by this respectable escort, would give him the appearance of an enemy, not that of a friend and ambassador, which he wished to assume. Some difficulty then occurs, till it is obviated by the discovery of a Palmer newly arrived from Rome. This person, who is to act a distinguished part in the poem, is introduced with high and imposing solemnity. Marmion is warned against him by one of the attendants, who says:

This man knows much, perchance even more
Than he could learn by holy lore.
Still to himself he's muttering,
And shrinks as at some unseen thing.
Last night we listened at his cell;
Strange sounds we heard, and, sooth to tell,
He murmured on till morn, howe'er,
No living mortal could be near.

Marmion, however, who is not liable to superstitious fears, declares,

——by my fay,
This man shall guide me on my way,
Although the great archfiend and he
Had sworn themselves of company;

The entrance of the Palmer is striking,

When as the Palmer came in hall,
Nor lord, nor knight, was there more tall,
Or had a statelier step withal,
Or looked more high and keen.
For no saluting did he wait,
But strode across the hall of state,
And fronted Marmion where he sate,
As he his peer had been.

Next morning the knight and guide set out together, with which closes the first canto.

In the second, the scene changes. On the same day that Lord Marmion sets out from Norham, there is sailing on Northumbrian seas, a vessel bearing the Abbess of St Hilda, near Whitby, who is coming with five of her nuns to "St Cuthbert's Holy Isle." Of this group, who are described as standing upon the prow, the most interesting is Sister Clare, who is on the eve of taking the vows, because her parents had endeavoured to compel her to wed with one who loved her only "for her land." She came, therefore, to

—shroud within St Hilda's gloom
Her blasted hopes and withered bloom,

She sate upon the galley's prow,
And seem'd to mark the waves below;
Nay, seemed, so fix'd her look and eye,
To count them as they glided by.
She saw them not,—'twas seeming all,
For other scene her thoughts recal.
A sun-scorched desart, waste and bare,
Nor wave nor breezes, murmured there:
There saw she, where some careless hand,
O'er a dead corpse had heaped the sand,
To hide it till the jackalls come,
To tear it from the scanty tomb,

Yet even against this gentle lady, another, prompted by jealousy, had pre-

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prepared poison. The criminal lay prisoned in St Cuthbert's isle, and it was to assist at her trial that the Abbess of St Hilda now came.—The arrival of their company at St Cuthbert's, the description of that venerable pile, and the narrative of the ghostly traditions which were mutually communicated, occupy great part of the canto, and contain many passages marked by Mr Scott's powers of antique painting. At length the trial comes on. The Abbess, with the heads of other two monasteries, descends into a deep vault.

Where, if so loud a shriek were sent,
As reached the upper air,
The hearers blessed themselves, and said,
The spirits of the sinful dead
Bemoan'd their torments there.

To this "dread vault," victim and executioner descend, blind-folded.—The Abbot then rises to pronounce sentence ;

But stopped, because that woeful maid,
Gathering her powers, to speak essayed ;
Twice she essayed, and twice, in vain,
Her accents might no utterance gain ;
Nought but imperfect murmurs slip
From her convulsed and quivering lip :
Twixt each attempt, all was so still,
You seemed to hear a distant rill—
'Twas ocean's swells and falls;
For though this vault of sin and fear
Was to the sounding surge so near,
A tempest there, you scarce could hear,
So massive were the walls.

At length, an effort sent apart
The blood that curdled to her heart,
And light came to her eye,
And colour dawned upon her cheek,
A hectic and a fluttered streak,
Like that left on the Cheviot peak
By autumn's stormy sky ;
And when she silence broke at length,
Still, as she spoke, she gathered strength,
And armed herself to bear.

It was a fearful sight to see
Such high resolve and constancy,
In form, so soft and fair.

Circumstances are then stated, which are far from redounding to the honour of Lord Marmion. With him, it appears, this nun had escaped from her cloister, and had attended him under the humble disguise of a horse-boy. But her guilty love was ill requited : he saw "Clara's face more fair," and knew her the heiress of extensive lands. She was attached, however, to an accomplished knight of the name of De Wilton, against whom Marmion, inflamed by his violent passion for the lady's fortune, scruples not to bring a false accusation of treason. He is assisted by Constance, her rival, who thus hopes to gain illimitable power over him, and trusts to other contrivances for preventing the hated nuptials.—Marmion, however, according to the barbarous superstition of the age, is called upon to prove his accusation by single combat. The unjust side prevails ; De Wilton falls wounded or dead ; but Clare, rather than resign herself to his detested rival, prepares to immure herself in a convent for life. The king, however, with whom Marmion was a favourite, had given orders to oppose this step ; and Constance, with an opposite aim, had endeavoured to destroy her rival by poison, but failed in this criminal project. Determined, however, by any means to prevent this union, she now places in the hands of the Abbess a packet, which clearly demonstrates the innocence of De Wilton, and the guilt of Marmion, and then resigns herself to her fate. Along, then, with another victim, she is immured in a living tomb, within the wall. The whole presents a high-wrought scene of horror, which, at the close, rises almost to too great a pitch.

In the third canto, Marmion continues his march into Scotland. After passing over the heights of Lammermuir, he arrives at the village of Giffard. The lord of the castle being absent, and his lady not chusing to admit armed strangers, Marmion and his train repair to the village inn. The following description of its interior is lively and curious :

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Soon by the chimney's merry blaze,
Through the rude hostel might you gaze,
Might see where in dark nook aloof,
The rafters of the sooty roof,
Bore wealth of winter cheer;
Of sea fowl dried, and solands store,
And gammons of the tusky boar,
And savoury haunch of deer.
The chimney arch projected wide,
Above, around it, and beside,
Were tools for housewives hand:
Nor wanted, in that martial day,
The implements of Scottish fray,
The buckler, lance, and brand.
Beneath its shade, the place of state,
On Oaken settle, Marmion sate,
And viewed around the blazing hearth.
His followers mix in noisy mirth,
Whom with brown ale, in jolly tide,
From ancient vessels ranged aside,
Full actively their host supplied.

The transactions at the inn are in the highest degree striking and interesting. The deep and grim silence of the Palmer, the ominous words which at length break it, and the struggles of pride and remorse in the soul of Marmion, are all painted with the hand of a master. In the landlord's tale, supernatural agency is introduced with great force and effect.

This story of the landlord, with the other occurrences at the inn, worked on the imagination of Marmion, however little prone to superstition, so strongly, that he rises at night, and amid the wonder of his attendant, sets out in search of mysterious adventure. After some time, he returns in a state of extreme agitation, and his servant discovers, from the condition of the horse, that some accident has befallen him, but dares not enquire, and mystery for the present rests upon the subject.

In the fourth canto, the party resume their journey, and pass through the woods of Humbie and Salton; but notwithstanding every endeavour to amuse him, Marmion remains sunk in deep silence. At length a sound of trumpets is heard, and "a gallant train appears," led by Sir David Lindesay, the well-known poet and Lion King, whom, at the expence of a slight anachronism, Mr Scott has chosen to introduce into his poem. An honourable reception is then given to Marmion, though he is at the same informed, that the King of Scotland will never "knit faith" with Henry, and that the honour he meets with is chiefly on account of his high fame in chivalry. He is then conducted to the Castle of Crichton, and lodged in apartments suited to his dignity.—The poet, with whom this seems to be a favourite spot, indulges in a very animated description of its past and present condition. The Palmer now attempts to quit the train, but is detained, as King James had given strict orders that none of them should have an opportunity of mixing with his subjects, among whom they might act as spies. Nor is Marmion himself allowed to leave the castle for some days, until the whole force of Scotland is mustered upon the Borough Moor, in such a manner as to make the most advantageous appearance. During this interval he finds a most agreeable companion in the Lion King, who, to pass the time, entertains him with a poetical account of the vision which appeared to James in the palace of Linlithgow, and in vain warned him against his meditated invasion of England. This narrative, reminding Marmion of his own adventure at Giffard, throws him into visible agitation. At length, overcome by the desire of unburdening his mind, even on a painful subject, he relates, that being disturbed by uneasy dreams, he had rode out to the heath in the neighbourhood, and to the mouth of a deep cave which had been the scene of the landlord's tale. Having sounded his bugle, he thought he heard a voice reply; but what was his astonishment, when a mounted champion rose, "starting as it were from the gulph below."

Why need my tongue the issue tell,
We ran our course, my charger fell;

What

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What could he 'gainst the shock of hell?
I rolled upon the plain.
High o'er my head, with threatening hand,
The spectre shook his naked brand,
Yet did the worst remain;
My dazzled eyes I upward cast,
Not opening hell itself could blast
Their sight, like what I saw.
Full on his face the moonbeam strook,
A face could never be mi took,
I knew the stern vindictive look,
And held my breath for awe.
I saw the face of one who, fled
To foreign climes, has long been dead,
I well believe the last;
For ne'er from visor raised, did stare
A human warrior, with a glare
So grimly and so ghast.
Thrice o'er my head he shook the blade;
But when to good Saint George I pray'd,
(The first time e'er I ask'd his aid,)
He plung'd it in the sheath;
And, on his courser mounting light,
He seemed to vanish from my sight;
The moonbeam drooped and deepest night
Sunk down upon the heath.
'Twere long to tell what cause I have,
To know his face that met me there;
Called by his hatred from the grave,
To cumber upper air.
Dead, or alive, good cause had he
To be my mortal enemy.

Who this enemy was, is as yet left to the reader's ingenuity to conjecture. Lindesay, however, seeing his deep gloom, endeavours to cheer him by the assurance that

—seldom have such spirits power,
To harm, save in the evil hour,
When guilt we meditate within,
Or harbour unrepented sin.

But Marmion, to whom this is no consolation, turns away, and closes the conversation.

Next morning, by the command of the king, he, with his party, leaves Crichton, and takes his way to the camp. On his arrival at the top of Blackford hill, he sees the whole martial scene.

Thousand pavilions, white as snow,
Spread all the Borough moor below,
Upland, and dale, and down:—
A thousand did I say? I ween
Thousands on thousands there were seen,
That chequered all the heath between
The streamlet and the town:
In crossing ranks extending far,
Forming a camp irregular,
Oft giving way, where still there stood
Some reliques of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And tamed the glaring white with green:
In these extended lines there lay
A martial kingdom's vast array.

The sentiments of Marmion at the view of this spectacle are in the true spirit of a warrior.

He viewed it with a chief's delight,
Until within him burn'd his heart,
And light'ning from his eye did part,
As on the battle day;
Such glance did falcon never dart
When stooping on his prey,
"Ah well! Lord Lion, hast thou said,
Thy king from warfare to dissuade
Were but a vain essay;
For, by St George, were that host mine,
Not power infernal, nor divine,
Should once to peace my soul incline,
Till I had dimmed their armour's shine
In glorious battle fray!"

From the camp, Marmion then turns his eye to the prospect beyond it, of Edinburgh, and the rich scenery behind it, the description of which, possessing a peculiar local interest, we presented to our readers last month, as a specimen of the poem.

The fifth canto begins with the progress of Marmion from the hill to the city. In the way he has an opportunity of observing the various bands who were drawn up, and preparing to march into England; their arms, their aspect, and military exercises. It is needless to say, that the description is interesting and curious; that of the yeomen and borderers appeared to us particularly so. The Islesmen are also very picturesquely described. Marmion is then introduced into the Scottish court, where James was holding a splendid feast previous to his departure, the succeeding morning, for the English war.—We are then presented with a picture of the Scottish court of the fifteenth century, its pomp and amusements; and of the character of James, compounded

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pounded of licentiousness and superstition, of effeminacy and rash courage. The subject of Marmion's mission being opened, James expresses resolutions of the most determined hostility, intimating that he had sent a herald to announce them to the English court; but as, till the return of that messenger, it would be uncourteous to dismiss the ambassador, he assigns him for his residence the castle of Tantallon, then belonging to Douglas, Earl of Angus. And by a most singular accident, the Abbess of St Hilda and her nuns, including Clare, had been taken, "the first fruits of the war," by a galley from Dunbar.—They are now ordered by the king to be sent back to Whitby, under the care of Marmion.

The most dreaded under heaven,
By those defenceless maids.

The Abbess, unspeakably alarmed by this event, and seeing no prospect of averting it, determines to lay open the whole secret to the Palmer, trusting, from his sacred character, that he would be disposed to assist in repelling an act of injustice. She appoints, therefore, a meeting at midnight in an open balcony, "near St Giles's steeple tall." The Palmer comes, and she then discloses the whole history of Clare, Marmion, and De Wilton, laying before him the proofs of the latter's innocence. The conversation is interrupted by an awful scene of mystic pageantry, accompanying the supernatural citation of James and his nobles, narrated by all our historians to have taken place before his setting out for the English war. Mr Scott has certainly made a very happy use of this superstitious legend.

Next morning the army set out on its march, and our party for Tantallon. The Palmer was with them;

But in that Palmer's altered mien,
A wondrous change might now be seen;
Freely he spoke of war;
Of marvels wrought by single hand,
When lifted for a native land;
And still looked high, as if he planned
Some desperate deed afar.

They stopped at a convent of Cistertian nuns near North Berwick, where the abbess is invited, and agrees to remain till a bark is prepared to waft her back to Whitby. But as Clare is dismounting along with her, a letter is shewn from her kinsman Lord Fitz-Clare, directing that she should proceed to England under the care of Marmion.

The startled Abbess loud exclaimed;
But she at whom the blow was aimed,
Grew pale as death, and cold as lead,
She deemed she heard her death-doom read.

The Cistertian, however, reassures them, and bids the abbess

Grieve not, nor dream that harm can fall
The maiden in Tantallon hall.

Clare, therefore, yields to necessity, declaring however, that she will sooner die, than be the wife of Marmion. They proceeded on their journey, and scarce had they gone three miles, when

—sudden close before them showed
His towers, Tantallon vast,
Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war.

A particular description is then given of this ancient and noble fortress, in which Clare is now immured.—Here, however, a most surprising incident occurs, which completely changes the complexion of her fortunes.—As she is walking solitary along the sea shore, a figure appears, which, to her astonished eyes, proves to be De Wilton; the same whose death she had long been lamenting. After the first burst of emotion, he relates his story. Being worsted and stretched senseless on the field, he had been taken up by an old servant, who by long and

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and anxious care, had restored him to life. He then wandered into foreign parts, but restless and unhappy, at length returned to Scotland in disguise. Chance brought him to Norham at the same time with Marmion; in short, the Palmer who guided that lord in his journey was no other than De Wilton.

The conclusion of the story, as may be supposed, is happy for the two lovers, and fatal to Marmion. The particulars, however, we purposely forbear to anticipate, that we may leave the reader the gratification of tracing them in the poem itself. The catastrophe takes place at the battle of Flodden, the description of which occupies the conclusion of the sixth canto. It is in Mr Scott's best style, and several passages display the very highest poetical excellence.

Every canto is preceded by an introduction addressed to some friend of the author. They indulge in a great variety of subjects, and contain a good deal of fine poetry. The following account, in that to Mr Erskine, of the author's youthful apprenticeship to the muses, appeared to us extremely interesting.

Then rise those crags, that mountain tower,
Which charmed my fancy's wakening hour:
Though no broad river swept along,
To claim, perchance, heroic song;
Though scarce a puny streamlet's speed
Claim'd homage from a shepherd's reed;
Though sighed no groves in summer gale,
To prompt of love a softer tale;
Yet was poetic impulse given,
By the green hill and clear blue heaven.
It was a barren scene and wild,
Where naked cliffs were rudely piled;
But ever and anon between,
Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green;
And well the lonely infant knew
Recesses where the wall-flower grew:
And honey suckle loved to crawl,
Up the lone crag and ruined wall.
I deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
The sun in all his round surveyed;
And still I thought that shattered tower
The mightiest work of human power;
And marvelled, as the aged hind
With some strange tale perplexed my mind,
Of foragers, who, with headlong force,
Down from that strength had spurred their horse,
Their southern rapine to renew,
Far in the distant Cheviots blue,
And home returning, filled the hall
With revel, wassell-route, and brawl.—
Methought that still with tramp and clang,
The gate-ways broken arches rang;
Methought grim features, seemed with scars,
Glared thro' the window's rusty bars.
And ever by the winter hearth,
Old tales I heard of woe or mirth;
Of lovers' sleights, of ladies charms,
Of witches spells, of warriors arms;
Of patriot battles won of old
By Wallace wight, and Bruce the bold;
Of later fields of feud and fight,
When, pouring from their Highland height,
The Scottish clans, in headlong sway,
Had swept the scarlet ranks away.
While stretched at length upon the floor,
Again I fought each battle o'er.

The greatest defect in this fine poem, is, we think, the character of Marmion, which is greatly too bad.—He is not only criminal, but meanly and basely criminal. His treatment of Constance, and sordid passion for Clare are sins, not only against virtue, but against poetry and romance; nor is the disgust which they inspire always overcome by his chivalric valour, and the fine picture of remorse subdued by pride. Constance too would have been more interesting had she been less guilty; nor do we see any good reason for making her such a very "sinful maid." It is a great proof of the art of the poet, that he is able still to render these two characters objects of interest.

All the parts of a composition cannot be equally beautiful and sublime. Intervals of repose are alike necessary for the poet and the reader. In these an unaspiring simplicity is certainly better than an attempt to fill them up by pomp and bombast. Yet we cannot help thinking that Mr Scott is occasionally apt to let himself down rather too low. Some familiarity of expression he seems to con-

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consider as suited to the species of composition which he has undertaken. But though he has given it the less assuming titles of a Romance and a Tale, still it is poetry, and we are naturally apt to expect the uniform use of poetical language. In noticing, however, these imperfections amid so many beauties, we are afraid we offend against the rule of Horace; "Ubi plura nitent, &c." and we hesitate not to recommend the poem to our readers, as containing many curious views of feudal manners, and much rich poetical imagery.

II. The Confederacy against Britain, a Sermon: preached at St Andrews, Thursday, Feb. 18. 1808, being the day appointed for a general fast. By George Hill, D.D. Principal of St Mary's College, &c. 8vo. 1s.—Hill.

THIS is an able and eloquent statement of the duties arising to Britons amid the difficulties under which their country now labours. Altho' the introduction of political discussion into the pulpit, formerly so common, is now properly discontinued, yet public duties, especially in perilous times, form certainly an important part of those incumbent on a Christian, and as their exercise is often painful, and requires a large portion of self-denial, it becomes the more necessary to inculcate them.

After observing the singular and unprecedented situation in which Britain has been placed by the disasters which have befallen every other power in Europe, Dr Hill proceeds to point out the purpose of the confederacy which is now formed against her, and the means by which it attempts to carry them into effect. Admitting the magnitude of these means, and the inveterate hostility with which they are employed, he suggests the reasons which we have to trust, that they will ultimately prove fruitless. In the second place, he considers those grounds of security and hope which religion affords. This part of the subject appears to us to be treated in a manner particularly interesting and impressive. He observes,

Although threats and the vaunting of our foe have not intimidated the public mind, and although the events of the war, so far as we have been affected by them, do not suggest any reason for despondency or gloom, yet the times are awful; and, notwithstanding our resources, and our public spirit, a suspicion may obtrude itself upon the firmest mind, that Britain, standing almost alone, is unable to check that torrent, which has already swept away every other mound opposed to its progress.—But the words of the prophet relieve this anxiety; for they plant in our souls that fear of God which counteracts every other fear; they bring assurance to the good hopes which patriotism inspires; and they open to us a sanctuary which the rage of the enemy cannot violate. When we enter this sanctuary, we behold an Almighty Ruler, swaying over the nations his righteous sceptre: a government supreme and paramount, which, acting with an unerring regard to the order and happiness of the universe, regulates and restrains all authority by whomsoever it be held; a superintending, guiding, controuling, counsel, itself independent and unchangeable, bending all things to its own ends, and employing in its service means infinite in number, and irresistible in effect. This is the hand which is stretched over the nations: this is the purpose which is purposed over the whole earth. It is the counsel of wisdom and love, educing good out of evil, illustrating the glory of the Creator, the patience, generosity, and heroism of his faithful servants, and conducting all apparent irregularities to a great and benevolent end. In this counsel we acquiesce. What can we wish better for ourselves, for our friends, for our country, than that this counsel should stand; that every tongue which blasphemes it should be put to silence, and every hand which is lifted against it should be turned aside!

Cease,

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Cease, then, your boasting, and banish your fears, ye children of dust.—Hear the voice of your Almighty Sovereign, and seek to understand and know this, that God is the Lord. He placed you in different corners of his dominions, on the continent and in the isles, that all the riches with which he hath replenished the earth and the sea might be ransacked and enjoyed; that, in the variety of your manners, there might be a pleasing exhibition of the pliancy and energy of the human powers; and that, by a friendly extended intercourse, you might polish, improve, and assist one another. But if his creatures, instead of fulfilling his gracious purpose, forget the laws of justice and kindness, and wantonly introduce the desolations of war into the dwellings of those who were for peace, he employs the fruits of their turbulence as the executioners of his vengeance. For a season he sometimes permits disorder and violence to prevail, that he may administer wholesome chastisement, and that he may recal those manly virtues which quiet orderly times are apt to extinguish. But the eyes of the Lord follow the whole progress. He checks it, when it has performed his work. He alters its direction, and disappoints the calculations which had been formed with regard to its extent and its termination. He dissolves confederacies in iniquity, turning every man's hand against his fellow; he blesses associations for mutual defence; and making violence, sooner or later, to return upon the head of those from whom it proceeded, he renders their history an useful lesson to succeeding ages, a rebuke of human folly, and a memorial of the Divine sovereignty.

If, amidst personal and domestic sorrow, the mind of a good man rests with complacence and thankfulness, in the belief that all things are working together for good to them that love God; if, amidst the disappointments, vexations, and contentions, with which private life is chequered, there results from pure religion that serenity of soul, which ingratitude and malice cannot disturb, our spirits may also be composed amidst the convulsions of nations, by looking up to the wisdom, power, and love which preside over the universe. We are called, this day, to contemplate the light thus reflected from the throne of God upon the eventful times in which we live; and although the conflict be distressful, and its remaining course to us unknown, yet, if we sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, we may possess our souls, not in patience only, but in joyful hope, and may derive, from our experience of the past, courage and firmness to meet the future. P. 16.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Gentle Shepherd, a pastoral comedy, with Illustrations of the Scenery, an Appendix containing Memoirs of David Allan, and a comprehensive Glossary: to which is prefixed, an Authentic Life of Allan Ramsay, 2 vols. large 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Farmer's magazine, No. 32. 2s. 6d.

Dia-tessaron, or, The Gospel History, from the Text of the Four Evangelists, in a connected series, with Notes critical and explanatory. By Robert Thomson, writer, Edinburgh, 8vo. 6s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A New Edition, in octavo, of Mr Scott's Marmion, is in the press, and will speedily make its appearance.

Wernerian Natural History Society.

A Society has been lately established in this city for the cultivation of the different branches of Natural History, particularly the Meteorology, Hydrography, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology of Great Britain, and its dependencies. The name *Wernerian* has been assumed in honour of that consummate naturalist the illustrious Professor WERNER of Freyberg.—A charter has been obtained, and the following office-bearers elected:

Robert Jameson, Esq. F.R.S.E. Prof. Nat. Hist. Edin. President.

William Wright, M.D. F.R.S.E. Thom-

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Rev. T. Macknight, F.R.S.E. John Barclay, M.D. F.R.S.E. And Tho. Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.E. Vice-Presidents.

Patrick Walker, Esq. Treasurer.

Patrick Neill, Esq. Secretary.

The Council of the Society is nine in number, consisting of the above Office-bearers, with Charles Anderson, Esq. F.R.C.S. and Lieut.Col. Fullerton of Bartonholm.

It was resolved that the Society should consist of Honorary, Foreign, Non-Resident, and Resident Members; the number of Honorary Members being limited to ten. At the first meeting, the following Honorary, Foreign, and Non-Resident Members were unanimously elected:—*Honorary*, Professor Werner of Freyberg; Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. President of the Royal Society; and Richard Kirwan, Esq. President of the Royal Irish Academy.—*Foreign*, Mr Frederick Mohs; Professor Karston; Professor Klaproth; Mr Von Buch; Mr Von Humboldt; Mr Freyesleben; Mr Meuder; and Mr Herder.—*Non-Resident*, Dr J. E. Smith of Norwich, President of the Linnean Society; the Rev. Dr John Stuart of Luss; Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S. Yarmouth; Robert Brown, Esq. Linnean Society; the Hon. Mr Greville, F.R.S.; Charles Hatchett, Esq. F.R.S.; Compte de Bournon, F.R.S.; Dr George Shaw, F.R.S. British Museum; and Dr William Henry of Manchester.

It was also agreed, that the papers read before the Society, after due consideration by the Council, should, with permission of the authors, be printed in the Society's Transactions; of which a volume in octavo is to be published annually, or as often as possible.

At the first ordinary meeting, held in the College Museum, an interesting description of Cotemporaneous, or Inclosed Veins, was read by the President, and delivered over to the Society for publication: and an ornithological, and also a mineralogical paper announced for next meeting. The President, in the paper alluded to, divided veins into two classes. The first class comprehending *true veins*, the second class *cotemporaneous* or *inclosed veins*. True veins, he remarked, unless where the beds or strata are of very great thickness, traverse many different strata or beds, and altho' we do not always observe them open at the surface of the earth, they invariably open at the surface of the formation or series of formations which they traverse: thus the outgoing or opening of metalliferous veins that traverse clay-slate and mica-slate are sometimes covered by the second porphyry formation.—*Cotemporaneous* or *inclosed veins* are in general confined to individual beds or strata, and are completely inclosed in them, or in other words, wedge out in every direction in the bed or stratum in which they are contained. After detailing the various characters of true and cotemporaneous veins, he next described the cotemporaneous veins that occur in the different great rock-formations, beginning with granite and ending with the newest floetz-trap formation. He explained the mode of formation of these veins. When describing the cotemporaneous veins that occur in gneiss, he remarked, that certain varieties of these bear a striking resemblance to granite, and have been frequently confounded with it. This led him to point out the characters by which true granite veins are to be distinguished from veins of granitic gneiss. As connected with this part of the subject, he examined the facts on which the Huttonian theory of granite is founded; and stated that the supposed granite veins, which have been described as shooting from massive granite into superincumbent rocks, and which have been held out as demonstrating the falsity of the whole Wernerian geognosy, are, in reality, nothing but cotemporaneous veins of granitic gneiss accidentally in contact with granite.

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Professor WERNER has lately been elected a member of the following literary societies in Edinburgh. The Royal Society; the Natural History and Chemical Society; the Royal Medical Society; and the Royal Physical Society: and a new society, lately established for the purpose of promoting the study of natural history, has added to these marks of respect by assuming his name.

A Paper on Oxalic Acid, by Dr T. Thomson, of Edinburgh, was lately read before the Royal Society; containing the results of a great variety of experiments made to ascertain the relative qualities of the constituent parts of this acid, on a principle of calculation laid down by this able chemist in the last edition of his excellent System of Chemistry.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

IN the threatened scarcity of rags, and consequently high price of paper, it becomes incumbent on all persons to diminish the consumption as much as possible, and to husband both the rags and waste paper. Our supplies of rags for paper-making have been received hitherto chiefly through Holland and Hamburgh, and those channels are, for the present, closed against us. The use of ceremonious envelopes of letters, and of thick writing papers, ought to be generally discontinued, and a rigid system of economy observed, in this article, in the Tax-office, and other public offices.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt, has in the press, in three large volumes, octavo, the works of Bishop Hopkins; including all the pieces contained in the Folio, with several scarce Posthumous Treatises. A life of the Author will be prefixed, and a copious Index be given at the end.

Mr Francis Bailey, has in the press, an Analytical Treatise on the Doctrine of Interest and Annuities; which will contain several new and useful tables on the subject, together with their various applications to different questions in Finance, &c.

A new edition of the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher is preparing for publication. The tasks of collation and criticism will be executed with the Editor's greatest industry and best judgment, and ample recourse will be had to the manuscript notes of the late Dr Farmer, written in the folio edition of that author, of which the editor is in possession. Whilst elaborate editions of Massinger, Jonson, and even Shirley, are announcing, the public will surely attend to any attempt to retrieve from the trifling comments of Theobald, Sympson, and Seward, or the more careless ones of Colman, authors, who, in the opinion of some critics, deserve to rank next to Shakespeare.

Mr Hill, of Hinckley, is preparing a work on those Diseases of the Bones which produce Distortions of the Spine and Limbs; in which, the medical, surgical, and mechanical modes of treatment will be considered, and the latter mode illustrated by plates.

The Rev. Mr Cecil, minister of St John's Chapel, Bedford Row, is preparing an Account of the Life of the late Rev. John Newton, rector of St Mary, Woolnoth.

Dr Carpenter, of Exeter, will, in a few days, publish a small work, entitled, The Plan, Rules, and Catalogue, of a Library for Young Persons, with Observations on some of the principal Branches of Science and Literature, and occasional Remarks on the Books selected; intended to assist in the formation of literary institutions, and to aid young persons in the choice of objects of mental pursuit.

Mrs Murray, the author of Mentoria, has in the press, Mentorial Lectures; comprising remarks on the higher Branches of Female Education.

A new Translation of the Georgics of Virgil, in blank verse, is in the press, and may shortly be expected to be published.

The popular dramas of Mr Colman, the Iron Chest, the Surrender of Calais, the Battle of Hexham, and the Heir at Law, are now in the press. The first of these is the only one that has yet been published in an authentic form.

A third Book of the Minstrel, in continu-

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tinuation of Dr Beattie's Poem, will shortly be ready for publication.

Two additional volumes of Espriella's Interesting and Popular Letters from England will appear in a few weeks.—A new edition of the former volumes has already been called for.

A little work on Mythology, by Mr Hort, is nearly ready for publication.—This gentleman will also shortly publish, a Compendium of Universal History, and some other elementary works for the use of his own school.

Mr Octavius Gilchrist is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution, of the ancient metrical romance of the Sowdan of Babylone, from the original manuscript which came into his possession at the dispersion of the collection of the late George Steevens.

Mr G. Gottleib is preparing for the press, an Account of his Travels in North America in the years 1806, and 1807. This work will be illustrated with a considerable number of engravings on wood.

Mr Raymond will shortly publish The Passions, written by William Collins, embellished with sixteen superb engravings, by Anthony Cardon, from designs by Robert Ker Porter; with Notes, and a comparative Review, by the Editor, of the Life of Collins, as written by Mr Langhorne and Doctor Johnson. The Notes contain also Biographical Remarks, and Anecdotes of the Poet, which have escaped the notice of these Biographers.

A Translation of the Thirteenth Book of the Æneid of Virgil, from the Text of Maffæus, by a Lady, with some other poems, will be shortly published in one volume octavo.

Dr Jarrold, author of Dissertations in Answer to Mr Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population, will, in a few days, have ready for publication, Anthropologia; or, Dissertations on the Form and Colour of the Person of Man, with Incidental Remarks.

The first folio edition of the plays of Shakespeare published in 1623, being considered by the commentators on that great dramatic Poet, as by far more authentic and valuable than the succeeding ones, but from its scarcity and consequent high price, only being accessible to few, it has been thought proper to reprint it; and accordingly a copy of this edition has been a considerable time in the press, and is now nearly ready for publication. The greatest care has been taken to ensure its fidelity, and during the time it has been in hand, three separate copies of the original edition have been constantly consulted. The new edition is printed in the common roman type, but in arrangement, orthography, and punctuation, is literally and scrupulously page for page, throughout, an exact copy of the edition of 1623, with all its peculiarities, not a word being added, altered, or omitted.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, is about to publish a new variorum edition of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. The text is from the first English edition of 1551; a book of considerable rarity, and scarcely known to bibliographers and lexicographers. Beneath the text will be copious notes, and various readings from the Latin, French, and English editions, including the whole of Dr Warner's.—The Utopia will be preceded by a Biographical and Literary Introduction; comprehending, among other subjects, a complete Catalogue *Raisonné* of the various editions of the Utopia hitherto published. The work will be ornamented with some fac-simile wood cuts.

The Supreme Court of Justice, at Copenhagen, lately laid before the King, an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, including Iceland and the Indian colonies, on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated, that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, and the rest for inferior offences. The number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies as one to ten thousand.

The Emperor has allowed all booksellers in his dominions to sell those books which had been prohibited by the Emperor Joseph the II. provided that such books still remained in their warehouses, and that no fresh sets should be imported, nor any new editions printed.

POETRY.

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Poetry.

LOVE CONCEALED.

NOW surly Winter pours along,
Diffusing sadness o'er the scene;
No more is heard the Linnet's song,
No more the groves are deck'd in green.

No more the swallow's twittering note
From clay-built shed proclaims the dawn,
No more the sky-lark swells his throat
O'er meadow green or grassy lawn.

The rose, so late my garden's pride,
No more is seen to cheer the gloom,
No more the bee, with loaded side,
Robs of its sweets the heather bloom.

But why lament the fading year,
The tuneless grove, the leafless tree?
For Spring returns again to cheer
The green-wood glades with harmony.

Yes, Spring returns; her temples bound
With snow drops pure, with primrose coy,
But not to me returns the sound
Of rural sweets, of vernal joy!

Ah, no! when next the thrush's voice
Shall gladly hail the Spring's return.
This heart, already dead to joys,
Shall moulder in the silent urn.

Pale is this cheek which lately shone
In prime of youth, and beauty's bloom;
Th' elastic trip, alas! is gone,
The beaming eye is sunk in gloom.

Henry, thou mark'st my fading form,
And mark'st, I ween, with pitying eye,
And would no love thy bosom warm,
Didst thou but know for thee I die?

And know thou shalt, but only then,
When death has set this pris'ner free,
Ah, do not, do not then restrain
Thy tears for her who died for thee.

Dec. 25th 1807.

VERSES

On leaving the banks of the KEN.

FAREWELL, ye scenes of happiest days,
Dear native land, a long adieu;
O'er sounding waves the vessel steers,
Thy distant hills are scarce in view.

Friends of my youth, with you no more
The sportive hour in glee I'll spend,
No more pursue the paths of love,
To distant shores my way I bend.

Ye guardians of my helpless years,
Sweet sharers of their fond embrace,
To part with you costs more than tears,
It rends my heart, it wounds my peace.

I mourn the scenes, the friends I leave,
But Mary, more I mourn for thee;
With fancy's eye I see thee grieve,
And grieve to think I'm far at sea.

No more with thee, in summer eve,
The banks of limpid Ken I'll trace,
No more th' enrapturing joy receive,
Thy beauty gave thy wit and grace.

On Ken's sweet banks the opening bud
Of Mary's beauty caught my eye,
I watched the floweret, saw it spread,
Resolved to gain it or to die.

And Mary's heart at length I gained,
Her blushes owned a mutual fire.
But sordid friends her love restrained,
To thwart our wishes all conspire.

With aching heart, with frenzied soul,
I quit the Ken's meand'ring tide,
I go where Indian oceans roll,
Where Ganges and Hydaspes glide.

Ah! would Golconda but resign
Part of its wealth to ease this heart,
Then might'st thou, Mary, still be mine,
And never, never should we part.

Jan. 1st 1808.

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To the Editor.

SIR,

The following verses, in the hand-writing of an amiable young lady, have fallen into my hands; if you think them worthy of insertion in your valuable miscellany, you will gratify

A Constant Reader.

ANNA'S PORTRAIT *of her* LOVER.

ASK you for whom I fondly sigh?
For whom I'd live—for whom I'd die!
Who does all other youths excell?
His name I dare not—will not tell.
A thousand charms that cannot fade
Adorn the dear—the matchless lad;
A heart that never knew a fault;
A tongue that speaks but what it ought;
A voice that human notes excells,
And sweeter far than Philomel's
That strikes the ear with magic lay,
And steals the very soul away.
Then think, Oh! think on all that's fair,
To please the eye and charm the ear!
All that is soft in one that's kind,
All that is strong in manly mind.
Then think of more than I have said,
'Tis something then like my dear lad.

Melrose. *A. S.*

SCOTTISH SONG.

AIR.—"*The Bob o' Dumblane.*"

THE sun has gane down o'er the lofty Benlomond,
And left the red clouds to preside o'er the scene,
While lanely I stray in the calm simmer gloamin',
To muse on sweet Jessie, the flower o' Dumblane.

How sweet is the briar wi' its saft faulding blossom!
An' sweet is the birk wi' its mantle o' green!
But sweeter, an' fairer, an' dear to this bosom,
Is lovely young Jessie, the flower o' Dumblane.

She's modest as ony, an blithe as she's bonny,
For guileless simplicity marks her its ain,
An' far be the villain divested of feeling,
Wha'd blight in its bloom this sweet flow'r o' Dumblane!

Sing on, thou sweet mavis, thy hymn to the e'ening,
Thou'rt dear to the echoes o' Calderwood glen,
Sae dear to this bosom, sae artless an' winning,
Is charming young Jessie, the flow'r o' Dumblane.

How lost were my days till I met wi' my Jessie,
The sports o' the city seem'd foolish an' vain;
I ne'er saw a nymph I wou'd ca' my dear lassie,
Till charm'd wi' sweet Jessie, the flow'r o' Dumblane.

Tho' mine were the station o' loftiest grandeur,
Amidst its profusion I'd languish in pain,
An' reckon as naething the height o' its splendour,
If wanting sweet Jessie, the flow'r o' Dumblane.

Paisley. *R. T.*

SONG.

THE WORN SOLDIER.

THE Queensferry *boatie* rows light,
And light is the heart that it bears,
For it brings the worn soldier safe back to his home,
From many long toilsome years.

How sweet are his green native hills,
As they smile to the beams of the west,
But sweeter by far is the sunshine of hope
That gladdens the soldier's breast.

I can well mark the tears of his joy,
As the wave beaten pier he ascends,
For already in fancy, he enters his home,
'Midst the greetings of tender friends.

But fled are his visions of bliss,
All his transports but rose to deceive,
For he found the dear cottage a tenantless waste,
And his kindred all sunk to the grave.

Lend a sigh to the soldier's griefs,
For now he is helpless and poor,
And, forc'd to solicit a slender relief,
He wanders from door to door.

To him let your answers be mild,
And, O! to the suff'rer be kind,
For the look of indiff'rence, the frown of disdain,
Bear hard on a generous mind.

Paisley. *R. T.*

PRO-

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment.

Lord Hawkesbury presented the Russian and Austrian papers (the substance of which we gave in last Magazine, p. 137.) and the orders of Council of the 11th November. The latter gave rise to a desultory conversation, in the course of which they were strongly censured by Lords Holland, Auckland, and Grenville, as a flagrant violation of the law of nations, and of the municipal law, and as being unintelligible.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Lord Hawkesbury moved the thanks of the House to Lords Cathcart and Gambier, and the other military and naval officers employed in the expedition to Copenhagen, and their Lordships' approbation of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates.—The vote passed without a division, although objected to by Lords Holland and Grey, who thought that thanks ought not to be voted, because little opportunity had been afforded for the display of skill and valour. Other opposition Peers (Lords Moira and Auckland) were, however, of opinion, that as the orders which the officers and men had received had been completely executed, they deserved the thanks of the House.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Lord Cathcart was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat, on his being created a Viscount of the United Kingdom; the Lord Chancellor afterwards communicated the thanks of the House to his Lordship and Lord Gambier, to which each of the noble Lords made an appropriate reply.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The bill to prevent granting places in reversion was read a first time, as was a bill, brought in by Lord Moira to amend the law respecting debtor and creditor.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Lord Auckland presented a petition from Sir James Innes Kerr, one of the claimants of the Roxburgh estates, praying that the appeal cause on that subject should be accelerated. This application was made on three different grounds—1st, The extreme age of Sir James, and the importance to his family of having the matter settled before his death, as he must otherwise be precluded from making the proper settlements on his children.—2d, That this cause formerly held an early day, and was postponed on account of Lord Melville's trial, and other public measures; and 3d, and chiefly, Because, as the decision of it must have an effect on the petitioner's claim for the title to the Dukedom of Roxburgh, it was in so far a question of privilege, in which the House was interested. The petition was referred to a Committee of Privileges on Friday.

Friday, Feb. 5.

On the motion of Lord Auckland, so much of the petition of Sir James Innes Kerr, as relates to the Peerage of Roxbury, &c. was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges, for whom it would be to consider, whether it would not be proper to have the claims of the petitioner to the property previously heard and decided by the House. The remaining part of the petition lies over for future consideration.

Monday, Feb. 8.

The *Duke of Norfolk* rose and said, after the fullest consideration he could pay to the subject of the expedition to Copenhagen, he felt it to be expedient to extend his application for papers in the form of four distinct motions. To the three first he understood no objections would be made; he should therefore

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fore propose them without any comment.

(The three motions were in substance, that the particulars and dates of such information as had been received from his Majesty's Ministers at Copenhagen, as far as related to the naval preparations on the part of Denmark, be laid before the House.)

These being read and agreed to,

The *Duke of Norfolk* again rose and said, that the equitable principles due from one independent nation to another were utterly abandoned, and the fleet of a neutral state seized, without any justification. He was aware that a necessity might exist that would supply a complete vindication; but the declaration subscribed with his Majesty's name, which had received the sanction of the British Government, and which must be attributed to the advice of the servants of the Crown, he would venture to say, after an attentive perusal of that instrument, discovered no such necessity as had been pretended. That attempt at justification, which had been submitted to the eyes of all Europe, had failed, and we were exposed to the disgrace consequent on this failure. By the effort we gained something; we had gained possession of the Danish navy; but by that possession we had thrown Denmark into the arms of France. It was said, that the danger was imminent, because Holstein was in the power of France. This assertion was incorrect; but were the fact otherwise, until the whole of Jutland should have been occupied by the troops of the foe, no such peril was to be apprehended; but after we had committed this act of injustice and violence, every thing was to be feared, because we had by our own misconduct alienated the affections of a friendly state; yet, if the French army were in Jutland, was the conquest of Zealand secure? Not Denmark only, but Russia also, by such an aggression, was converted into an inveterate enemy—Russia, from whence our arsenals are supplied with the most valuable articles for the maintenance of our maritime strength—Russia, who herself possessed a powerful navy, which would become a most important accession to the naval resources of France. His Grace concluded with moving, that the papers be laid on the table.

Marquis Wellesley thought the necessity alone of the measure was a complete vindication. What constituted this necessity? 1. The designs of France; 2. The means France possessed to accomplish those designs:—3. The concurrence of Denmark with those designs:—4. The imminent danger that hung over this country. To the last moment of the contest with Russia, there was some hope of arresting the progress of the French triumphs. After the battle of Freidland, the hope of the Continent was converted into despair. The naval resources of every maritime state were to be concentrated for our destruction. Did any Noble Lord doubt that to Zealand France directed her attention; and was it not of the highest importance to disappoint her purposes? This plan was not confined to Denmark; it was to be extended to Portugal; and in both countries all British subjects were to be seized—every means of oppression were to be employed—the combined forces of these kingdoms were to be directed to complete the punishment of the oppressors of the seas, the enemies to the freedom of navigation throughout the world. His Lordship then entered into a course of reasoning, to shew that Denmark could not have defended Zealand against France. Nice inquiries into the political attachments of Denmark were not, in the present circumstances, necessary; it was sufficient to shew, that she was absolutely dependent upon France; and the unavoidable conclusion was, that she would be subservient to the purposes of France. From all that had been urged on these various departments of the subject, he would draw three natural inferences. 1st, It was the purpose of France to seize the Danish fleet. 2d, It was in the power of France to seize it. 3d, Denmark had no adequate means of resistance. The Danish fleet then would have been added to the navy of Russia, and the subjection of the Swedish fleet would have precipitately followed; and thus the whole of the floating strength of these three powers would have been under the controul of our enemy. It would have been no trifling ac-

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accession; 40 sail of the line would have been placed in a commanding situation for the attack of the vulnerable parts of Ireland, and for a descent upon the coasts of England or Scotland; and in opposition to this formidable navy, the Admiralty could not have assigned any competent forces, without weakening our stations in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic, and in the Indian Seas, at a time when it was most necessary to maintain our superiority in all these situations. The great maxims of the law of nations were founded on the laws of nature; and the law of security or self-preservation was, among these, the most important and sacred. Could their Lordships point out any place on the map of Europe, where any one dare breathe a sentiment adverse to the ruler of France? Was not the subjugation, not only of the Continent, but of the body and mind of every individual on its surface, complete? From these considerations, he hoped that the conduct of Ministers would be respected and approved.

Lord Hutchinson said, the very able and eloquent speech of the Noble Lord who had just sat down, had not afforded any justification satisfactory to his mind of the expedition to Copenhagen. The Noble Lord had failed in proving that Zealand could not have been effectually defended, even if the French were in possession of Holstein and Jutland.—He was of opinion that, even supposing the French to have been in possession of Holstein and Jutland, that still Zealand might have been defended with effect against the French arms. He had been employed on a very important mission, and he thought it the more necessary to say something respecting that mission, in consequence of partial extracts from his letters having been communicated in another place, by which he had been held out as giving opinions which were never delivered by him. The Russian army in Poland amounted to no more than 70 thousand men, with the exception of two detached divisions, amounting to about 30,000. The French troops were estimated at 150,000. From the disasters sustained by the former, and after the unfortunate battle of Friedland, the loss of the Russians amounted to 40,000 men; they lost also 1898 Officers, and 29 Generals.

After showing that in the course of the campaign the Russians bore no proportion, in point of numbers, to the French army, and that the disasters they sustained were of a magnitude that rendered a perseverance in the contest hopeless, his Lordship proceeded to read minutes of certain conversations which he had held with the Emperor of Russia, to the following effect:—

"On the 23d of August he had a conversation with the Emperor at Kamenicostroff, in which both agreed that it had become absolutely necessary for Russia to make peace. The Emperor then said that he had offered his mediation to England, from a sincere desire to see general tranquillity restored.—Lord H. observed, that sufficient time had not been allowed to accept or reject his mediation, because a much longer period than a month must elapse before any answer could be received, and although he was disposed for peace, yet no man in England would accept it but upon honourable terms; and, as far as we were concerned, the events of the war had been highly favourable. The Emperor replied, that the time was of no consequence; we might take three or four months. His anxious wish was, that we should make peace. He had a perfect knowledge of the feelings and character of the people of England, and he had been made acquainted by Bonaparte with the conditions of peace proposed to be offered, and he had no doubt that even he (Lord Hutchinson) would consider them highly reasonable and honourable. Some confidential conversation followed, which his Lordship did not think himself at liberty to disclose, but, from what then passed, he believed that the relations of peace between the two countries might have been preserved. His Lordship then positively denied having ever said, that if the attack upon Copenhagen had not taken place, there would have been no war with Russia; what he meant to say was, that the result of that expedition did materially change the relations between the two countries, and gave rise to sentiments of a very hostile nature at the Court of St Petersburgh.—In a second conversation on the 4th of Sep-

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September, the Emperor asked Lord H. what he thought of the attack upon Copenhagen; his Lordship replied, that he was ignorant of the circumstances, but he hoped that the English Administration could justify themselves, and prove that the Danes were on the eve of declaring against England. The Emperor replied, that he (Lord H.) could not be of that opinion, if he recollected their repeated conversations on the subject of Denmark, in which he told him that he had used every effort to induce the Prince of Denmark to join the coalition against France, but that the Prince had uniformly declared that no consideration should induce him to depart from his neutrality; that such was the decision of the character of the Prince, that his determinations were not to be shaken, and that he (the Emperor) was convinced that no connexion existed between the French and Danish Governments previous to the attack on Copenhagen. Lord H. said, that he believed Lord Gower had delivered a note on that subject to the Russian Minister; the Russian Emperor acknowledged that he had, but that it contained no sufficient explanation.—Lord Hutchinson proceeded to say, that the Emperor Alexander manifested great concern at this unjustifiable aggression; that he conceived it to be worse than any thing that France had ever done, and justifying any thing that France ever could do; and in a very peremptory tone he declared that, as Emperor of Russia, it was his duty to demand complete satisfaction for this unprovoked aggression, and complete satisfaction he would have. He supposed we meant to attack Cronstadt; he was prepared for every event; he would resist to the last man," &c.

The substance of these conversations he had communicated to his Majesty's Ministers. Why was it not given to the public, among the other documents they had laid before Parliament? Because they well knew the attack upon Copenhagen was the immediate cause of the hostility of Russia, and of the interruption of those relations of amity and friendship, which, if that unfortunate transaction had not occurred, might have been preserved. There were, he would admit, parties in Russia, as well as in other countries; but there was not an enlightened man in Russia with whom he had conversed, who did not regret and condemn that transaction.—If such was the feeling of his Imperial Majesty, it might be asked why he did not declare war immediately? He would state the reason, because Russia had then two fleets at sea. But he would ask, whether Ministers were not apprised that it was then a question, whether an embargo should not be laid on the British shipping in the ports of Russia, and whether that was not to be considered as a proof of the dissatisfaction of his Imperial Majesty? He had, to his very great mortification, while abroad, read some observations in the press of this country, the style and tendency of which he reprobated with indignation. He was astonished how any one could have asserted that the Continent did not feel indignant at the attack upon Copenhagen. So far from its being approved in any part of the Continent he had visited, he could, from personal observation, take upon him to say that it was universally reprobated in the North of Europe.

Lord Erskine spoke at considerable length in favour of the motion. If the fact was that Denmark was hostile, we should have encountered and beat them manfully, instead of giving their ships new names, as the gypsies do to the children they steal.

Earl Moira asked whether our proud principles of public faith, or high notions of national honour, were to be abandoned, and we were now to imitate the principles of Bonaparte, which we had so often reprobated? All the excuses which had hitherto been made for the conduct of the Danish expedition were now cast away, and the broad principle defended upon the ground of speculative convenience only. We are now engaged in a war in which one false step may be ruin. This false step may not bring on ruin, but it brings us nearer to it, for it has destroyed all hope of a favourable change in Europe. He was sorry a better case had not been made out. How will the country stand before Europe, if the Ministers evade the question, and shelter themselves behind declamation? All party was out of the question on this occasion. If the Ministers should bring forward information to justify themselves, he would

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would be the first to applaud their conduct; but if they should grant no more information, they would incur the deep condemnation of the country. The people were silent, not from apathy, but because they looked to the decision of Parliament upon the subject.

Lord Hawkesbury was so well satisfied of the propriety of what had been done at Copenhagen, that he would, if it had been necessary, have shed the last drop of his blood to have accomplished it in the manner it had been. He denied that the expedition excited disgust in all the nations of Europe. There was indeed but little freedom of opinion on the Continent; but where that freedom was, the voice proved favourable to Britain. In Portugal, the vigour and justice of the measure were highly commended. In Sweden it was also approved and justified. In Petersburgh, according to the letters of a Noble Lord already alluded to, it was equally approved. Down to the resignation of Count Soltikoff, not a word was said in condemnation of it by the Emperor Alexander. It was indeed no wonder that the general voice of Europe should approve, for the general interests of Europe were consulted as well as those of Britain. Europe, Asia, Africa and America, would find in this act the nucleus of their future grandeur and independence. Without ships, colonies, and commerce, our enemy would never be able to humble Britain, and this grand blow would for ever prevent his attaining his object.

Lord Boringdon, in reply, asserted, that Lord Hutchinson had sent dispatches home, stating that there had been secret articles annexed to the treaty of Tilsit, and specifically, that one of them might lead to eventual hostility with this country; and this was six weeks before he had received an account of the expedition to Denmark—how then, he asked, could the Noble Lord now stand up in his place, and state that the war with Russia had arisen out of the expedition to Copenhagen, and not out of the treaty of Tilsit?

Lords Holland, Lauderdale, Grey, Grenville and Auckland, spoke strongly for the motion, and *Lords Aberdeen. Mulgrave*, and *Morton* against it.

On a division, the motion was negatived, by a majority of 105 to 48.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr Sheridan gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the nature and grounds of the existing grievances in Ireland—observing, however, that it would have no reference to the Catholic claims.

Mr Banks, leave being given, brought in a bill to prevent the grant of offices in reversion.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr Canning presented the Russian and Austrian official notes referred to in the King's speech, (the substance of which we gave in last Mag.) and having signified, in reply to a question from Mr Whitbread, that it was not intended to found any motion upon them, that gentleman notified his intention to bring the subject before the House.

Mr Percival presented the orders of Council of the 11th of November, signifying, in reply to the inquiries of the other side, that it was intended to refer them to a committee of ways and means, in which certain duties would be proposed, founded on these orders.

Copenhagen Expedition.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Lord Castlereagh entered into a detail of the expedition to Copenhagen, enlarging upon the promptitude of its equipment, and the formidable force of the Danes, whose militia amounted to 35,000 men. He concluded by moving "The thanks of the House to Lord Cathcart, for the zeal and judicious conduct which he had displayed, after exhausting every means of negociation, in procuring the surrender of the Danish navy, and the arsenal at Copenhagen."

Mr Windham said, that in a measure of this kind, there was always to be found a third party, who were eagerly looking forward for a share of the applause. The tower guns were not to be fired for nothing; but in this case Ministers were as emulous of approbation as those who had done the greatest service for their country. The public did not approve of the expedition, and he was at a loss to comprehend why Ministers would press a question of a nature so odious.

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The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* wished it to be understood that the merits or demerits of the Expedition should be entirely set aside on the present Question. The Army and Navy had done their duty, which intitled them to the Thanks of that House; and had not the service been performed, he was certain the Navy of Denmark would have ultimately been employed in the invasion, if not the destruction, of this country.

Mr Tierney condemned the titles given by his Majesty to Lord Cathcart, and Admiral Gambier, on the score that their services did not merit them.

Sir Francis Burdett also spoke against the motion of Thanks, and concluded with calling for a division, which took place:—

For the Motion	100
Against it	19

Lord Castlereagh then moved thanks to Lieutenant-Generals Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. the Earl of Rosslyn, the Hon. Sir G. J. Ludlow, K. B. Sir David Baird, the Major Generals, Brigadiers, and other Officers employed, and an approval and acknowledgement of the services of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers; which motions were agreed to, and ordered to be communicated by the Lord Chancellor to Lord Viscount Cathcart.

His Lordship then moved the thanks of the House to Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Gambier; and next to Vice-Admiral Sir H. E. Stanhope, Bart. Rear-Admirals Essington, Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. and Keats; Captain Sir Home Popham, K. M. Captain of the Fleet, and other Officers, all of which were carried without a division.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Major Generals Finch, Grosvenor, and Sir A. Wellesley, and Sir H. Popham, being in their places, the *Speaker* communicated to them severally the thanks of the House for their services at Copenhagen; each made an appropriate reply. The *Speaker* also reported the answers of Lords Cathcart and Gambier to the communication of thanks. The bill to prevent granting offices in reversion was passed. Various papers were moved for respecting the state of the army.

Mr Canning presented a number of papers respecting the Russian negociation. They are twelve in number, and of so great length, that we can only generally state, that ministers made every possible effort, consistent with the national honour, to continue upon amicable terms with Russia, and that there were secret articles to the treaty of Tilsit which concerned England; the Russian minister (Gen. Budberg) acknowledged their existence; "*Some* of them," he said, "did not concern the interests of England," but all that he would positively say was, that there was no article stipulating the shutting of the Russian ports against England.—After a great deal of evasion, the Emperor of Russia positively refused to make any communication of these secret articles, and for no other reason but—because he would not.—It is equally clear from these papers that the hostility of Russia was not produced by the expedition to Copenhagen, but by the treaty of Tilsit. On the contrary, to the very last, even after the appointment of Count Romanzow to the foreign department, there was every appearance that matters would be amicably settled, and the Russian Emperor, yielding to the counsels of his best friends, resolved to accept our offer of leaving to him the adjustment of our differences with Denmark, and to embrace the opportunity of re-establishing the tranquillity of the north: and a note was written to General Savary, with a view of engaging the French Government to consent to the restoration of the neutrality of Denmark. Then it was that the secrets of Tilsit could be no longer concealed.—Savary remonstrated violently against this measure, and immediately after produced a peremptory demand from Paris of the immediate execution of *all* the secret articles of Tilsit. It was done—Alexander issues his famous declaration, annuls the convention of June 1801—proclaims the principles of the armed neutrality—breaks off all concern with us—declares war!—These were the secret stipulations of Tilsit!

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Several papers were presented respecting the naval transactions in the Baltic. In a committee the Chairman was instructed

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structed to move for a bill to permit the importation of all articles, the produce of the Brazils, in Portugueze ships. Mr Rose, at the same time, intimated; that it was intended to permit the importation of all such produce under proper duties. After much uninteresting conversation respecting the papers presented, and others moved for, Mr *Eden* moved for an authentic copy of the American President's message to Congress, communicating his refusal to ratify the treaty with this country.—Ordered.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr Ponsonby rose to make his promised motion, the object of which was, to ascertain how far ministers were justified in advising his Majesty to employ his forces in the expedition to Copenhagen, and with this view it was necessary to enquire what the disposition of Denmark had been, what the conduct of Russia, and what means France possessed of exciting any projects hostile to this country. On the first head of inquiry he observed, that if Denmark was hostile to this country, and disposed to join France and Russia against us, she would no doubt have exerted herself to place her naval force in a state of respectability. From the established practice of Denmark respecting her marine, it was impossible that she could man a considerable fleet at a short notice;—he therefore wished to know what information ministers had received relative to any augmentation of the naval force of Denmark. When Admiral Gambier was preparing to sail, about a third of the commercial property of Denmark was in our ports; and when, in consequence of a whisper that Copenhagen might be the destination of our armament, the Captains applied to the Council, and he to the Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen for advice, the answer returned was, that there was no probability of the neutrality of Denmark being disturbed. Would such have been the answer, if Denmark meditated hostilities against us? But it may be said, that Denmark, though not hostilely disposed, was likely to be forced into hostility, and therefore we were justified in seizing her marine.—Our justification, in this view, must rest on the necessity of anticipating the designs of the enemy upon the Danish fleet, and that necessity must depend upon the weakness of Denmark, or her indisposition to resist compulsion; the strength of the enemy, and the certainty that she must yield to his force.—What information, then, had ministers respecting the power that France possessed of seizing the Danish navy? At the time that Admiral Gambier sailed, a great part of the Danish army was encamped in Holstein; a considerable French force was also in the same place. Had Denmark intended to yield to France, she would not have advanced a force against a French force. Was then the latter sufficient to compel her to yield to the views of France? He thought not; and, had the attempt been made, she would have preferred the alliance of England, from whose hostility she must suffer most; and this would have been her conduct had not the rashness of ministers driven her into hostility against us. But, it might be asked, when we proposed to her to surrender her fleet, and maintain her alliance, why did she not accept the proposal? because it was a proposition so insulting, that nothing short of absolute conquest could ever make any nation submit to it. As to the means of compulsion possessed by France, it had been said, that when she had taken Jutland and Holstein, she might have marched an army across the Great Belt, when frozen, and seized the Danish fleet.—This he believed to be almost impossible; but had it been otherwise, surely the Danes, with their allies, the Swedes and ourselves, would have been sufficient for the defence of Zealand.

The next question was, how far France was to receive assistance from Russia in the execution of her designs. If it was true, as had been said, that Russia, by the treaty of Tilsit, had thrown herself into the arms of France, and become the chief instrument in forming a confederacy against us, it was strange indeed that we should be seizing the Danish marine, and allowing that of Russia to roam about at pleasure. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a long review of the papers on the table, and argued from them that Ministers themselves never believed in the existence of any confederacy between France and Russia to force Denmark;

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mark to join them against England.—They had urged many reasons for desiring the disclosure of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, but this never was one of them, and they finally expressed their desire that the pacification with Denmark should be entirely the work of the Emperor of Russia, that great troubler of the repose of the north. But, supposing Russia to have been active in forming a confederacy against Great Britain, it was extremely improbable, and there was not a shadow of evidence to prove, that Denmark was disposed to join it, nor had Russia the means of compelling her. And what had been the conduct of Ministers towards Denmark herself? Were their propositions of a nature to procure a restoration of peace? They proposed, he understood, not to restore her fleet until after three years after the conclution of peace—a proposition which could only be made for the purpose of insulting Denmark. And how had they acted in regard to Zealand? They attacked Denmark because France entertained the project of shutting the Sound against us, excluding our manufactures from the Continent, and seizing the Danish fleet. Their conduct shewed how weak it was to do ills by halves. They had secured to France two of her objects; the Sound would be shut, our manufactures would be excluded. They had provoked hostility, without taking away the power of revenge. Why did they not retain Zealand? With the assistance of Sweden and our own reinforcements, it might have been defended against the French and the Danes. If it was to be abandoned, why did they not disarm the arsenal, destroy the docks, blow up the Crown Batteries and Cronenburg Castle, and secure to ourselves the quiet possession of the Sound? Denmark alienated, France would construct fleets in Copenhagen much faster, better, and cheaper, than in any part of Europe. Ministers had expressed much solicitude for Sweden. France had long been the enemy of that power; Russia was probably become so; Denmark was now the ally of France, and thus, by our not dismantling Zealand, Sweden was exposed to the greatest danger. Upon the whole, considering Ministers unjustifiable in all that they had, and all that they had not done, he demanded the fullest information. He concluded by moving for any information respecting the naval force of Denmark, or any measures for augmenting it, received by Ministers.

Mr Secretary Canning rose in reply.—He admitted with the Right Hon. mover, that the dispositions of Denmark and Russia, and the means of France, constituted the question before the House. As to Denmark, it was never maintained by Ministers that she had wilfully and of choice been desirous of war with us, but far less would they admit that we had the hearts of the Danes, and had forfeited them. In exciting the armed neutrality of 1780, Denmark had been an active agent, and in a few months after she had declared her abandonment of the principles of that league, she entered into another league against us: Did this testify her good principles, or the means of resisting the influence of superior Powers? Was there under these circumstances (for Denmark had not been cordially with us since 1780,) no ground for suspicion, for vigilance, no probability that a much stronger league would now be formed against us, after Bonaparte's avowed intention to bring every power of the Continent to bear against us, and to collect a naval force which should annihilate our naval supremacy? Looking to the past, was there no probability that Denmark would be induced by inclination or compelled by force, to join such a league? But, says the Right Hon. Gentleman, Denmark had prepared against any attempt on the part of France to controul her conduct, by stationing a military force in Holstein;—what was the history of that force? The greatest danger to which Denmark was ever exposed from France was in 1803, when the latter occupied Hanover with a large force. There was then not a man in Holstein beyond the peace garrison. In this state did the boasted cordon of Holstein remain, not till the period when the French seemed disposed to molest Holstein, but till the army of *England* and *Sweden* was in force in Hanover! then, and *not till then*, did the Danes increase the military force in Holstein! After the battle of Jena, the territory of Denmark was violated by a French

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French detachment; a skirmish took place with the Danish troops; a Danish general was taken, and conveyed to the French head-quarters, from whence he was sent back, after being pillaged, and covered with insult and injury—and this while the Danish army was collected in the neighbourhood to cover the neutrality of Holstein. Where was now the delicate feelings of *national pride?* was this insult followed by the advance of that army? no—but by its immediate retreat! and a remonstrance from the British Government was the consequence. How was the *delicate pride* of Denmark consulted in the conduct of France towards Sweden soon after? After the storming of Lubec, 2000 Swedes were made prisoners; their General was treated with marked distinction, and sent back with a message from Bonaparte's brother-in-law to the King of Sweden, inviting him to make common cause with France, intimating that it was his interest to do so, and hinting that it was unnatural for Denmark to possess Norway, which ought to be annexed to Sweden.—What was the conduct of the heroic King of Sweden on this occasion? He sent immediately to acquaint the Prince of Denmark with the offer that had been made him, and proffered the assistance of 20,000 Swedish troops for the protection of Denmark. In communicating this offer to the British Government, the Danes entirely concealed the proposal of France relative to Norway, and the offer, although by us recommended for acceptance, was rejected. After such conduct, could we rely on the frank and full declaration of Denmark? On the communication to the Court of Denmark of Napoleon's famous decree of the 21st of November, no remonstrance was made against it, but when our mitigated spirit of retaliation was resorted to, the rage of the Danish Government was excited, and a threat was held out of resistance to its execution. The magistrates of Hamburgh remonstrated against this decree. When their deputies represented to Napoleon the ruin that his restrictions would bring upon their commerce, his answer was, that "he would annihilate all commerce; for as commerce and England were identified, and he determined that England should fall, it was necessary that commerce should fall." He added, that he would make other Powers co-operate with him; and, adverting to Denmark, that mighty neutral, that powerful independent state, he said—"Let that little Prince take care, or I will teach him how to act." When the French shut the Ems and Weser, the Danish Government assented to the measure without a murmur, but remonstrated strongly against our blockade of those rivers; from all this it appeared that Denmark, whether from predilection or necessity, had no power of election between England and France. Mr C. here read extracts of dispatches from Mr Garlike, our late minister at Copenaghen, dated December 1807, in which he states, that after the communication of the decree of the 21st of November, a demand was made that the Danish troops should be withdrawn from Holstein, that no English or Swedish troops should be allowed to enter the Danish territory, and no measure taken demonstrative of distrust of France; and this demand was followed, not by the advance, but by the retreat of the Danish army. Mr Garlike strongly recommends vigilance and precaution to our Government, as there were no preparations of defence on the part of the Danes, and, from the feeling prevalent in the Government, there was every reason to believe that when France was in an attitude to enforce her demands, she would insist upon the exclusion of British vessels from the ports of Denmark, and probably on the surrender of Copenhagen. In the course of this exposition of the conduct of *neutral* Denmark, Mr Canning did ample justice to the conduct of the late Ministry, who had met with manly firmness the remonstrances and demonstrations of the Danish Government, and had given them to understand that his Majesty never would suffer the whole or a part of the Danish navy to be placed at the disposal of France.

After a variety of other observations, Mr Canning adverted to those *delicate feelings* of national pride, which according to Mr Ponsonby, had been outraged by our proposal to retain the Danish fleet (he acknowledged it was proposed to retain it till three years after a peace, and he did not think the period too long to ascertain its probable du-

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durability.) What, he asked, would be the national feeling in this country, to what a situation must we be reduced, before we should think of disposing by sale of any part of our navy? yet such was the situation of proud Denmark.—She entertained the project of reducing her navy by sale, and the Russian Minister had actually entered into treaty for the purchase of part of it. Denmark had sufficient intimation of the impending danger. She knew that Napoleon had declared in his bulletin, after the battle of Friedland, that the blockade of the Continent would now "cease to be a vain word;"—to what ports but those of Denmark could this prospective threat apply, for what others were neutral? She felt it so, and was found shrinking into her shell as the French appeared, and neglecting to make any addition to her means of defence. She also knew that after Bernadotte took possession of Hamburgh, an expedition to Holstein was determined on, that the French General had an interview with the Crown Prince at Kiel, and that he made no secret that the object of his mission was to procure the exclusion of the English from the ports of Denmark.

As to the insult offered to the dignity of Denmark, he should direct the Right Hon. Gentleman's attention to an authority of the law of nations, from which he would learn, if he doubted the doctrine, that a few frigates stationed in the Belt, to prevent the passage of troops from Holstein, would have been as great an aggression as the attack upon Zealand. The law laid down in a late address to Napoleon from his Minister, says—"that there is no Sovereign in Europe who should not acknowledge that he was responsible to the French Emperor for any exercise of his neutrality, which may be detrimental to his French subjects, and that to suffer another belligerent to board their ships was as great a breach of neutrality, as the absolute violation of their territory." Let those who talked so much of the wounded pride of Denmark consider, that upon this principle, the search of the smallest vessel, in crossing the Belt, would be sufficient to place Denmark in a state of war with France.

As to pushing matters to extremity against Denmark, it did not enter into the contemplation of Ministers; it was not judged proper to carry the measure beyond the necessity of the case. The force sent was sufficient to induce the surrender of the fleet, or, if no terms would be listened to, to compel it, with the least possible loss. We were told that the Danes could have defended Zealand against the French, but he had the authority of his predecessor to say that the pressure in Holstein was likely to lead to the surrender of Zealand.—If the Danish navy, as alleged, was not prepared to resist the English, no more could it be to resist the French; and we found, after the surrender of Zealand that many Danish troops got into the island, notwithstanding the judicious position of our naval force. As to our abandoning Zealand, it was the opinion of the most experienced officers, that it could not have been retained, without a much greater force than we could possibly spare. We were asked, if Russia was a party against us, why did we not first attack her—why select Denmark as the object of attack? The question was a strange one—the answer at least was obvious. The object to be obtained from Denmark was of the highest importance for the security of the country; and would it have been wise or politic to have passed by the harbour of Copenhagen, which contained 20 sail of the line, ready to be converted into instruments of vengeance against us, in order to execute a barren bravado against Cronstadt, where we could obtain but three or four rotten hulks? As to attacking Russia, it was surely no unimportant consideration that there were then 500 British ships and 6000 seamen in her ports; and, besides, we had the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean as a security for her good behaviour. That squadron now had gone into the Tagus, not by order of the Russian Government, but from sheer distress, and because they could enter no enemy's port from the strictness of our blockade. Their first orders were to make for a British port and so much was even the Russian Ambassador deceived respecting them, that he had retained a frigate with specie for the payment of the squadron. But

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it was the object of Ministers, by a policy rather conciliating, to bring back Russia to her true line of policy; they therefore abstained from any conduct that might drive her irrecoverably into the arms of France. With the same forbearance, Russian ships of the line were suffered to pass unmolested thro' our fleets. We knew the mind of the Court of Russia was alienated from this country; the expectation of assistance from us, well or ill-founded, was the cause, not of the peace of Tilsit, but of the temper in which it was concluded, when the military disasters had rendered that peace necessary. Out of twenty dispatches from our Ambassador, there was not one in which he did not say, "Send assistance, or Russia will fail you—make a diversion which will take part of the weight of the war off Russia, or she will withdraw from it." But still it was hoped that Alexander might be induced—not to renew the war with France, in the present circumstances of the world—God forbid! but to consult the true interests of his empire.

That the expedition to Copenhagen was not the cause of the hostility of Russia was proved, not only by our Ambassador, but by the dispatches of Lord Hutchinson, who said, that the rational and better part of the nation was against a war with England, but the prevailing party at Court was French; and that there were many secret articles in the treaty of Tilsit, which he believed related to Turkey, and the shutting of the Russian ports against England, in the event of the failure of a negociation within a limited time. As to the application to Russia to mediate between us and Denmark, considering the anxiety she had always manifested to maintain her rank as protector of the north of Europe, and the fond tenacity with which she still wished to cling to that character, it must be regarded as sound policy by all friends to the true interests of Russia, and so it was regarded, until the overbearing influence of Savary, the French ambassador, then altered the tone of the Russian Cabinet.

As to the apprehended increase of danger to Sweden from the expedition, he would say, that the danger was greatly diminished by the event, and the Government of Sweden felt it so. Mr Canning finally shewed, that the conduct of Ministers was by no means without precedents. In 1801, Madeira was taken from neutral Portugal, our faithful and ancient ally, to prevent its falling into the hands of the French. In 1806, upon a report of an intended French invasion of Portugal, the late Ministers sent out Lord St. Vincent, with instructions to offer the assistance of England to defend the country, or to convey the Royal Family to the Brazils, if that was preferred; if neither resolution was adopted, his Lordship was instructed to prevent, if possible, the port of Lisbon from falling into the hands of the French, and at all events to secure the Portugueze navy.

We have gone much beyond our limits in reporting Mr Canning's eloquent speech, which he concluded with a direct negative to the motion.

Lord Gower expressed his conviction that the Copenhagen expedition was not the cause of the alienation of Russia, but the disasters in Poland, and the undivided pressure of the war which she was left to support. The majority of the people in Petersburgh were pleased with the result of the Copenhagen expedition, which removed their apprehensions of seeing French armies both on their Polish and Turkish frontiers. His Lordship deprecated the publication of more official notes. Foreign ministers had often hesitated to communicate confidentially with him, as they did not know how soon their communications might be made public.

Lord Castlereagh, in opposing the motion, mentioned rather a remarkable circumstance:—At a late Parisian levee, Bonaparte, in one of those extraordinary conversations in which he frequently indulges with foreign Ambassadors, addressed himself to the Portugueze Minister, and asked him if he had transmitted to his Court the demand, that the navy of Portugal should be ready to unite with the other navies of Europe against England, on the 1st of September. Having said this, he immediately turned to the Danish Ambassador, and asked him, whether he had made the same communication to his Court?

On a divison there were, for Mr Ponsonby's motion, 108, against it, 253—Majority 145.

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Historical Affairs.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.—Slave Trade.

THE Act of Parliament by which the Slave Trade is for ever abolished, has agitated the minds of the merchants and planters in Jamaica to a very considerable degree.

The St Jago de la Vega Gazette, of October 29, contains a long report made by a Committee of the House of Assembly of the island of Jamaica, to whom the act passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, was referred. It was expedient to suppress several strong passages, descriptive of the present temper, strength, and designs of the negroes, that they might not inflame them. The Committee conclude their report with the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That this House, for itself, and on the part of its constituents, and of all other persons in any manner concerned in the welfare of this island, do, in the most solemn and decided manner, protest against the act of the Imperial Parliament, passed on the 25th day of March last, entitled, "An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade," not only as a breach, on the part of Government, of the conditions under which his Majesty's subjects embarked in the settlement of this island, but as a novel, unjust, and unconstitutional interference with its internal government and affairs; calculated to defeat and to subvert our laws; to deprive us of our dearest birthright, the trial by jury; to raise envy and jealousy in the breasts of the settled negroes; subversive of an ancient and admitted principle of the British Constitution, that no laws can be binding on those who are not represented in the Parliament which enacts them; placing not only our rights and properties, but also our lives, in the most imminent danger; and tending to promote disaffection in the minds of his Majesty's most loyal subjects.

"That the Legislature of this island has, and ever had, the exclusive and absolute right to enact its own laws, and to regulate entirely its internal government and affairs; that the Imperial Parliament hath not, nor hath any other power upon earth, the most distant right to interfere therein (except only his Majesty, in the instance of disallowing the laws here made;) and that, in support of the dearest rights and liberties of our fellow subjects, it is our duty, by all constitutional means in our power, to resist the attempt that has been, and every attempt that may be made, to destroy or to abridge that right.

"That this House, in more fortunate days, when the situation of the inhabitants of this island was different, and when the burdens and restrictions imposed by Great Britain were infinitely less oppressive than they are now, has never failed in shewing the strongest disposition to render the situation of his Majesty's troops in this island most comfortable; and that this House is still influenced by the same disposition, but is totally deprived of the same means.

"That the usual pay and subsistence granted to his Majesty's white troops stationed in this island, to the extent of 3000 men, be continued to them until the 31st of December 1808; in the first place by exhausting the funds to arise from the duties on new negroes, under the act commonly called the Additional Duty-Bill, and as to the deficiency, out of the monies to arise from some one or other of the money-bills to be passed this Session.

"That the Abolition Act, by its totally destroying, for the future, the customary revenue under the negro-duty-bill, by its baneful effects on our ordinary resources, and its general tendency to overwhelm the unfortunate settlers and inhabitants of this island, in combination with the excessive duties and charges on our produce, and the well-known distress of the colony, renders us totally unable to make any provision for his Majesty's troops, beyond the period above-mentioned; nor can we contemplate a renewal of such grants, until, by a redress of our grievances, the minds of our constituents respecting our constitutional rights shall be quieted, and the possession of the means shall again enable us to bear so heavy a burden.

"That, under the pressure of a heavy public debt, and of individual distress, now actually felt and become insupportable; and, from the prospect of the calamities, which must be the inevitable consequence of the abolition act, it is absolutely necessary to relieve all ranks, by moderating the taxes, and by retrenching the public expenditure

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diture in every possible manner, even in some cases of acknowledged public benefit and advantage:—That the vote of the House, refusing the annual grant of 15,000l. for roads at a distance from the sea, by which internal settlers, who so much augment our strength, are discouraged, should be followed up by a resolution to suspend, for the present, all grants for public buildings and barracks, except in a limited degree, and under very apparent necessity.

"That the further prosecution of the measures about to be adopted, in the Imperial Parliament, for the relief of the sugar colonies; the repeal of the abolition act; or, if that cannot be effected, the absolute repeal, at least, of all the obnoxious and unconstitutional enactments thereof, coupled with a full compensation to the island, for its losses, sufferings, and disappointments, in consequence of the abolition of the trade; the adoption, by the British Government, of the means of affording general protection to this colony, at the general expence of the empire; and, above all, an abandonment, by the Imperial Parliament, of every pretension to an interference with our internal government or affairs, are objects of the highest importance to this island, and call for the immediate, the serious, and most energetic attention of the Island Agent."

The Duke of Manchester, the new Governor, was anxiously expected, and a petition against the above Bill was drawn up, to be presented to his Excellency.

FRANCE.

However chimerical the project of sending a French army by land to India may be considered, it is certain that Bonaparte is seriously occupied with arrangements connected with that enterprize. The British Government are in possession of information, that during the month of November, more than two hundred French officers passed Bussorah on their route to the Persian Court. A French officer, disguised as a Persian merchant, was lately apprehended at Lahore, and amongst other papers found in his possession, was a minute survey of the country from Herat to Candahar and Cabul. The present situation of Persia, although it is not calculated to offer any interruption to the passage of a French army, is not competent to afford it many facilities; the Empire appears to be distracted by intestine commotions, and severely embarrassed by foreign aggression.

General Gardanne has left Paris as Ambassador to the Court of Persia.—On the Persian frontier he met a Persian Ambassador, on his way to Paris, with a retinue of 100 persons.

Napoleon, it is said, is now seriously to set about the accomplishment of his long promised project for the establishment of a King of Jerusalem; the Court of Constantinople, it is added, will acquiesce in the plan.

By a letter from Algiers, of the 21st December, it appears that the Dey was then on the eve of declaring war against France. He had positively refused to deliver up the prisoners claimed by the French as inhabitants of Genoa.

Private accounts say that Bonaparte has left Paris, on his way to Spain.—The public journals do not say so, but the secrecy of the despot's movements may warrant us to give some credit to the report. The French papers contain an imperial decree, offering French citizenship, after a year's residence, to foreigners who shall introduce useful arts or inventions into France. By another decree, Antwerp is to form a maritime prefectship. The English smuggling boats on that coast have been all seized, and their crews sent to Antwerp to assist in fitting out the ships there. It is whispered that Napoleon is by no means satisfied with the conduct of Austria and Russia, and that the renewal of hostilities is an event by no means improbable. In the mean time, the armies and generals of France are in motion in all directions, and intelligence of important events is expected at no distant period. Sixty thousand of the anticipated conscription for 1809 are to be immediately placed on service, and 40,000 left as a reserve for next year.

A senatus consultum has been passed, constituting another grand dignitary of the French empire, under the title of Governor-General beyond the Alps. His residence is to be established at Genoa. Prince William of Prussia is in Paris, and has had a long private audience of Napoleon.

Bonaparte has created two new Princesses of the Empire, viz. a Mademoiselle Tascher, a relative of the Empress. This Princess was married on the 1st of Feb. to the reigning Duke of Ahrenberg. The other is Antoinette Murat, niece of the Grand Duke of Berg, married on the 4th to the Prince of Hohenzollern.

The Emperor Napoleon has granted a pen-

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pension of 160,000 florins to the Prince and Princess of Orange-Fulda, who have lost their dominions, and a pension of 120,000 florins to Prince William of Brunswick, who is in the same case, for himself and his Princess. No pension has yet been granted to the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who is said to be possessed of large capitals vested in foreign funds.

Every succeeding post brings intelligence, that however leniently the French decrees may have been formerly executed against the Americans, the citizens of the United States are now treated with as much injustice as the subjects of the most hostile power. A number of American vessels have been taken and confiscated; some of them indeed because they had touched at a British port, or been visited by British cruizers; but some also which had no communication with either our ports or cruizers.

Every article of colonial produce is extremely scarce throughout France, and indeed the whole Continent, and bears an enormous price. Coffee, for instance, which is heavy sale in the English markets at 90s. per cwt. is now sold in France, Holland, and almost every part of the dominions under the controul of France, at not less than 16l. sterling. At Nantz, sugars are at 220s. per cwt. which is more than double the ordinary price.

Vaccination gains ground rapidly in France. The Bishops, the Prefects, and all public functionaries are very active in carrying into effect the decree of the Minister for its encouragement, in so much, that 67,676 individuals have been successfully vaccinated within the space of six months, and the small pox has considerably declined. It is remarkable, that the most strenuous promoter of the Vaccine Inoculation in France is Dr Guillotin, the inventor of the instrument which has taken off so many heads. This gentleman is now making reparation by saving the lives of his fellow citizens.

PORTUGAL.

Napoleon has at length issued his fiat respecting the fate of this country. He signed a decree at Milan on the 23d of December, which, however, was not promulgated at Lisbon till the 1st of February. It is to the following effect:

"It declares the throne of Portugal abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that henceforward the kingdom of Portugal is to be united to, and considered as part of the dominions of France. It dissolves the regency formed by the Prince Regent, the members of which are placed in various stations in the public departments, and are, in future, to act under the controul of the French Government. It sequestrates all the Crown property, and that of the nobles who followed their Prince. It (or rather, we believe, another decree, issued about the same time) imposes a farther war contribution of about 400,000l. sterling upon the unfortunate Portugueze; the chiefs of cities and towns are to be allowed to tender the church-plate in part of payment. The goods of British manufacture, of which accounts have been given in, are to be sold by the holders; who, on effecting the sales, are to pay into the treasury one third part of the amount of such sales for the benefit of the state. The tax on income, which was previously at ten per cent. has been augmented to 30, and is to be paid in every part of the dominions, excepting those places through which the troops of France marched on their way to Lisbon. Such are to be altogether exempt from this tax, in consequence of the severity of their losses on that occasion."

Conform to the above decree, General Junot issued the following proclamation:

INHABITANTS OF PORTUGAL,

Your interests have engaged the attention of his Majesty the Emperor and King, our Master; all irresolution ought to disappear; the destinies of Portugal are brightening, and her future happiness is secured, because Napoleon the Great has taken her under his omnipotent protection.

The Prince of Brazil, by leaving Portugal, renounced all his rights and sovereignty over this kingdom. The House of Braganza has ceased to reign in Portugal; the Emperor Napoleon wills, that this fine country shall be governed entirely in his name, by the General in Chief of his army.

I have formed a Council of Government to enlighten me with regard to the good which I must do, and perennial Administrations shall be appointed, in order to point out to me the means of improving the Administration, and establishing order and economy in the management of the public wealth. I shall order roads to be made, and canals formed, to facilitate communication, and to cause agriculture and national industry to flourish; two branches indispensably requisite for the prosperity of a country, which it will be easy to restore to a people enlightened, persevering, and intrepid. The Portuguese troops, commanded by the most deserving of their Chiefs, will soon form but one family with the soldiers of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland; and no rivalry will exist between them but that of valour and discipline. The public revenue, well managed, will

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will secure to every person employed in the administration the reward of his labours, and public instruction, that only source of the civilization of nations, shall be diffused through the different provinces, and Algarve and Upper Beira will also produce their Camoens. The religion of your forefathers, the same which we all profess, shall be protected by the same hand which restored it to the vast French Empire, free from the superstition which disgraced it; justice shall be equally administered, freed from all the delays and arbitrary proceedings which degrade it.

Public tranquillity shall be no more disturbed by daring highway robbers, the offspring of idleness; and should any incorrigible miscreants be found, an active police shall rid the country of them. No hideous beggars shall henceforth offend the eyes of the industrious inhabitants of this superb capital, nor of the interior of the country; workhouses shall be erected for that purpose, where the maimed poor shall find an asylum, and the idle be employed in labour necessary for his own preservation.

Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Portugal, be peaceable and without fear; repel the instigations of those who wish to lead you to rebellion, and who do not care how much blood is shed, provided it be the blood of the Continent; confide implicitly in our exertions for your welfare, you will reap all its fruits. Should it be necessary, in the first moment, to make some sacrifices, they will be solely required to place the Government in a proper condition to meliorate your fate. They are indispensably necessary for the sustenance of a large army, required for the execution of the vast projects of the Great Napoleon. His watchful eyes are fixed on you, and your future happiness is certain. He will love you as much as his French subjects; endeavour to deserve his favours by a respectful conduct and submission to his will.

JUNOT.

Given in the Palace, Head-quarters, in Lisbon, 1st Feb. 1808.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has issued a proclamation to his clergy, in which he exhorts them to confide, with unalterable security, "in Napoleon the Great, this matchless prodigy of all ages, whom God has destined to defend and protect religion, and to give happiness to the people."

Advices from Lisbon, of the 31st of Jan. describe the wanton excesses and rapacity of the French troops as more dreadful and calamitous than any committed in conquered countries since the commencement of the revolution. The French colours were flying in the ports, and on board all the Portuguese vessels in the Tagus. The distress of the inhabitants, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, was extreme.—The French troops in and about Lisbon, on the 9th Feb. amounted to 34,000 men; the weekly mortality was estimated at 90 men.

It is certain that a great coolness subsisted between Gen. Junot and the Russian Admiral in the Tagus. Several Englishmen, who had sought refuge on board the Russian ships, had not only been protected, in opposition to the remonstrances of the French General, but had been furnished with the means of escape to the British fleet.

A friendly communication had been opened between Sir C. Cotton and the Russian Admiral on the 9th February; the Russian fleet lay at single anchor, with their top gallant masts across, as in readiness for sea. No visitors were suffered on board the Russian fleet, with a view, it is said, of concealing the English refugees. One Portuguese ship of the line carried the French colours, but was not supposed to be fit for service; and it is perfectly ascertained, that there is not in Lisbon either provisions or stores necessary for naval equipment.

SPAIN.

The impression is strong and general, that Spain will soon experience the fate of her neighbour Portugal. The French army assembled in Spain is said to be not short of 130,000 men. All the garrison towns on the coast are to be occupied by French troops;—10,000 entered Barcelona early in February, and an equal number were on their march to Cadiz. Several of the Spanish nobles and ecclesiastics, accused of having been concerned in the late sham plot, have received sentence of banishment; among these is the Duke de l'Infantado. An order has been issued, forbiding all French, Danish, or Dutch vessels to sail from the Spanish ports, lest they should be captured by the British.

ITALY.

ROME.

The subversion of the Ecclesiastical States is now actually carrying into execution. On the

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the 2d of February, a corps of 6000 French troops, under the command of Gen. Miollis, entered Rome, and took possession of the castle of St Angelo, and all the principal guards. The inhabitants made no resistance, and the troops behaved with the greatest good order. The next morning the General waited on the Pope to pay his respects, but continued only a few minutes with his Holiness, and he returned to the palace of Lucien Bonaparte. The French officers were quartered upon the nobles, and the soldiers in the monasteries.

Upon this occasion, his Holiness caused to be issued the following protest, on the very day the French troops entered his capital:—

Notice of the Secretary of State Cardinal Casoni.

"His Holiness, Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French Government, and to the extent required of him, as it is contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened, and to the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands:—

"Yielding, therefore, in all humility of heart, to the inscrutable determinations of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and, being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guaranteeing the rights of his Sovereignty, he has commanded us to protest, and formally protests in his own name, as well as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions, being desirous that the rights of the Holy Chair should remain now and henceforward uninjured and untouched.

"As the Vicar on earth of that God of Peace, who taught by his divine example humility and patience, he has no doubt, but his most beloved subjects, who have given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar study to preserve peace and tranquillity, private as well as public, which his Holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; and that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the individuals of a nation, from whom, during his journey, and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard."

Rome, Feb. 2. 1808.

Private accounts say that the Pope has abdicated both his temporal and spiritual authority, and that Cardinal Fesch, Bonaparte's maternal uncle, is to be the new Pontiff.

Civita Vecchia, Legborn, and Ancona are to be united to the Kingdom of Italy.

NAPLES.

Hostilities, according to the French papers, have been resumed in Calabria, between the French and insurgents and English. The Neapolitan *Moniteur* states in substance, that

"In the night of the 26th of January, a corps of about 600 men, partly English and partly banditti, who were landed at Canatella and Villa San Giovanni, attacked a post, which was only defended by a company of Voltigeurs, and 20 yagers. Captain Liveron, who commanded this post, defeated the enemy, put them to flight, and pursued them to the sea. Part endeavoured to regain their vessels by swimming; the remainder were made prisoners. On the 30th, four English gun-boats and two transports were attacked at Portecello by a company of Voltigeurs and some grenadiers, who rushed into the sea, boarded the vessels, and took them. The firing having excited some observation at Messina, some English ships of war put out, and one of them, a brig of 22 guns, got aground, and was taken, after a gallant defence of two days. She is stated to have had on board 200 men. On the 2d of February, the French made themselves masters of Reggio, and took 900 prisoners. They then commenced the siege of Scylla, which was expected soon to fall, and a descent on Sicily was immediately to follow."

Such are the enemy's meagre accounts of these transactions, to which we have as yet nothing to oppose; but official intelligence from our own officers may be soon expected.

A British garrison of about 250 men occupies the fort of Scylla, in Calabria. The rock on which it is built presents a nearly perpendicular face to the land side, and the avenues to it having been destroyed, the position has been rendered inaccessible. Towards the sea, narrow flights of stairs, strongly defended, have been cut in the rock, and by these, regular supplies of water and provisions are received from Messina.

Naples is greatly embarrassed by the British cruizers stationed at Capri, who have cut off all its communications by sea.

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The last accounts from Sicily speak in confident terms of the means employed for its defence. A line of-battle ship, and several smaller vessels were permanently stationed at Messina, and in the Streights. The King, accompanied by the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, has visited every part of the island, and constructed fortifications on every assailable point. The whole of the eastern coast presents a connected chain of batteries, and the people, instead of being dissatisfied with their government, have manifested towards it the greatest degree of attachment.

The Russian troops, which were about to retire from Italy, are to remain for the present, in order to favour the projects of Bonaparte in that direction. The French troops in Dalmatia, it is hinted, are about to proceed against India, and to be replaced by troops of the Confederation of the Rhine. All these circumstances may be considered as portentous of the storm which is ready to burst upon the Porte.—— Accounts from Vienna and Holland state, that the British have taken possession of several islands in the Archipelago.

Several American vessels have been carried into Leghorn, and condemned, as in the ports of France and Holland.— The Russian fleet, not conceiving itself safe from the English at Trieste, has gone to Venice and Porto Re. A Russian frigate, which put into Palermo, not knowing of the war, was taken possession of. Report speaks of an action off Corfu, between a British and a Russian ship, but no particulars are given. The appearance of the English in the Adriatic is a source of perpetual alarm along the coasts of that sea.

Bonaparte has laid an embargo upon Sardinian ships, and issued letters of marque against that power. He has also extended his decrees against all neutrals going to and from Sardinia.

The order of the Jesuits has been expelled from the dominions of King Joseph. The finances of the new King needed recruiting, and the property of the Jesuits has been seized on, and is now offered as security for a forced loan of 1,200,000 ducats, to which his faithful subjects are compelled to subscribe.

In the night of the 29th of January, a wing of the Palace of Salicetti, Minister of war and police of Naples, was blown up with gun-powder. The Minister escaped, but the Duchess Lavalle, his daughter, and her husband, were severely wounded. Suspicion imputes this mischief to the agents of the insurgent Calabrians.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have lately had a narrow escape for his life. Returning from his country seat to Naples, a party of men surrounded his carriage, and several shots were fired at him, but without effect. An action then took place between them and Joseph's guards, 15 of whom were killed, but Joseph escaped. The kingdom of Naples is stated to be in a dreadful state of anarchy. Assassinations multiply; the tribunals are daily occupied with the trials of public offenders; accusation is sure to be followed by conviction, and denunciation and death go hand in hand.

TURKEY.

The armistice between Russia and the Porte expires in April, and the latter is making great preparations for the renewal of hostilities. Awakened to a sense of its danger, it would now, it is said, purchase the aid of England, by allowing us to occupy the Morea and Egypt;—but it is, it is feared, too late. An Austrian army, almost as formidable as that which endeavoured to arrest the march of Bonaparte, is assembled on the frontiers of Turkey. The Russians occupy Moldavia and Wallachia in equal force; and the French will advance from the side of Dalmatia with probably not inferiof numbers. The projected plan of-partition will no doubt be carried into effect in the course of the summer. The letters from Constantinople complain bitterly of the annihilation of all trade, and the want of many essential articles, in consequence of the rigour and extent of the blockade.

AUSTRIA.

Now that the Ambassador of Austria has left us, we may be prepared for the full extent of the hostility of that Power, which happily is not great. Letters from Trieste state, that all trade or communication with that port and Fiume was forbidden to the English; and as they were

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were not without apprehensions at Trieste of an expedition similar to that against Copenhagen, the most vigorous measures of defence had been resorted to. A general embargo was expected upon all English merchandise, and upon all property of the English, Sicilians, and Maltese. In consequence of which, all colonial produce had risen 20 per cent. Orders have been issued for reinforcing all the cordons on the Austrian frontiers, for the threefold purpose of preventing smuggling, checking the desertion of foreigners in the Austrian service, and obstructing the influx of emigrants from Venice, Prussia, Hanover, &c. There is a talk of an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria, France, and Russia, being on the eve of conclusion. The three powers have, in the mean time, guaranteed to each other their respective possessions. Mr Adair, the British minister, had left Vienna, and was to embark at Trieste for England.

RUSSIA.

All the late measures of the Court of St Petersburgh, evince its servile submission to the will of the French despot, whose influence is now as absolute in the Councils of Alexander, as in his own abject Court of the Thuilleries. We cannot conceive a more contemptuous insult to the feelings of his Imperial Majesty, than the appointment of Caulincourt, the atrocious agent in the murder of the Duc d'Enghien, as the new ambassador to the Russian Court. (See Vol. 66. p. 305. 467.) We shall refer our readers to the spirited remonstrance made by M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, on this occasion (p. 865.)—Yet the infamous Caulincourt is arrived at St Petersburgh, had his first audience of the Emperor on the 21st of January, and his reception was marked with unprecedented splendour, and corresponded in every point with the new order of things. He was attended to and from the Emperor's palace by all the state carriages, and escorted by the Emperor's body-guards. The sum of 37,000 rubles was paid for the hotel assigned for his residence, and at a grand review, an army of 35,000 men was drawn out for his inspection. He rode on the Emperor's right hand.

Savary the late French Ambassador still continues at Petersburgh, and is extremely active in endeavouring to induce the Russian Government to adopt the same system of confiscation and plunder, with respect to English property, which Bonaparte has enforced in the minor States on the Continent. He has been distributing his bribes, under the nose of the degraded Alexander.—Besides his largesses among the people in his public appearances, he has paid down L.10,000 for a four years lease of the House of Mr Irtel, master of the police at Petersburgh, As he is about to return to France, he can have no occasion for the house, in which Irtel is to remain, and the transaction is viewed in its proper light in the Russian capital, A private letter, states that the Court banker at Petersburgh had drawn on London for 60,000 rubles, at the low exchange of 13¾d.—it has been as high as 4s. 2d.

All accounts agree in stating that the Emperor's adoption of the French politics has disgusted the great body of the Nobles and all the wealthier merchants.

By an Ukase, issued the 3d of January, the importation of all foreign salt into the ports of the Baltic is permitted in Russian built ships, and for Russian account, on a moiety of the duties formerly levied.

Letters from Petersburgh, of the 29th January, state, that the members of the committee appointed to liquidate the claims between the English and Russian subjects, had not been, up to that date, summoned to the College of Commerce; and until that measure was adopted, it was impossible for any proceedings to be instituted. Passports to British subjects continue to be refused, and the Emperor had strictly ordered that no British shall be admitted in the Russian merchants' guild, so long as the war lasts, and those who have caused their names to be inscribed, are to be struck off the list.

The names, however, of the greater part of the English merchants have appeared in the Court Gazette, according to the custom of advertising, before they leave the country.

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PRUSSIA.

His Prussian Majesty has, as was to be expected, been compelled to publish a declaration against England. It bears date Memel, Dec. 1st, and is to the following effect:—

"The King being obliged by the treaty of Tilsit to shut his ports against England, has taken, progressively, the appropriate measures to fulfil his engagements. He confesses the injury which the exclusion of British commerce from his ports must occasion to his already distressed subjects, but his hope that peace may be restored thro' the mediation of Russia having failed, and all communication between that power and England being broken off, his Majesty has no other rules of conduct than his duties founded upon the interests of his states, and the obligations contracted by a solemn treaty. He has therefore ordered his Legation to quit London, and puts an end to all relations and connexions with England, till a definitive peace has been concluded between her and France."

Knowing the influence under which this unfortunate Sovereign acts, and which he cannot resist, every man will feel more in pity than in anger at any step he may take. He makes no complaint, he brings not the slightest accusation against this country; he adopts the measures dictated by Russia and France, but he clearly shows that "his poverty, but not his will, consents." Their Prussian Majesties have returned from Memel to Konigsberg.

His Prussian Majesty lives at Konigsberg, in a state of comparative obscurity, and is not expected to proceed to Berlin, for some time at least. He has been obliged to prohibit the importation of salt from England, and a total want of that article is apprehended.

Private letters give the following account of the deplorable situation to which Prussia and her fallen Sovereign are reduced:

"Bonaparte demands the five fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Colberg, and Graudentz—the maintenance of their garrisons, which are to consist of 40,000 French troops—annual payments of five millions of dollars, till the whole contribution of the country is made up—and land to the amount of 50 millions of dollars, to be divided among his officers; so that the amount of the revenue that will be left the poor King will be about 2¼ millions of dollars, and in that situation it is utterly impossible for the country long to exist. The unfortunate Frederick William, according to other letters, although invested with the title of royalty, and nominally possessing considerable territories, is unable, from the continued exactions of his insatiate conqueror, to keep up the appearance of regal state, and has scarcely the means of supporting the rank of a private gentleman.—His guards are dismissed, his attendants reduced, and his table never consists of more than two courses! Such is the situation of the man who, at the end of 1805, held in his hand the fate of Continental Europe! He is unworthily abandoned by Russia, for whose sake he rejected the favourable terms offered him after the battle of Eylau. From Napoleon he has just what he deserves—scorn and contempt.

The independence granted to the unfortunate city of Dantzick is a mockery of the most insulting kind. It is ground down to the most abject state of misery by the oppressions and exactions of the French, of whom there are no less than 15,000 quartered upon it. While these are rioting in excess, the wretched inhabitants are exposed to all the horrors of impending famine. A loaf of rye bread, not exceeding 5lb. which, before the irruption of the French, might have been bought for sixpence, is now sold at the enormous price of four shillings! As to fresh provisions, they were beyond the reach of the most opulent of the inhabitants. Every article of that kind was appropriated to the use of the French army.

The situation of Memel is described as still more deplorable;—the scarcity is such as almost to amount to a famine, mitigated in its severity only by the desertion of a vast number of the inhabitants. The King is benevolently active in using the small means which he has been permitted to retain, to alleviate the distresses of the people. At Konigsberg also the scarcity is severely felt:—a pound of veal costs 12 groshen; a load of wood 20 to 30 rix dollars.

In the night between the 1st and 2d of February, a fire broke out in the tanneries of the old town of Dantzic, which raged with such fury, that, notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, it continued burning for twenty four hours. In the afternoon of the 2d, another conflagration, which threatened to be still more dangerous than the former, broke out in a large magazine, which had been made into a barrack, but the effectual exertions that were made to extinguish it, especially by the French troops, soon stopped the progress of the flames. The city presents a scene of desolation; more than 100 buildings are re-

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duced to ashes; the steeple of the church of the Holy Ghost has fallen down, and many persons have been maimed, and even lost their lives, on this disastrous occasion.

SWEDEN.

Hostilities have actually commenced between Sweden and Russia. The Russian troops entered Swedish Finland, near Abersfors, about the end of February, and advanced within half a mile of Sweaborg, which is represented as the only place in the country capable of making a formidable resistance. The Russian force is commanded by Gen. Buxhovden, and is stated at nearly 40,000 men. The Swedish force in Finland was only 20,000; but every possible exertion was made on the part of Sweden to resist them. The Russian Ambassador at Stockholm, and the Russian Consul at Gottenburg, were arrested, and confined prisoners in their respective houses.

The King of Sweden's ultimatum has been communicated to the Emperor of Russia, and is understood to be to the following purport:—

"His Majesty the King of Sweden had long and clearly manifested to all the world, and more especially to his Imperial Majesty, that he was a tranquil and peaceable neighbour; that he still desired to remain so, and, if permitted, would guarantee the free navigation of the Baltic. Above all, he would engage that it should not be infested with British cruisers and privateers; but, on the other hand, should he be compelled to draw the sword in defence of his honour, his principles, and his country, he would vindicate them to the last extremity: But if the result should prove unfavourable, and by the chances of war he should be bereft of Finland, he would think himself completely justified in indemnifying himself by the immediate occupation of Norway. Farther, he states, that the Emperor might expect to have all his ports either laid waste, or rigorously blockaded by a combined English and Swedish force."

A courier had arrived at Stockholm from St Petersburgh, with the Russian declaration to the Swedish Government. The Emperor commences with expressing his friendship and regard for his Swedish Majesty's person and government, and then declares, "That having contracted engagements which urgently call upon him to contribute all in his power towards accelerating a solid and lasting peace for the Continent of Europe, he feels himself under the necessity of taking provisional possession of Finland, until his Swedish Majesty shall think proper to adopt a new and wiser system of politics."

DENMARK.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Copenhagen, where vast preparations are making for the conquest of Sweden. Twenty thousand French troops are about to cross over to Zealand, and are to be united with a Danish army of 25,000 or 30,000 men. A part of Hanover is to be ceded to Denmark.

The Prince of Denmark has issued another order for the confiscation and payment into the royal treasury of all English property, or from the colonies or possessions of England. The loss which Denmark has sustained by the British expedition is estimated at no less than 67,880,000 rix dollars.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch papers of the 1st of March contain a decree of the Dutch Legislature, ordaining, that as the state of Kniphausen, and the Lordships of Jevers and Varel, are become a part of, and united to the kingdom of Holland, (forming part of the department of Groningen,) the flag of Kniphausen is to be abolished, and the vessels are in future to sail under the colours of Holland. There are to be no neutral flags, excepting those of America and Bremen. The Queen of Holland is six months advanced in her pregnancy. Prayers have been offered up in all the churches and chapels for her health, calling on the Deity to realise the prospect they enjoy of seeing an heir to the Crown of Holland.

King Louis is in future to reside at Amsterdam, which, at the date of the last accounts, he was about to visit, and where magnificent preparations were ma-

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making for his reception. Of the rigour with which he continues to enforce his brother's decrees, the following may serve as a tolerable specimen:—

"The Skylark schooner, Lieutenant Banks, was sent by Admiral Russel, as a flag of truce to the Texel, to inquire into the particulars of the loss of the Flora frigate. Lieut. Banks was the bearer of a private letter from Captain Paget of the Goliah, commanding the blockade of the Texel, to Capt. Bland of the Flora; but the Dutch officer who came out to meet the schooner would not allow her to proceed; nor would he receive the letter which was open, and contained only intelligence relative to Captain B's family. He said his orders were to permit no sort of communication, whether public or private, with any vessel coming from England. Lieutenant Banks was therefore under the necessity of returning with only this information—"That the Flora had been wrecked on the coast of Holland, and that every person on board had been saved." The rejection of an open letter, under the circumstances in which this was offered, and the refusal of that particular information respecting the crew of the Flora, which the relatives of persons in such an unfortunate situation must always be anxious to obtain, are acts of inhumanity, which until the period of Bonaparte's anti-social decrees never disgraced any civilized nation."

Naval Intelligence.

The French squadron which escaped from Rochefort on the 17th of January, (as mentioned in our last, p. 147.) has found its way into the Mediterranean. Sir Richard Strachan had received at sea some information of its course, and immediately stood for Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 10th of February, and where he learnt that the enemy had passed the Straits on the 29th of Jan. twelve days before. Sir Richard took in some water at Gibraltar, and sailed straight for Sicily to join Lord Collingwood.

The French papers assert, that the Rochefort squadron had actually got safe into Toulon, having been previously joined by a Spanish division from Carthagena, and that they all sailed again in conjunction with the Toulon squadron, on the 7th and 8th of Feb. and steered a S. E. course. Their object is represented to be to attack Sicily, or Lord Collingwood's fleet, before he receives reinforcements. The combined French and Spanish force is stated at 24 sail of the line, and 8 frigates.

But later intelligence gives us room to doubt the accuracy of the French statement. The Auckland packet is arrived at Portsmouth, with mails from Malta, Sicily, and Gibraltar; the latter she left on the 1st of March, and reports that the Hydra frigate had arrived at Gibraltar the day before, with the intelligence, that while cruizing off Cape de Gatt, near Carthagena, about the 10th, she descried an enemy's fleet, consisting of nine men of war, steering eastward, but with a very strong gale of wind a-head; that she dodged them till the 26th, when the enemy was forced to take shelter in Palmas Bay, in the island of Majorca, where the Hydra left them, and run straight to Gibraltar with the intelligence.

Admitting, however, the force of the enemy, when combined, to be what is stated, no apprehensions need be entertained of the inferiority of Lord Collingwood's fleet. His Lordship was off Syracuse in the beginning of February, with six ships of the line; Admiral Thornborough lay off Palermo with the same force; and Sir Richard Strachan, with his squadron of seven ships of the line, had a chance of reaching Sicily as soon as the enemy. This united force, (among which is seven three deckers,) would enable his Lordship to give a very good account of the enemy, should he make his appearance.

Saturday morning, Feb. 13. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with his suite, embarked on board the Penelope frigate, Capt. Dick, and sailed for Halifax. The 7th, 8th, 13th, and 22d regiments, sailed with Sir George in 20 transports. The Undaunted frigate, Capt. Maling, escorts them as far as Madeira.

Another expedition under Gen. Spencer sailed from Falmouth on Sunday, March 6. under convoy of the Antelope. It consists of between 12,000 and 14,000 men. The fleet, consisting, besides the ships of war, of about 60 trans-

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transports, were all clear of the harbour without any accident by 12 o'clock, and proceeded on their voyage with a fine breeze at N. E. The object of this expedition is still unknown.

The Subtile schooner was totally lost on the rocks of Bermuda, in the night of the 26th of October—officers and crew saved.

The Sparkler gun-brig, of 14 guns, Lieutenant Dennis, was also lost on the coast of Holland, on the 15th Jan.—The following is a list of the men drowned on this unfortunate occasion, Richard Riley, midshipman; John Davies, boatswain's mate; William Eagersfield, clerk and steward; William Clarke, John Long, Edward Crawford, Timothy Denoyan, and Andrew Hofregan, seamen; John Whiteheaves and James Brown, ordinary; Henry Shaw and John Malcolm, boys; Edward De Cruze and John Roberts, marines.—Total 14.

The Flora frigate, Captain Bland, was lost upon Schelling Reef, on the coast of Holland, in the night of the 18th of January. The Captain, most of the officers, and 130 of the crew, got ashore on the island of Ameland, where they were made prisoners. The remainder refused to leave the wreck, but, after remaining four days and nights on board, they also got ashore on rafts, and are prisoners at Harlingen.—(*See Holland.*)

On the 30th of Jan. the Leda frigate of 40 guns, Capt. Robert Honyman, encountered a most violent storm in the Irish channel, which obliged her to run for Milford haven; when unfortunately missing her stays in the night time, she ran ashore, and in spite of the exertions of the officers and crew, was totally wrecked. All the officers and men were saved by boats from the shore. The captain and officers have been tried by a court-martial, and honourably acquitted.

On Friday morning March 18. arrived in Leith Roads the Childers sloop of war, Captain Innes, from a cruize, having sent into Leith harbour a Danish dogger, partly laden with fish, which they cut out of one of the creeks on the coast of Norway. After the Childers had captured this vessel, she fell in with a large privateer vessel, of very superior force and weight of metal, with which she maintained a conflict for some time, when the privateer made off. The Childers had three men killed, and several wounded, amongst whom is the Captain, who was severely wounded by a splinter in his thigh.

The brig, Rambler of Leith, James Norris jun. master, cleared out at Thurso in September last for Pictou, with emigrants. They left Stromness the 1st of October, and on the 29th of the same month were totally wrecked near the Bay of Bulls in Newfoundland. When the ship left Thurso, she had on board 130 passengers; the crew consisted of 14 seamen, besides the Captain and surgeon. Of these the only survivors are three passengers, the second mate, and four seamen; so that, melancholy to relate, 138 persons have perished on this unfortunate voyage. Captain Norris was a very promising young man, only 21 years of age, and his untimely fate is greatly lamented. The Rambler was a large fine brig, of 400 tons, and of considerable value; she was the property of Capt. Norris sen. of Leith.

The following singular facts respecting the passengers in the Rambler, we have received upon the best authority.

Amongst those ill-fated people who had taken their passage for America in the Rambler at Thurso, was a man his wife and several children, natives of Caithness. He had previously sold off his cattle and every thing he had on his little farm, and realized thereby from 60ol. to 70ol. This sum, by reason of some restrictive regulation regarding emigrants, it would seem, he was induced to divide, and privately intrust to the care of three or four of his fellow passengers, in order the more securely to take it away with him to America.—It happened, while they were all on board, and lying at anchor in the harbour of Thurso, waiting for a fair wind this man took it into his head to change his mind, and resolved upon relinquishing his plan of quitting his native country. With this view he hastened on shore to settle some matters, and prepare for bringing his family and baggage back from the ship; but, before he could return to her, a fair wind sprung up, and he, in the greatest agony, beheld the vessel under sail, and proceeding on her voyage with all that he had in the world, and held most dear on board of her. It is, perhaps, needless

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less to add, that the wife and children perished in the Rambler, on the coast of America, and the unhappy man is now begging from door to door in the county for subsistence. It is a fact no less certain, that one of the emigrants who were saved from the wreck of the Rambler, has lately returned to Caithness from Pictou, and is now actually employed as an agent for procuring and sending out more emigrants."

COURT MARTIAL.—GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, 19th Jan. 1808.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Colonel of the East York regiment of Militia, has been tried by a General Court Martial, on the charge of being "Drunk on duty." The Court has found Sir Charles Hotham guilty of the crime alledged against him, and has sentenced him to be cashiered; which sentence his Majesty has been pleased to confirm; and has commanded it to be thus publicly communicated to the army, in order that officers and soldiers of all descriptions may be made sensible, that no considerations of rank or station of life, nor even of past services, will induce his Majesty to pardon an offence of this nature, so injurious to the discipline of the army. His Majesty has, at the same time, been most graciously pleased to declare his great regret, on feeling the necessity of dismissing from his service an Officer, to whose good character so many General Officers have borne testimony; but, under all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has it not in his power to pay attention to the recommendation of the Court, and is reluctantly obliged to confirm the sentence to its extent.

ST PATRICK'S DAY.

Thursday, March 17. being the Grand Anniversary day, in honour of the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the natives of that country enjoyed their usual festivities. The friends and patrons of the charitable institution, founded in honour of the Saint, dined together at Freemason's Hall, London, Earl Moira in the chair.

The children educated by this institution were introduced after dinner, preceded by the Stewards, and walked round the room, forming a highly gratifying exhibition to every heart possessed of a spark of philanthropy.

The Earl of Moira, on his health being drunk, made a very loyal speech, in which he said, "*Gentlemen, Brethren, and Irishmen*, The spirit of unanimity of this meeting may go forth and animate your countrymen to make resistance to the threats of our ferocious enemy.—(*Loud applauses.*)—Gentlemen, I rejoice to see the spirit which pervades this meeting! We are indeed threatened with common danger. Let us meet it with common contempt. The French Emperor even has the temerity to count on the discords in Ireland as a mean of severing the Empire. On my soul, I believe his expectations to be false and delusive.—Never did the clouds of danger and distress lour more heavily over us; but let them thicken; our enemy may have *numbers*, but we have *soul* enough with which to contend against him. These are not the times, Gentlemen, for recrimination—The very existence of danger is of itself sufficient to produce unanimity among Irishmen and Britons! I know, that, from the state of Ireland, many of her sons think she has reason to complain against England; but our quarrels are the *quarrels of lovers*, and, in the hour of danger, this shall be our vengeance—We shall throw our shields before England, and our arms to defend her! Irishmen were never known to trample upon a prostrate enemy! Can it be supposed, then, that they will turn from their Friends in distress? No!—Gentlemen let us say to England—Your cause is ours—here are we ready to bleed in your defence—Tell us not that we are are disaffected—lead us into battle along with you—Again in the true spirit of reconciliation, will we prove that our feuds are mortal, but our friendship eternal! May they end in the defeat of the common enemy!"

It is impossible to describe the applause which followed this speech; it lasted at least ten minutes. The day concluded with the greatest mirth and harmony.

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Scottish Chronicle.

Dundee General Meeting.

At a most numerous and respectable Meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders, and other principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, held on Monday the 15th Feb. 1808.

John Guild, Esq. Provost, in the Chair.

The Provost stated, that he had called this meeting at the desire of a number of respectable merchants, manufacturers, and others, who wished for an opportunity of addressing his Majesty on the present critical situation of affairs.

The following Resolutions were moved by David Blair Esq. of Cookstone, and seconded by Ebenezer Anderson, Esq.—

Resolved, That at a crisis so awful as the present, when an enemy, powerful in his resources, and inveterate in his enmity, directs towards the destruction of our country the efforts of so many kingdoms subject to his controul, it is the duty of Britons to shew to an overbearing foe, that there is yet one nation in Europe which will not be appalled by his threats, nor terrified into submission by the extraordinary means to which he has resorted, in order to carry these threats into execution.

Resolved, That when the religion, the liberty, and the very existence of a people, are at stake, it becomes incumbent on men of every description to unite, and put forth their whole strength for the preservation of their common country.

Resolved, That, though when a peace upon secure and honourable terms can be obtained, it is an event which will no where diffuse greater satisfaction than among the inhabitants of this populous and commercial town, as in no part of his Majesty's dominions will the pressure of the war be more sensibly felt; yet we are prepared to submit to any privations rather than yield ingloriously in a struggle for every thing that is dear to us as men and as Christians; or give up, to gratify the ambition of a foreign despot, any of those rights which our ancestors spilt their best blood to acquire, and which it is the duty of their posterity at the same risk to defend.

Resolved, That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of our attachment to his person and government; of the sense which we entertain of our privileges, as living under the British Constitution; and of our firm determination to support, against the enemies of our country, its right and independence.

The Rev. Dr Nicoll then rose, and spoke nearly to the following purport:

I hope, Sir, it will not be considered as an intrusion in me to offer a few remarks upon the object of this meeting.—Living in the immediate vicinity, I am anxious to shew that the same spirit animates your neighbours which seems to prevail in the town itself. The present, Sir, is no party question—it is the cause of our country, and rises far above party views and party men. It is not who shall hold the reins of Government—but whether we shall exist as a nation, and be allowed to exercise the privileges of a free people.

In former days we have often contended for the balance of power, or for our right to some distant possession.—Now we struggle for our religion, our liberty, our families, and our all. The destruction of our native land is the favourite scheme of the chief enemy opposed to us; it is the first object of his heart, to which every other passion gives way. If he conquer our allies, these conquests he values, not so much on account of humbling them as depriving us of friends. If he makes peace on the continent, it is that he may be left free to direct the whole of his vengeance against this hated island.

Let us not imagine, Sir, that he is an enemy whose threats are to be despised. He is a man of unbounded ambition—he

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he is a man who, since his elevation to power, has never been known to desist from his purposes; or, in the execution of them, to have been startled by the dereliction of principle, or the commission of wrong. To a man of this description, the subjugation of the only country which has hitherto opposed an effectual barrier to his views of aggrandisement, must be a dazzling object, to the attainment of which he will reckon no sacrifice too great. At one time he made most formidable preparations to invade us; but here he was disappointed. The British Lion was roused—the call of patriotism resounded from one end of the island to the other—and crowds of brave men, eager to shew themselves the brothers of the conquerors of the ocean, flocked around the standards of their country, determined to shield it from danger, or to die in its defence. Against a people thus united, an attempt of invasion seemed too hazardous, and it was for the time laid aside. The mode of executing the plan was altered, but the scheme itself remains the same—it is still the destruction of Britain. "A nation of shopkeepers as they are," says he, "I find they will act; let me now try if they know how to suffer. I will shut up the sources of their wealth, and by ruining their commerce, divide, harrass, and weary them out." Such is his language; and to be sure, if he shall succeed in dividing and wearying us out, his end will indeed be obtained; but I trust in God, that he has miscalculated as much in the one case as he did in the other. By union, through the blessing of Heaven, we have hitherto defeated his projects; by union we will continue to oppose them. Firmly united together, and placing our confidence in the Almighty Ruler among the nations, no power on earth can conquer us.

It is most gratifying to observe that proof of unanimity which is exhibited here this day; the merchants and manufacturers of the second or third commercial town in Scotland, who, by the enemy's measures, are shut out from the principal channel of their trade, convened, notwithstanding, to express their determination of submitting to any hardships rather than yield to the dictates of a domineering adversary. It is a proceeding which I do believe will find its way into the closet of Napoleon himself, who is possessed of the most extensive intelligence; and along with others of a similar description, will tend to convince him, that freemen are not to be subdued by the fear of danger or the endurance of suffering. Such proceedings may, perhaps, lead him in good earnest to treat for peace on a just and honourable footing; and where is the man who does not wish to see such a peace established? But however desireable the event, any clamour for its accomplishment, as indicating despondency, could be productive of only one effect—that of increasing the insolence of the enemy, and raising his demands.

If his restless spirit shall force us to continue the contest for any long period, we need not affect to conceal that it will bear hard upon the lower and more numerous class connected with manufactures; but a considerable number of them can be usefully and profitably employed in the pursuits of agriculture, where additional labourers are much wanted, and as to others, why should they not be assisted by the more opulent members of the community? For my own part, Sir, though neither merchant nor manufacturer, if ever such a measure become necessary, I shall be as ready to contribute my proportion as any man who hears me, and so, I doubt not, are many others as well as myself. If these people should suffer, it is owing to no fault of theirs; they will suffer because they are Britons, and because they are Britons they ought to be supported. The weight of the blow which is aimed at the whole body, should not be permitted to fall entirely upon any one of its members. The burden which, by its pressure, would crush to the ground a single individual, when divided equally among his companions, is but lightly felt. The cause in which we are engaged is common to us all; we ought all therefore to bear our part. By such a measure, perhaps, more than any other, we shall shew to the enemy that his hopes of ruining us, by a partial obstruction of our commerce, are fruitless and vain.

In thus equalizing the burden, many of us will no doubt be called upon to make additional sacrifices; but is it not better, Sir, to give up a part of our property, however large, that we may possess

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sess what remains in security and quiet, surrounded by our families, and enjoying the sweets of our liberty, than by an ill-timed parsimony, run the risk of losing the whole; of being dragged from our homes, and of becoming subject to the will of a foreign master. A foreign master! What a train of miseries does that appellation include? But to a foreign master we will not submit. That independence and those rights, which our ancestors purchased with their blood, a brave and grateful posterity will not tamely see trampled under foot by an host of Frenchmen. That land which our fathers trode as freemen, their children will not consent to crouch on as slaves. When our country is in danger, drowning every lesser consideration, we will unite together as one man for its protection. Such must be the sentiments of every true-hearted man. Such Sir, I believe to be the sentiments of this most numerous and most respectable meeting. I shall, therefore, detain you no longer than by saying, that I cordially concur in the motion which has just now been made and seconded, for expressing our attachment to a gracious Sovereign, and our determination to support the rights of our country.

The Rev. Mr M'Vicar, Mr M'Lachlan, and Mr Thompson, also addressed the meeting with similar energy and eloquence, which our limits do not permit us to give a detail.

The resolutions were then unanimously carried, and a committee appointed to prepare an address, who, having retired, produced one, which was unanimously approven of, ordered to be signed by the Provost, and transmitted to Sir David Wedderburn, to be by him presented to his Majesty.

FORGERY.—The following singular statement is from a Glasgow paper:—

"On Monday, March 21. betwixt 2 and 3 o'clock, a man of decent appearance presented at the Kilmarnock bank an order for 16ol. purporting to be that of a person who keeps an account-current with the bank; which, as usual, was given to the clerk to be checked, when it was found that there was not so much money in his account; and which was therefore returned to the presenter, and the reason of its refusal assigned. After he had gone away, however, it struck the gentlemen of the bank as being a circumstance of rather a suspicious nature, and Mr Rutherford, the cashier, sent a messenger in quest of him, who, after some search, found him in a public house, whence he attended him to the bank, where the draft being again produced, and compared with those of the person on whose account it was drawn, the signature was found to be totally different; upon which he was taken into custody on a warrant from the Magistrates. A precognition was then taken before the Magistrates, in the course of which it appeared that his name was Robert Lees (although he had assumed that of James Reid,) and that he had for some time past wrought as a labourer about Cumnock. After a long examination, and the forgery being proven, he confessed it, and was committed to prison on Monday night. Upon Tuesday morning he was ordered to be brought up for further examination, but when the keepers entered the prison, they found him dead. He had cut his throat with a penknife, which he must have concealed very dexterously, as he was stript of every thing but his clothes the night before. There were found upon him 204l. in bank notes, three seven shilling pieces, about 3l. in silver, four silver watches, and a small pocket-book, containing two accounts and a sheet of post-paper, from which he had cut off the slip that he had wrote the draft on, a copy of which was transcribed on one end of the sheet, and part of it on the other end."

COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Came on the trial of Joseph Tough, late gunner of the Prince Edward revenue cutter, in the service of the Board of Customs, and Alexander Fortay, late one of the seamen of said cutter, accused of murder, or culpable homicide, by repeatedly firing guns or muskets, on the 24th of June last, at the crew of a boat called the Shag of Ramsay, in the Isle of Man, at the mouth of the river Urr, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by one of which shots Edward Moore, one of the seamen, received a wound, of which he instantly died. The boat was loaded with smuggled salt. The Jury unanimously found the pannels not guilty, and they were dismissed from the bar.

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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 6.—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint his Grace William Duke of Manchester, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon, his Grace this day took the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's plantations.

Downing-street, Jan. 8.—The King has been pleased to appoint William Ann Vilettes, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Jamaica, and Commander of the forces, with the local rank of General in the Island of Jamaica.

Downing-Street, Jan. 16.—The King has been pleased to appoint Sir George Prevost Bart. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Nova Scotia, in the room of Sir John Wentworth, Bart.—And to be Commander of the forces, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Nova Scotia only.

Col. Alexander Beatson is appointed Governor of St Helena, vice Col. Patton *resigned*, (not *deceast*, as stated by mistake in our last.)—And Lieut. Col. Edward S. Broughton, is appointed Lieut. Governor of that island.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

John Colin Dunlop, Esq. Advocate, has been appointed Assessor for the town of Paisley, in room of the late Mr Semple.

Mr William Carmichael, writer, Edinburgh, is appointed one of the Extractors in the office of James Ferrier and Walter Scott, Esqrs. Principal Clerks of Session, in room of Mr M'Lesy, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

In India.—Mr John Roxburgh to Miss Benedick. At Serdhane, G. A. David Dyce, Esq. late volunteer in Lord Lake's army, to the Hon. Miss Renard, granddaughter of her Highness the Begum Somroo.—At Madras, H. Stirling, Esq. to Miss Floyer. Charles Henry Churchill, Esq. Collector at Vizagapatam, to Miss Purchas.

July 1. 1807.—At Madras, Mr J. T. O'Reilly, 3d Regiment N. C. to Miss Isabella Sarah Hunter, daughter of Andrew Hunter, Esq. late Surgeon General and President of the Hospital Board, Calcutta.

14. At Prince of Wales's Island, John Veatch, Esq. to Miss Marianne Oliphant, youngest daughter of the late Robert Oliphant, Esq. of Rossie.

Oct. 21. At Gibraltar, Capt. John Hume, to Miss Joanna Stirling, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel James Stirling, 42d regiment.

Nov. 28. At Elgin, the Rev. John Buchan, Kirriemuir, to Miss J. Ritchie, daughter of the late John Ritchie, jun. Esq.

Dec. 1. At Campbeltown, Mr John M'Lean, writer there, to Miss Margaret Telfer.

1. At Cruikstone, John Murray, Esq. writer in Stirling, to Miss Jane Buchanan, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Buchanan merchant in Glasgow.

14. At May Hall, near Inverness, Capt. Alexander Bruce, of the Stirlingshire Militia, to Miss Elizabeth Grant, youngest daughter of Peter Grant, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

14. At Glasgow, Mr Andrew Wingate, to Miss Miller.

14. At Eildon Hall, Lieut. Colonel William Sibbald, of Whiterig, 15th regiment, to Miss Mein, daughter of Thomas Mein, Esq. of Greenwells.

16. At Rutherford, Mr Stephen Smith, merchant, Berwick, to Miss Joan Brown, third daughter of Mr Andrew Brown, merchant, Melrose.

19. At Tweedmouth, James Forster, Esq. Berwick, to Miss Grieve, eldest daughter of William Grieve, Esq. of Ord House.

19. At Beckenham in Kent, John Spalding, Esq. of Holm, to Miss Mary Anne Eden, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, Esq. of Wimbledon, niece of Lord Auckland.

21. At Glasgow, Mr John Tennant, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Brown, eldest daughter of Andrew Brown, Esq. of Hillhouse.

21. At Millbank, Mr James Rankine, tobacconist in Glasgow, to Miss Janet M'Alpine, daughter of Mr Duncan M'Alpine of Millbank.

21. At Inverness, Lachlan MacGilivray, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Anna Mackenzie Kennedy.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Richard Muir, of Burnbrae, to Miss Helen Craig, eldest daughter of Mr Craig, Grange.

22. At Glasgow, Dr John Baird, of Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of the deceased Richard Thomson, Esq. of that city.

25. At View Park, near Edinburgh, Mr William Witherspoon of Dalhousie, to Miss Margaret Inglis, eldest daughter of James Inglis, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr Nathaniel Watson, of the Leith Glass Works, to Miss Mary Fowler, niece of James Fowler, Esq. Fortrose.

26. In the Isle of Wight, Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal regiment of Malta, to Mary,

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Mary, second daughter of Edward Rushworth, Esq. of Farringford Hill, in that Isle.

Dec. 28. At Woodfoot, Dr Andrew Ure, physician, Glasgow, to Miss Catharine Monteath, daughter of the deceased Mr Gavin Monteath, merchant in Greenock.

28. At Stirling, Mr James Ogilvie Gardner, to Miss Jane Graham, daughter of the deceased John Graham, Esq. of Drunkie.

29. At Airdrie, William Brown, Esq. of Longbedholm, to Miss Newall, daughter of Mr Robert Newall, in Airdrie.

James Henderson, Esq. of Bow Lane, to Miss Parker, of Islington.

Captain Philpot, Royal Navy, to Miss Christian Carstairs Whyte, only daughter of General John Whyte, of Walberton House.

Charles Mackinnon, Esq. of Upper Grosvenor Street, to Miss Sophia Burn, of Hanover Square.

Mr Hughes, to Josette, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Robert Arbuthnot, of his Majesty's 31st regiment.

At Biddeford, the Rev. Mr Bannister, to Miss Seton, grand-daughter of Sir Harry Seton, Bart.

James Gibson, Esq. of Cootehill, to Miss Margaret Mayne.

Mr James Sharp, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jean Adair, daughter of the late Mr Patrick Adair, of Stewart's Wraes.

Mr John Mutter, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Rankine, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Rankine, late manufacturer there.

At Youngfield, Dumfries-shire, Captain George Brown, of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Clara, third daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq. of Plumbland, Cumberland.

Jan. 1. 1808. At Edinburgh, Mr George Knight, to Miss Janet Jackson, daughter of the late Peter Jackson, Leith.

8. At Logie manse, the Rev. Patrick M'Farlane, minister of Kippen, to Miss Catharine Clason, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Clason, minister of Logie.

11. At Dalkeith, William Forlong, jun. Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Christian Otto, daughter of Mr William Otto, wine merchant in Dalkeith.

12. At Campbelton, John Mitford, Esq. to Miss Emily Street, daughter of Charles Street, Esq. of Dalentober.

13. At Haddington, Mr George Neill, bookseller, to Miss Anne Gibson, daughter of Mr Gibson, merchant there.

14. At Ayr, the Rev. James Mather, Minister of the Associate Congregation, Maybole, to Miss Agnes Goldie, daughter of Captain John Goldie, Ayr.

14. At Edinburgh, Captain Lacon, 72d regiment, to Miss Jane Stirling of Dundee.

17. At Edinburgh, William Scott, Esq. of Hampshire, Barrister at Law, to Ismene, youngest daughter of William Glendonwyn, Esq. of Glendonwyn.

25. At Maxwelltown, Paisley, James Gibson, Esq. Hampstead, to Miss Annabella Pollock, daughter of John Pollock, Esq.

25. At London, the Earl of Pembroke, to the Russian Countess Woronzow.

—. The Hon. Edward Anson, brother to Lord Anson, to Miss Ramsbottom, daughter of Mr Ramsbottom banker in London.

26. At Tiverton, George James Riddell, Esq. of Beauchamp House, to Miss Laura Wood, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wood of Tiverton.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. of his Majesty's ship Triumph, to Miss Berkley, daughter of Vice Admiral George Berkley.

At Petersburgh, Mr Ker Porter, the celebrated Panorama painter, to the Russian Princess Stabanoff.

T. Combe, Esq. of the British Museum, to Miss Gray, youngest daughter of the late E. W. Gray, M. D.

In the Isle of Man, Major Stewart, of the Royal Manx regiment, to Miss Maria Smith.

James Grant, Esq. to Helen Nixon, youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. Nixon.

At Preston, Lieutenant Wright, of the 48th regiment, to Miss Sarah Meek.

At Richmond, Captain James Sharp of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Clarissa Darell, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Darell, Bart.

John Campbell, Esq. of Poland Street, to Miss Essex, of Goodge Street.

Mr Hughes, of Golden Square, to Madame Parisot, the celebrated French dancer.

Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Cooper, niece to James Cooper, of Cooper Hall, Esq.

At Bawtry, Yorkshire, William Neill, Esq. of Shaw, Ayrshire, Captain in his Majesty's 69th Regiment of Foot, to Caroline, the eldest daughter of George Spiller, Esq. Deputy Commissary General.

At Glasgow, Mr John Ure, wine merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Grace Anderson, third daughter of the late Mr John Anderson, merchant.

At Tain, Mr James Murray, Sheriff Clerk of Nairnshire, to Miss Margaret Bremner.

At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Cheyne, merchant, Aberdeen, to Miss Abigail Mackenzie, daughter of the late Rev. William Mackenzie, of Whitby.

At

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At Perth, Mr Robert Morrison, to Miss M. Black.

Feb. 2. At Corntown, near Stirling, the Rev. James Logan, St Ninian's, to Miss Catherine Stewart, daughter of Mr John Stewart of Corntown.

2. At White Vale, Mr Josias Fairley, manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Mary Bogle, daughter of the deceased George Bogle, Esq.

3. At Killnochanich, Mr Finlay MacDougall, of Kintra, to Miss Mary MacDougall, third daughter of the late Dr John MacDougall of Cregganich.

5. At Falkirk, Mr George Sheriff, formerly of St Petersburgh, to Miss Margaret Bell, eldest daughter of the late Mr John Bell, merchant, Falkirk.

8. At Dumfries, Lieut. Colonel Alex. Maitland, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Catherine Currie, youngest daughter of the deceased David Currie, Esq. of Newlaw.

8. At Locherwoods, Mr Samuel Brown, Campbelton, to Miss Lilly Corson, daughter of William Corson, Locherwoods.

8. Mr George M'Haffie, writer in Wigton, to Miss Isabella Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Mr Gordon of Balmeg.

11. At Edinburgh, James M'Farlane, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Findlay, daughter of Mr David Findlay, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

12. At Girvan, Mr James M'Ewing, to Miss Margaret Maitland, daughter of the late Mr Charles Maitland.

15. At Glasgow, Patrick Doig, Esq. of Antigua, to Miss Jane Austin, daughter of the late Mr John Austin, merchant there.

Lately, at Castle Forbes, the seat of the Granard family in Ireland, Lord Rancliffe, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard, and niece to the Earl of Moira.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. At Borthwickbrae, Mrs Elliott Lockhart, a son.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mure of Caldwell, three sons, all of whom died in a few days.

28. At Pinkie House, the Lady of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart, a son.

March 4. At Denham Green, the Hon. Mrs Erskine of Cardross, a son.

5. At her house, Gayfield Place, Lady Jardine of Applegirth, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. a son.

8. At Edinburgh, Lady Jamima Johnston Hope, a son.

9. At Rockville House, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 21. At his seat, at Highbury in Kent, in the 74th year of his age, Abraham Newland, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of England for upwards of 30 years. Mr Newland was the son of a baker in Southwark; and he owed the conspicuous situation he held in the Bank to his own perseverance and unremitting attention to his pursuits.

Mr Newland died worth 200,000l. in stock, besides 1000l. per annum arising from estates. He has disposed of it in the following manner:—

To Mr Henry Hase, now Chief Cashier—Mr Rippon, Second Cashier—Mr Attwood—Mr Bross, 500l. each as Executors.

To Mrs C——, housekeeper to the deceased, the interest of 60,000l. 5000l. in cash, the house and furniture at Highbury, and horses, carriages, &c.

To Mr Henry Hase, 250l. per annum, arising from the Broad-street annuity (money lent by Mr Newland to the parish, and when the annuity shall cease, the principal to be paid) and 700l. consols.

Mr Rippon, Second Cashier 700 Guineas
Mr Bross . . . . . 700 ditto
Mr Attwood . . . L.10,000

To each of the family of the Goldsmids, eight in number, 500l. to purchase a ring.

To the Gentlemen belonging to the Chief Cashier's Office, twenty in number, from 30l. to 100l. each, with about two exceptions.

To the porters of the Bank and Lodge, from 10l. to 50l. each; and to the domestics of the deceased's household, the like sums.

The residue of the property is left amongst the relatives of the deceased, who are in needy circumstances. Amongst them is a Chelsea pensioner, who, during the life of Mr Newland received 50l. per annum, has been left 100l. a-year. A farmer's servant at Hornsey, who did not partake of Mr Newland's bounty during his life, has been left 300l. per annum.

24. At Greenhead, Glasgow, aged 78 years, Mrs Agnes M'Naught, relict of Mr James Calland, merchant.

28. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes M'Nair, relict of the Rev. James M'Nair, minister of Slamannan.

29. Patrick Bell, Esq. of Cowcaddens.

29. At Perth, Sarah Sophia Wilson, and on the 7th Dec. William Carlyle Wilson, her brother, children of Alexander Wilson, merchant there.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Lundie, relict of the Rev. John Wood, late minister of Crookham, in Northumberland.

Dec.

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Dec. 12. At Hope Park House, near Edinburgh, Miss Mary Nasmyth, sister of Robert Nasmyth, Esq. of Whitehill, advocate.

15. At Sweetbrier, in Lanarkshire, Mrs Ogle, relict of Andrew Ogle, cabinetmaker in Edinburgh.

16. At Memel, of a fever, Sir George Rumbold, Bart. formerly British minister at Hamburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr William Burrell, West Register Street. He has left a valuable museum of Natural Curiosities.

21. At Dunbar, Mrs Wilkinson, relict of the deceased Mr William Wilkinson, late in Oswaldean.

—. At Greenock, Mr James Simpson, late shipmaster, aged 76 years.

—. At Glasgow, aged 84, Mrs Shortridge, relict of John Shortridge, Esq. merchant there.

—. At Dublin, in the 105th year of his age, Mr Thomas French.

23. At Kinfauns, near Perth, in the 87th year of his age, Andrew Hall, kirk-officer, beadle, and sexton of that parish. He succeeded his father, or, in his own words, came to the *Post* in the year 1742; and it is a circumstance not only remarkable, but probably unequalled in the history of the Church of Scotland, that his grandfather, his father, and himself, held that office, in regular succession for the long period of 160 years. Andrew was originally a tailor; but, after he became an office-bearer in the church, he relinquished that trade, and became a fisherman on the Tay, working as a gardener or labourer when not employed on the water. He was distinguished by his ardent attachment to the interests of our present Royal Family. During the rebellion in 1745, having refused to paste upon the door of the kirk some treasonable advertisement, he was taken into custody by a party of the Highland army stationed at Burnfoot, and detained for several days as a prisoner. Pretending inability to read the paper, he was soon after liberated; and Andrew used, in his old age, to relate the unshaken firmness with which he bore his confinement, as well as the address by which he at last effected his escape, as no small proof of his bravery and wisdom.—He bore all the marks of a genuine gravedigger; and may be considered as the last, in this part of the country, of the old school of beadles. His uniform conduct afforded a striking proof of the effects of habit. It was his regular practice, after every funeral, to adjourn with some companions to a public house, where he spent the whole earnings of his mournful duties. Upon the interment of his first wife, which happened after an union of half a century, and after lamenting to his kindred and neighbours the irreparable loss he had sustained, he was observed, by some involuntary impulse, to bend his course to the usual place of resort; and as the occasion was no doubt doubly afflicting, he regaled himself and revived his spirits by a double dose of the best. It is generally understood that his widow will succeed to the vacant office; but his youngest son John, now in his 63d year, who is well known, at all the country weddings in the neighbourhood, as a musician of considerable eminence, is likewise a candidate; and his pretensions, doubtless, are supported by very strong hereditary claims.

24. At Paris, Madame La Fayette. She was the daughter of the Duke d'Ayen, son of Marshal De Noailles, and wife of the famous General La Fayette.

25. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of the late Robert Robertson, Esq of Tullybelton

26. At Montrose, aged 46, James Glegg, surgeon in the Royal Navy, son of Adam Glegg, Esq. late merchant in Montrose.

Lately, on her passage from Lisbon, the infant daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

February 10. At London, Murrough Marquis of Thomond. His Lordship was riding, attended by a groom, in Grosvenor Square, when his horse taking fright, got upon the pavement, where he fell, and precipitated the Marquis with violence into the horse way, where a waggon cart coming hastily by, one of the wheels ran over the body. He was taken into Lord Blandford's house, where he expired in about half an hour. His Lordship was in his 85th year, and was married to Miss Palmer, niece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, but had no issue. His Irish title, the Marquisate of Thomond, descends, with his estates, to his Lordship's nephew, Captain O'Brien.

11. At Sandhills, the Rev. John M'Millan, in the 79th year of his age, and the 59th of his ministry.

11. At Greenock, Mr John M'Kellar, merchant; and, on the 22d Feb. Mrs M'Kellar, his wife.

13. At Cartside House, Colonel Napier, of Milliken, in the 42d year of his age.

15. At Edinburgh, Miss Christian Smiton, second daughter of the late Mr Walter Smiton, painter in Edinburgh.

17. At ditto, Robert Holmes, Esq. of Belfast.

17. At Richmond, in Surry, Mrs Veitch of Elliock.

Feb. 20. At London, the Right Hon. Gerard Lake, Viscount Lake, a General in the army, Governor of Plymouth, Colonel of

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of the 80th regiment, Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and one of the Prince of Wales's Council of State. His Lordship was taken ill about three days before, (on the 17th) while attending the trial of Gen. Whitelocke, which occasioned the postponement of the trial for two days.—His Lordship eminently distinguished himself in his country's cause on the Continent, in Ireland, and, lastly, in the East Indies, where he added greatly to the glory and honour of the British name, and was created a Viscount, and raised to the Peerage on the 31st of October 1807, as a reward to which his merit justly entitled him. He was much attached to, and much esteemed by the Prince of Wales. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son (now Viscount Lake,) who was present at the dissolution of his father. His Lordship was, we believe, about sixty years of age, but his constitution was much impaired by the climate of India.

Feb. 21. At London, John Gordon M'Kenzie, Esq: surgeon in the Coldstream Guards, aged 30.

21. At Edinburgh, in the 21st year of her age, deeply lamented by her family and friends, Mrs Elizabeth Campbell Hamilton, of Dalserf and Milnburn, wife of Robert Campbell Hamilton, Esq.

24. At the manse of Torryburn, the Rev. Mr David Balfour, in the 84th year of his age, and 41st of his ministry. He will long live in the remembrance of his flock.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Campbell, youngest daughter of the late David Campbell, of Belmount, Esq. writer to the signet.

26. At ditto, Mrs M'Leod, relict of the late Mr Roderick M'Leod, writer in Edinburgh.

28. At Balgay, David Anderson, Esq. of Balgay.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Oates, shoemaker.

—. At his seat in the county of Sligo, Sir Malby Crofton, Bart. He served under the immortal Wolfe at the siege of Quebec.

Lately, after two days illness, Francis, the second son of Mr Matcham, by the sister of the deceased Lord Nelson; a promising youth, of 12 years of age.

At Brighton, Mrs A. M. Bennet, mother of Mrs Esten, and author of several popular novels.

Lately at Edinburgh, Miss Sibella Hutton, daughter of the late Rev. Wm Hutton, minister of the gospel at Dalkeith.

At Dundee, at an advanced age, Mr Robert Doig, manufacturer, much regretted.

At Bathgate, Mr Thomas Mair, of Pottishaw.

March 1. At the Duke of Buccleuch's House, Whitehall, London, the infant son of Lord Dalkeith.

2. At Barnagad, Argyllshire, Archibald M'Lachlan, Esq. of Craigenterve.

2. At Edinburgh, Catharine, infant daughter of Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegirth, Bart.

2. At London, universally regretted, James Colquhoun, Esq. merchant.

3. At Lochgair House, Argyllshire, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, Catharina Hamilton Charlotte Ann, only child of Humphrey Trafford Campbell, Esq. younger of Asknish, Advocate.

3. At Clifton, Mis Grace Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, of Culvennan and Greenlaw.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Edward Innes, late confectioner there.

4. At ditto, Mrs Susan Erskine, relict of Robert Campbell, Esq. of Monzie.

6. At Eastfield, near Leith, aged 68, James Bannerman, Esq. late of Canada.

6. At London, in the sixty-first year of his age, George Earl of Dorchester, Viscount and Baron Milton, of Milton Abbey in Dorsetshire, also Baron Milton of Shrone Hill in Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Dorsetshire. His Lordship was never married; his only sister, Lady Caroline Damer, always resided with him; his disorder was the gout, with which he had been afflicted for many years.—He is supposed to have died immensely rich, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the Hon. Lionel Damer.

7. At London, suddenly, Sir Giles Rooke, Knt. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr James Knox, writer, clerk to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

9. At ditto, aged 44, Miss Agnes Home, daughter of the late John Home, Esq. of Ninewells.

11. At Bath, William Siddons, Esq. the husband of the celebrated Mrs Siddons.—Though he had been for some time infirm, his death was rather sudden, as he had passed the preceding evening with a party of friends, and appeared to be in good health. Mr Siddons was an estimable man in private life, distinguished for his probity, and an exact performance of all his duties. He had a correct taste for literature, and a ready turn for poetry, which appeared in many loyal and patriotic songs, to which, however, he was too modest to put his name. Mrs Siddons was in Edinburgh at the time, and had performed several nights, when, on receiving the melancholy tidings, she set off for Bath on the 18th.

March

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March 11. At Lossiemouth, aged 89, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown.

12. At Edinburgh, Donald Campbell, Esq. of Sonachan.

13. At ditto, Mr William Murray, merchant, Canongate, aged 81 years.

14. At Walkinshaw, Miss Grace Campbell, daughter of the deceased James Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood.

15. At Parton Manse, the Rev. Archibald Glen, minister of that parish, in the 34th year of his age, and 8th of his ministry.

15. At Letham, George Henry Buchan Hepburn, eldest son of John Buchan Hepburn, Esq. of Letham.

16. At Leith, aged 17, Peter Dudgeon, eldest son of Mr John Dudgeon, merchant.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Adam Dalmahoy, late glover there.

17. At Fyfe Place, Leith Walk, Mrs Jean Laidlaw, wife of Mr Donald M'Laine, merchant in Edinburgh.

18. At Bowbridge, aged 24, Mr Cumberland Finnie, son of Mr John Finnie, farmer at Bowbridge, very much regretted.—He was unfortunately killed by a kick of one of his work horses, while putting up his riding horse in the stable in the evening, after his return from Edinburgh.

20. At Inveresk, the infant child of Captain David Milne, royal navy.

London Bill of Mortality.

A general bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from Dec. 16. 1806, to December 15. 1807.

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls	1097
Buried	1290
Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls	4676
Buried	3828
Christened in the 26 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	9461
Buried	8680
Christened—Males, 9812. Females, 9604. In all,	19,416
Buried—Males, 9296. Females, 9038. In all,	18,334
Whereof have died,	
Under two years of age	5443
Between two and five	2010
Five and ten	737
Ten and twenty	581
Twenty and thirty	1160
Thirty and forty	1883
Forty and fifty	1677
Fifty and sixty	1665
Sixty and seventy	1507
Seventy and eighty	1158
Eighty and ninety	462
Ninety and a hundred	49
An hundred and one	1
An hundred and two	1

Increase in the burials this year, 396.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Mar. 4.	——	3¼ pr.	63¼ 64 ¼
11	——	3¼ —	64¼ ⅜
18.	227	3¼ —	64⅞ ¾
25.	——	— —	64½

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Mar. 4.	37 0	34 0	32 0	32 0
11.	36 6	35 0	32 0	36 0
18.	36 6	38 0	33 0	38 0
25.	37 0	39 0	33 0	37 0

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Mar. 7.	60	72	36	44	27	34	56	60
14.	60	74	36	44	30	37	56	60
18.	60	72	36	43	32	38	50	55
28.	60	72	36	44	33	40	50	56

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Mar. 1.	250	22 21½	36	18 19
8.	260	22 21½	40	18 19
15.	180	22 21½	39	18 19
22.	240	23 22½	36	18 19
29.	160	24 23½	40	18 19

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. and *William Longbeard*, will not suit our Miscellany.

G. Wright, and *J. M. D.* are received.

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THE SCOTS MAGAZINE, AND *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, FOR APRIL 1808:

With a View of DREGHORN CASTLE.

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from March 26. to April 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
March		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	30.15	36	39	0.1	Snow
27	30.18	34	34	——	Cloudy
28	30.27	34	40	——	Ditto
29	30.29	30	43	——	Clear
30	30.21	30	43	——	Cloudy
31	30.1	34	41	0.01	Snow
April 1	29.84	34	41	0.02	Ditto
2	29.85	26	41	——	Clear
3	29.64	37	48	——	Ditto
4	29.12	41	51	0.04	Rain
5	29.04	43	45	1.71	Clear
6	29.09	34	41	——	Ditto
7	29.78	34	48	——	Ditto
8	29.78	39	48	——	Ditto
9	30.2	37	47	——	Ditto
10	30.15	43	53	0.01	Showers
11	30.15	42	53	——	Clear
12	30.13	41	57	——	Ditto
13	30.13	44	55	——	Ditto
14	30.05	46	55	0.04	Showers
15	29.95	41	48	——	Clear
16	30.1	30	46	——	Ditto
17	30.15	34	42	0.56	Snow
18	30.04	27	40	0.02	Ditto
19	29.42	30	38	0.01	Ditto
20	29.51	34	48	——	Clear
21	29.55	29	41	0.51	Snow
22	29.33	36	40	0.01	Ditto
23	29.7	36	43	——	Cloudy
24	29.81	38	45	——	Ditto
25	29.95	37	48	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain, 3.04

High Water at LEITH For MAY 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1	6 25	6 51
M. 2	7 16	7 41
Tu. 3	8 6	8 32
W. 4	8 57	9 22
Th. 5	9 47	10 13
Fr. 6	10 39	11 5
Sa. 7	11 32	11 59
Su. 8	——	0 27
M. 9	0 56	1 25
Tu. 10	1 57	2 26
W. 11	2 57	3 27
Th. 12	3 58	4 28
Fr. 13	4 58	5 27
Sa. 14	5 55	6 21
Su. 15	6 48	7 13
M. 16	7 38	8 1
Tu. 17	8 24	8 46
W. 18	9 8	9 29
Th. 19	9 51	10 12
Fr. 20	10 33	10 54
Sa. 21	11 15	11 36
Su. 22	11 58	——
M. 23	0 19	0 48
Tu. 24	1 6	1 29
W. 25	1 53	2 17
Th. 26	3 42	3 7
Fr. 27	3 32	3 58
Sa. 28	4 23	4 48
Su. 29	5 13	5 38
M. 30	6 3	6 28
Tu. 31	6 52	7 17

MOON's PHASES
For MAY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.
First Quart.	3. 4. 30. afternn.
Full Moon,	10. 7. 27. morn.
Last Quart.	17. 6. 50. morn.
New Moon,	25. 11. 7. morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

May 1. Union between Scotland and England, commenced 1707.
9. Jamaica taken by the English, 1655.
12. Court of Session meets.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR APRIL 1808.

Description of DREGHORN CASTLE. *With a View.*

THE frontispiece to this Magazine exhibits a view of that splendid mansion, Dreghorn Castle, the residence of Alex. Trotter, Esq. late of the Navy Pay Office. It lies about four miles to the south-west of Edinburgh, and is built upon a Gothic design by that eminent architect Mr Elliot.

The part completed is, we have been informed, only about a fourth part of the original and complete plan. Some part of the old edifice is still remaining, as will be observed in the plate.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, Professor Jameson read an account of a method of constructing and colouring Mineralogical Maps. We cannot give a satisfactory account of this paper without drawings. We shall therefore only observe, that maps executed according to this plan shew distinctly the figure of the cliffs, terraces, acclivities and summits of single mountains, and also the characters of mountain-ranges and mountain-groupes: and the colouring affords a true and harmonious representation of the alternation, extent, and relative position of the different rocks that appear at the surface. Professor Jameson at the same time laid before the Society a series of Mineralogical Queries which he had drawn up, with the view of directing the attention of mineralogists to the particular objects pointed out by them.

Having been favoured with a copy of these queries, we shall here communicate them to our readers.

MINERALOGICAL QUERIES.

England.

1. Does the granite of Cornwall belong to the oldest or the newest granite formation; or do both formations occur in that county?

2. Is the shorl-rock of Cornwall disposed in an unconformable and overlying position, in regard to the older primitive rocks; if this be its position, on what rock or rocks does it rest, and what are its other geognostic relations?

3. Does the serpentine of Cornwall belong to the first or second

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pentine formation; and what are the imbedded and venigenous fossils it contains?

4. What are the characters of the different metalliferous venigenous formations in Cornwall; are any of them identical with those described by Werner*, Mohs†, Friesleben‡, Jameson§, and others?

5. Do the inclined slaty strata, in the vicinity of Plymouth, belong to the transition class of rocks?

6. Does the upper part of the mountain of Cader-Idris in Wales belong to the newest floetz-trap formation?

7. Are not the mountains in Cumberland principally composed of transition rocks, partially covered with the newest floetz-trap formation?

8. Is not the porphyry of Cumberland a variety of clinkstone-porphyry?

9. Does the gypsum of Cumberland belong to the first or second floetz-gypsum formation?

Scotland.

1. Does the sienitic greenstone of Fasnet Burn in East Lothian, belong to the transition rocks, or the newest floetz-trap formation?

2. Does claystone occur in beds or veins in the coal fields of the Lothians?

3. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the porphyritic rock of the Ochil hills?

4. Is Inchkeith, in the Frith of Forth, entirely composed of rocks belonging to the independent coal formation?

5. Are the geognostic relations of the porphyry slate, or clinkstone porphyry of East Lothian, the same as in other countries?

6. What are the geognostic relations of the claystone, compact felspar, and striped jasper of the Pentland hills?

7. Are the upper parts of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, of Tinto in Lanarkshire, and of the Eilden hills in Roxburghshire, composed of rocks belonging to the newest floetz-trap formations?

8. What is the extent and mode of distribution of the sienite of Galloway?

9. Does the Craig of Ailsa, in the Frith of Clyde, and the Bass rock in the Frith of Forth, belong to the newest floetz-trap formation?

10. Does the pitchstone of Ardnamurchan belong to the newest floetz-trap formation?

11. Is the granular quartz in the islands of Jura and Isla subordinate to mica slate; or does it constitute a distinct formation?

12. Are the Cullin mountains in the island of Skye composed of rocks belonging to the newest floetz-trap and second porphyry formations?

13. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the Scure Eigg, in the isle of Egg, one of the Hebrides?

14. Of what rock is the isle of Staffa composed, and what are its geognostic characters and relations?

15. Is the porphyry of the isle of Rasay porphyry-slate?

16. What are the geognostic relations of the tremolite of Glen-Elg in Inverness-shire?

17. Does the upper part of Ben Nevis belong to the second porphyry formation; and if this be the case, on what does the porphyry rest?

18. Does the porphyry of the Brauer, near Blair in Athol, belong to the second porphyry formation?

19. Does the granitic rock in the vicinity of Aberdeen, belong to the granite or sienite formations?

* Neue Theorie von der entstehung der gaenge, von A. G. Werner, 1791.

† Beschreibung des Gruben Gebaeudes Himmelsfurst, von F. Mohs, 1804.

‡ Mineralog Bemerkungen bei gelegenheit eines Reisz durch den merkuruerdigsten Keil des Hartzgebirges, von Friesleben, 1795.

§ Mineralogical Description of Dumfries shire, and Elements of Geognosy.

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20. Does the sandstone of the Shetland islands belong to the independent coal formations, or to any of the formations described by Werner?

21. In what species of mineral repository are the ores of Sandlodge in Shetland contained; and what are the oryctognostic and geognostic characters and relations of these ores?

22. Does the claystone of Papa Stour, one of the Shetlands, belong to the new floetz-trap or coal formations?

23. Does the serpentine of the islands of Unst and Fetlar belong to the first or second serpentine formations?

Character of WILL WIMBLE *in the* SPECTATOR.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE following note which I found on the margin of a book purchased at an auction, contains a piece of information which may be interesting to many of your readers:

N°. 108. WILL WIMBLE.—Thomas Morecraft, a baronet's younger son, the person mentioned by the Spectator in the character of Will Wimble, died at Dublin July 2d 1741 *.

Remarks on DUNIPACE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THERE is hardly any Antiquity in Scotland which has been so much noticed as *Dunipace*, or respecting the origin and etymon of which there has been a greater co-incidence of opinion. It has almost uniformly been rendered *Duni Pacis*, i. e. the Hills of Peace, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of a peace there concluded betwixt the Romans and Caledonians. I am afraid, however, this etymology will not stand the test of critical investigation.

The above hypothesis, if well founded, establishes some important particulars. 1*mo*, It gives us to understand that it was customary for the Romans and Caledonians to erect *Tumuli* to commemorate the conclusion of peace, a circumstance by no means apparent from, or countenanced by, the history of either nation. 2*do*, That there was a mutual agreement to compound this word of the language of both nations, *Dun* being the Gaelic for a *Hill*, and *Pax* the Latin for *Peace*. 3*tio*, That the Caledonians were at that time in a situation to dictate to the Romans, and obtained that, in this compound word, the Gaelic language should take the lead. The natural import of *Duni Pacis*, therefore, in the 1*st* instance, establishes a custom of which it is itself the only solitary example, and in the 2*d* and 3*d* instances, implies facts utterly improbable.

But when the contexture of the word, and the *Genius* of the two languages are minutely considered, this theory will appear in a still more unfavourable point of view. *Dun* has uniformly been Latinized *Dunum*, not *Dunus*, and therefore must have *Duna*, not *Duni*, in the nominative plural.—The Romans were strangers to the soft sound of *C*, and always pronounced it as we do *K*. *Dunipace*, even admitting it to signify the *Hills* of *Peace*, would not have been written or pronounced *Duni Pacis*, or *Dunipace*, but *Duna Pakis*, or *Dunapake*.

There are two *Tumuli* at Dunipace, the eastmost of which bears the most unequivocal characteristics of art, and the other not the least. This plurality of *Tumuli* added to the resemblance which *Pace* bears to the Latin *Pax*, or the

* Mr Chalmers, in his edition of the British Essayists, mentions the name of this gentleman, but does not state the place or time of his death. *Ed.*

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the English *Peace*, seems to have set the invention of the monks a-work, and to have induced them to render it *Duni pacis*; and certainly nothing can better illustrate the hard shift they were put to, as well as their complete ignorance of the matter, than their not being able to discover the *Etymon* of this word either in the language of the one nation or the other, but in an incongruous combination of both.

It is only since the discovery of Ossian's Poems by M'Pherson, that the Gaelic language has begun to excite any considerable degree of general interest or attention. During the Monkish ages, the general predilection was in favour of the languages of Greece and Rome. The aboriginal inhabitants, as well as the aboriginal language of the country, appear to have been equally undervalued and overlooked. The celebrated *Buchanan* was totally unacquainted with the Gaelic. As a proof of this, any of your literary correspondents may peruse his Etymology of *Montrose*, *Inverness*, *Dunkeld*, &c. It was therefore customary during the Monkish ages to derive every thing from the Latin, and there is every reason to conclude that *Duni Pacis*, *i. e.* the Hills of Peace—*Pene Pontus*, *i. e.* Penpont—*Deidonum*, *i. e.* Dundee—*Mons rosarum*, *i. e.* Montrose—*Cruor Danorum*, *i. e.* Cruden, with several others which I have already had occasion to mention, owe their origin to Monkish pedantry and ignorance.

Having spent some time in proving what *Duni-pace* is not; you and your readers will naturally expect me to point out what it is, and this task I shall the more readily undertake, because I flatter myself I can place the matter in so satisfactory a point of view, that it will be equally matter of regret and wonder, how so obvious an antiquity could ever have been mistaken.

Dunipace, i. e. *Dun-na-Pais*, i. e. the Grave Hills, or sepulchral tumuli, is a national monument of some victory obtained by our hardy ancestors. The river Carron for many centuries rolled its streams amidst the din of *clashing arms*: no stream has oftener heard the confused cry of the warrior, or seen garments rolled in blood: here we are taught to look for the scene of a memorable battle betwixt the Romans and Caledonians. The translator of Ossian points this out as the spot where *Fingal* encountered *Caracul*, supposed to be the Roman *Caracalla*. The Wall of Antoninus for several miles ran parallel to the course of the Carron, and the adjacent district must have been the scene of many a bloody contest, now for ever buried in oblivion. The last circumstance I shall mention on this head, as making more directly for my purpose, is, that Ossian mentions a green vale, with a *Tomb* or *Tumulus* standing on it, where Oscar engaged the heros of *Caros*, supposed to be the *Tumulus* in question.

It might be difficult to point out a *Dunum pacis*, or Hill of peace, within the ancient Roman or Celtic territories; but the *Dun-na-Pais*, or Grave-hills, are every where to be met with within the Celtic districts. Our ancestors stuck at no labour or expence in their sepulchral monuments. Haco's Tumulus, who fell at the battle of Largs, is literally a hill; and it is not unworthy of remark, that the battle did not take its name from *Largs*, but on the contrary, *Largs* took its name from the battle, for *Largs* literally means the *Tumuli*, or graves. Amidst the vast variety of sepulchral monuments still remaining, I shall only mention *Sweno's* superb pillar in Murrayshire; *Camus'* stone near Barry, and the standing stones at *Aberlemno*, where we have also a *Grave hill*, or *Dun-na-Pais*.

Dunipace, when considered as meaning a *Hill* of *Peace*, has, as far as I know, no parallel to support the hypothesis. But when considered as a *Grave-*

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Grave hill, the parallel and collateral instances are not only numerous, but almost infinite. The literal import of the name, the situation, the shape of Dunipace, and the exact resemblance it bears to other *Tumuli* well known to be sepulchral monuments, leave hardly a shadow of doubt, that it was also of the same kind; and, like Haco's monument, erected not only to cover the valiant dead, but to perpetuate the memory of some signal victory obtained by our warlike ancestors. It would be foolish, as well as absurd, to hazard even a conjecture as to the particular battle which *Dunipace* was intended to commemorate. It is impossible to penetrate the dark abyss of oblivion, and the mind feels itself o'ercast with a melancholy gloom when it reflects, that so many noble monuments, and heroic atchievements of our ancestors, are veiled in impenetrable obscurity, and have for ever perished.

23*d April* 1808. MILO.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

March 26. 1808. A Large Conger-Eel (Muræna Conger,) taken this morning off Fisher-row, was to-day brought to market. It measured nearly four feet in length. Although ten hours out of the sea, it was alive and vigorous when laid on the stall in the market. Congers are not very common in the Frith of Forth.

April 5. At Foxhall, eight miles west from Edinburgh, daffodils are now in full flower; the tendrils of peas sown in the open border in November last, have appeared; and peach, nectarine, and pear blossoms are expanding. The season, however, is, upon the whole, very backward.

12*th April*. The Elm-trees in Hope Park are now in flower.

17*th April*. Large flocks of Field-fares still frequent the neighbourhood of the city.

18*th April*. A heavy fall of snow took place on the afternoon of this day, so that in the evening it lay on the ground several inches deep.

22*d April*. Last night a still more heavy fall of snow had taken place, so that this morning it lay more than half a foot deep in most places around Edinburgh. It is not a little remarkable that snow-storms have thus occasionally recurred, during the past season, for the long period of six months, the first fall having happened early in November last.

P. S.—It may be expected that some notice should be taken of a paper inserted in last Magazine, intituled "Discovery of, and Query concerning, a species of River Shell-fish." The author of this paper picked up some *Fresh-water Muscles* in the bed of the Water of Leith, after the subsiding of the great flood of the river in the beginning of September last. This is the whole observation; and it is certainly most unhappily styled a *discovery*; for the same kind of river shell-fish might be found in the alluvion of almost any river in Great Britain, after a flood, or whether there had been a flood or no. The freedom of these remarks will be excused, when it is stated that the author might not only have had his doubts resolved by consulting any of the popular works on natural history, but even by referring to Mr Stark's Picture of Edinburgh, where the fresh water Mytili are mentioned in a chapter treating of objects of natural history found in the neighbourhood of the city.

In answer to the queries it may be observed, that the different species of fresh-water shell-fish, if the minute sorts be included, are far too numerous to be detailed in this Miscellany. Reference may be had to the works of Montagu and of Donovan on British

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tish testacea, to the 4th volume of Pennant's British Zoology, and to Dr Maton's full and accurate list of native shells in the 8th volume of the Linnean Transactions. Very little, I am persuaded, is known of the habits of the river muscle, and if the writer of the queries would undertake actual observations on this subject, and communicate them, he would be well entitled to the thanks of naturalists.—It may here be remarked, that it is pretty well known that fresh water shell-fish form a part of the food of the otter: it is a fact indeed noticed in almost every history of that animal.

N.

Edinburgh, 26th April 1808.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR DONOVAN has announced some particulars of an extraordinary nature respecting one of the mountains of Wales, which he endeavours to demonstrate to have been at some remote period a volcano of immense magnitude. This is Cader Idris in Merionethshire, which in size is not exceeded by any mountain in the Principality, except Snowdou. The general aspect of the crater is exactly that of Mount Vesuvius, only one of its sides is broken down, so that the abyss of this funnel-shaped mountain is more completely disclosed than in the latter. It is this side of Cader Idris that affords the most illustrative examples of porous stones, which form immense beds on the declivities, only a few inches in many instances below the surface of the earth. Many of these porous stones exhibit evident marks of strong ignition and vitrification; some are reduced to the state of slags, while others have all the cellular appearance and lightness of pumice. The summit of the mountain is covered with an immense wreck of stones, supposed to have been ejected from the crater at the time of the explosion. Myriads of these stones have borne a regular crystallized form; their usual length is, from three to six and ten feet; some measure even fifteen or twenty; and one, in particular, which Mr Donovan observed, was twenty-two feet three inches long. The substance of these crysals is of the basal kind, being the porphyry slate, or clinkstone porphyry of Jamieson.

The art of polantography, or multiplying designs by means of stone, though yet in its infancy, is already practised in three different ways, in all of which, blocks of a fine-grained calcareous stone are employed instead of copper. The first manner is by tracing on the stone with an ink prepared for the purpose, and with a steel pen, whatever is to be printed, whether writing, music, or figures. This manner is expeditious, but serves only for outlines, or mere sketches. But it is capable of increased utility, if a writing on paper, with the ink composed for this purpose, be transferred from the paper to the stone, from which a number of impressions may be taken off. This transfer supersedes the necessity of reverse writing on the stone, and multiplies at pleasure the most correct *fac-simile*. As the printing may be begun as soon as the ink is dry, this is a rapid way of obtaining impressions. The second way of operating originated with Professor Mitterer, of Munich; he discovered that the materials of which the ink was composed, might be made into crayons, which being traced on the stone, the drawings thus made might be multiplied greatly. They are indeed much softer than ordinary chalk, they require time and patience in using; but they may be made to produce pleasing designs. The third mode may with propriety be called the art of engraving on stone, being executed by means of the graver.

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POPULATION *of the different* COUNTIES *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
BERDEEN,.....	25,249	31,701	573	65,625	67,457	43,044	27,699	52,288	123,032
gyle,.....	13,109	14,278	32	33,767	38,092	19,188	4,196	48,884	71,859
yr,.....	13,608	18,143	272	39,666	44,640	33,185	42,045	8,760	84,306
ff,.....	7,789	8,677	166	16,067	19,740	11,177	4,890	18,288	35,807
rwick,.....	5,965	6,835	273	14,294	16,327	6,396	3,343	19,767	30,621
te,.....	1,911	2,501	17	5,552	6,239	3,161	4,821	3,809	11,791
thness,.....	4,438	4,652	140	10,183	12,426	13,263	2,201	7,145	22,609
ckmannan,.....	2,100	2,612	64	5,064	5,794	872	1,037	8,949	10,858
martry,.....	410	552	7	1,351	1,701	262	575	1,371	3,052
mbarton,.....	3,875	4,418	107	9,796	10,914	4,633	7,952	8,131	20,710
mfries,.....	10,785	11,850	246	25,407	29,190	10,691	6,317	37,146	54,597
nburgh,.....	17,111	28,186	1,081	54,224	68,730	7,758	21,036	90,256	122,954
ie,.....	5,992	6,354	134	11,763	14,942	8,131	4,410	14,164	26,705
k,.....	17,065	22,298	766	42,952	50,791	9,651	17,300	59,886	93,749
rfar,.....	20,195	24,087	827	45,461	53,666	8,627	14,827	47,450	99,127
ddington,.....	5,851	7,219	406	13,890	16,096	5,346	3,224	20,342	29,986
rness,.....	14,357	15,353	159	33,801	40,491	34,068	3,864	36,361	74,292
ncardine,.....	5,688	6,179	302	12,104	14,245	7,924	6,023	12,210	26,349
nross,.....	1,372	1,686	37	3,116	3,609	667	888	5,170	6,725
rkudbright,.....	5,600	6,433	161	13,619	15,592	5,856	2,532	20,823	29,211
nark,.....	32,259	36,481	1,544	68,100	78,599	15,704	38,086	81,264	146,699
nlithgow,.....	2,796	3,832	160	8,129	9,715	4,166	3,829	9,849	17,844
rn,.....	1,940	1,945	32	3,639	4,618	2,901	898	4,456	8,257
ney & Shetland	8,016	8,825	105	20,793	26,031	14,653	2,476	8,478	46,824
bles,.....	1,682	1,843	64	4,160	4,575	2,010	886	5,839	8,735
rth,.....	23,382	28,971	952	58,808	67,558	24,404	22,779	76,885	126,366
nfrew,.....	7,857	17,217	89	36,068	41,988	3,894	21,746	52,416	78,056
s,.....	11,014	11,304	120	24,143	28,148	23,097	4,589	18,382	52,291
burgh,.....	6,156	7,480	241	15,813	17,869	7,148	3,964	23,170	33,682
rk,.....	986	1,163	27	2,356	2,714	1,023	588	3,222	5,070
rling,.....	7,530	11,625	292	23,875	26,950	9,458	11,878	18,617	58,825
therland,.....	4,315	4,384	9	10,425	12,692	16,163	670	4,234	23,117
ain,.....	4 600	4,995	132	10,570	12,348	6,995	1,815	10,622	22,918
	294,553	364,079	9,537	734,581	864,487	365,516	293,373	833,914	1,599,068

N. B. No returns were received from the united parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvi; from the parish of Tyree, and from the islands of Rum, Canna, and Muck, in eshire; from the united parish of Kirkmichael and Killycudden, and the parish olis in Cromartyshire; and from the parish of Dalserf in Lanarkshire: The po- on of these places is estimated to exceed the number of 8,692 persons. GRAND L 1,607,760.

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Tour thro' the HIGHLANDS *and other parts of* SCOTLAND, *in May and June* 1807.

(*Continued from p.* 187.)

INVERNESS is a handsome, well-built town, situated on both sides of the Ness, and connected by a substantial bridge of seven arches. It has a considerable share of trade; and manufactures of different kinds have long been established there. The salmon fishing in the Ness is very productive. The inhabitants are gay and elegant in their appearance, and said to speak the English language with greater purity than in any other part of Scotland,—which may be pretty correct, when applied to the higher ranks. The canal, at present going forward to connect the Murray Frith with the Western Sea at Fort William, is a vast undertaking, and, when finished, will prove an incalculable benefit to the coasting trade of the island. The bason at Clachnacharry, where the canal enters the frith, is nearly finished; and the digging of the canal is carried a good way up the vale of the Ness. Several of the locks are considerably advanced; and a mole or pier, to the westward of the entrance to the bason, is at present forming. The expence of these works will bring much money into the country, while it gives employment to a great number of hands, and inures them to habits of labour and industry.

From Inverness we proceeded up the side of the frith, at the head of which we crossed the river Beauly, at the village of that name. Around the sides of the frith, and at the head of the bay, a fine tract of arable ground is extended, well cultivated, and bearing good crops, which is let at high rents. From Beauly to Dingwall the road crosses a bleak heathy moor, of a thin light soil, a considerable part of which is laid out in plantations, and a few spots are cultivated in a very imperfect manner by a great number of small farmers. On the banks of the Conan, the soil is better, consisting of a clayey loam. A great deal of wood, both natural and planted, grows on the banks of this river. Dingwall is a royal burgh, situated in a vale at the head of the bay of Cromarty, and, consisting of one principal street, is reckoned the second town in Rossshire.

From Dingwall we turned by Strathpeffer to Conlin, an inn on the road to Lochbroom. The valley of Strathpeffer contains some rich ground, but is narrow and confined by high hills, and not improved to that perfection its natural advantages seem to point out. Near Conlin, the fields and pleasure grounds of Coul, the property of Sir George Mackenzie, Baronet, appeared to be managed in a superior style of husbandry. Several fields, both in crop and pasture, were in excellent order. Here we saw a flock of Cheviot sheep, which seemed to thrive well.

From Conlin to Lochbroom the country is rugged, mountainous, and rocky, covered with heath, where a great number of black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, have an indifferent pasture. Many natural woods grow on the banks of the rivers, which descend to the eastward. Cultivation has made some feeble efforts to display her industry; but the soil and climate are inimical to her operations. Some green spots here and there discover her progress; but these are rare, amidst such a vast tract of waste. On the sides of Lochbroom, the hills are steep and rocky down to the water's edge. A small spot of level ground on the sides of the river which runs into the bay is under cultivation, and seemed to yield tolerably good crops, but, under the system of cultivation at present practised, cannot be made to give any great return. Along the sides of the hills, small detached pieces are laboured

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ed with the *cascroom*, an instrument familiar to those only who are in the most backward state of improvement. Lochbroom is esteemed one of the best herring stations on the coast of Scotland. Ullapool is a newly established and thriving fishing village, about six miles down the bay on the east side, which may *in time* become a town of some importance.

From Lochbroom, we returned by the same route to Inverness. The newly established tryst or fair at Beauly, for wool and sheep, was held on the day we past through that village; and the competition for the premium granted for the best tups, was to be determined at that time. There were only three lots, of six tups each, shown, which, I suppose, would each gain a premium. They were of the black-faced kind, and seemed to be pretty good specimens of that species of stock. A respectable meeting of proprietors and farmers assembled on this occasion; and the prices of wool were nearly equal to those of last season.

From Inverness, we took the road to Fort William, which lies along the south-eastern bank of the river Ness. A great number of acres are laid out in plantations along the banks and rising grounds on the sides of the river. The steep banks along the Ness, are here covered with broom and furze, which, at this season of the year, decorated with a full profusion of blossoms, appeared 'unprofitably gay,' and had a most brilliant show. We observed some part of this fine vale completely in a state of nature, tho' certainly capable of much improvement, from its situation on the banks of the Ness.

Loch Ness is a fine sheet of water, extending twenty-two miles in length in a direct line from north-east to south-west. The old military road lies along its eastern banks. For a considerable way up the side of the loch, the road is quite level, keeping parallel to the water, through a fine coppice wood, intermixed with larger trees, consisting of birch, ash, alder, &c. which extend a considerable way up the hills on each side of the lake, while the rocky, steep and elevated summits of the mountains, rise to a great height above. In this tract, we saw a number of sheep which were of a better shape and size, and in superior condition to most of those to be seen further north.

After passing the inn at Bolleskine, the road leaves the side of Loch Ness, and winds up the rugged banks of the Foyers, which are beautifully shaded with the weeping birch. The great fall in this river claims the attention and admiration of every traveller. We did not see it to the very best advantage, though the river was a good deal swelled by the rains which had fallen the preceding day. It is a grand object; presenting a considerable stream of water precipitated over a rock upwards of two hundred feet of perpendicular height. During its fall a part of it is converted into vapour, or spray, which is seen rising like smoke at a distance, when approaching it. After crossing the Foyers, along the banks of which a good deal of level ground is stretched above the falls, (some of which is under cultivation, but the crops appeared late and unpromising,) the road for some miles goes along the top of a pretty high ridge, and then descends by the side of a loch, and down a steep bank, across a rapid stream finely fringed with underwood, when Loch Ness again appears in view. At the head of the loch, on a spot of rising ground, surrounded with fine green fields, is placed Fort Augustus, a neat, regular fortification, with commodious barracks. It is a handsome spot, and forms a striking contrast to the rude scenery in the neighbourhood.

To the south of Fort Augustus, on Glengary's estate, are some farms stocked with Cheviot sheep, which have succeeded very well. Glenurquhar-

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quhart, Glenmorrison, and Glengary, are vallies which run a considerable way into the country on the northern side of this great chain of lochs. Loch Oich, at the foot of Glengary, is about five miles distant from Fort Augustus. This loch is about three miles in length; and from Loch Oich and Loch Lochy, the distance is one mile. This isthmus is the highest point of land betwixt Inverness and Fort William in the course of the Caledonian Canal; and this part of the work, from the irregularity of the surface, will require a deep cut to connect the two lakes. Loch Lochy, like Loch Ness, extends in a direct line about ten or twelve miles towards Fort William, and is surrounded with steep, rocky hills, intersected with gullies and rapid streams. The hills on the eastern side appear to afford a better pasturage than those on the west. Near the foot of Loch Lochy, the vale opens; and the road here leaves the side of the lake, and stretches to the eastward till it crosses the Spean, a deep, rapid river, which drains a large tract of country in Lochaber. At this turn of the road, Bennevis, the most elevated mountain in Britain, appears in view, presenting a bold and rugged front, spangled with large tracts of snow, which reach a long way down the sides of the hill. The upper part of this mountain seems to be a huge pile of rocks; but the lower grounds, and round the base, appear to afford pretty good pasturage. Most of the ground in the vicinity of Fort William is covered with heath, except some low carse ground at the head of the bay, and in the neighbourhood of Corpach, where the Canal enters the sea, about a mile to the northward of the mouth of the river Lochy. A considerable progress has been made in the work at this end of the Canal. The ruins of Inverlochy Castle are upon the very edge of the river, and Fort William at a little distance on the south bank of the Nevis. Gordonsburgh, a neat thriving village, is immediately adjoining to the shore. This arm of the sea is a celebrated station for the herring fishery. The coasts here, like those of Lochbroom, are bold and steep, except a tract of low ground at the estuary or entrance of the Lochy into the sea. A few fields are under cultivation, but of no considerable extent.

From Fort William we took the old road to Kingshouse, across the hills, a most difficult and disagreeable road to travel. This road, carried in a zig-zag direction over the summit of a high and rocky hill, is out of repair, being little frequented, and in some places scarce passable. The hills in the neighbourhood of Fort William afford pretty good pasturage; but, before we reach the head of Lochleven, an arm of the sea, which separates Inverness from Argyleshire, they are steep and barren, being almost entirely covered with stones, or small patches of heath where there is any soil for it to grow upon, the most of the way to Kingshouse; affording the most dreary and desolate prospect imaginable.

From Kingshouse to Tyndrum, the road crosses over the same tract of waste and mountainous country. It is thinly inhabited, being generally occupied in pasturing sheep and black cattle. The road here is in good order, owing, I suppose, to the small repair that is upon it, and the substantial manner in which it has been formed; but the accommodations for travellers are very indifferent. The distance between Fort William and Tyndrum by the road we took, is forty miles; and the central station at Kingshouse affords very poor entertainment for passengers.

Near the Inn at Tyndrum, there are a number of cottages of a mean appearance, with small spots of arable adjoining, belonging, I suppose, to the workmen employed in the lead mines there. After crossing a part of Argylshire, the road enters Perthshire at the

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the head of the vale of Strathfillan. A few miles below Tyndrum, the road strikes to the westward, till it reach the valley at the head of Lochlomond. The face, or appearance of the hills, improves a great deal as we enter the vale of Lochlomond, affording a much finer grazing than those to the northward. On some of these pastures the Cheviot sheep have been introduced lately.

We entered the valley at the head of Lochlomond, by a steep path, thro' a fine thriving grove of young oaks and birches. The ride down the side of Lochlomond was highly pleasing. A slight shower had fallen before we entered the vale; and the woods, in full verdure, shed a rich perfume.—The air was calm, the surface of the lake was as smooth as a mirror; while the haze in the atmosphere contributed to augment the distinctness with which the water reflected the rocks and woods wherewith its banks are so finely decorated. The trees, mostly oak, ash, beech, alder, mountain ash, firs, hollys, and hawthorns, were in full blossom. Further up, the hills are rocky and precipitous, with huge fragments scattered along the road side at the bottom, which seem at some former period to have been separated from the rocks above. The road winds in an irregular line among the rocks, sometimes rising with a steep ascent to a considerable height above the level of the lake, and again descending to the water's edge. A number of cottages are interspersed among the openings in the woods, with their small spots of cultivation adjoining.

After stopping to feed our horses at Tarbet, we again proceeded along the banks of the lake. A great number of persons were employed in stripping oak wood of its bark, on both sides of the loch, for which article the proprietors draw a very considerable sum annually. A part of the road here has been newly formed upon an excellent plan, being kept on a level with the lake, and following every winding of the rock. At Luss the lake expands to a great breadth, where it is ornamented with a number of islands finely wooded, and displaying a rich and picturesque scenery. To the eastward, Benlomond, rising with majestic dignity, overlooks the beautiful scenery of his subject lake, and a rich tract of country to the southward.

From the bottom of Lochlomond along the water of Leven, the face of the country assumes a quite different aspect. Rich cultivated fields enclosed with hedges—gentlemen's seats surrounded with thriving plantations—and populous manufacturing villages appearing almost like one continued city—every thing wearing the face of successful industry. The fine monument erected to the memory of the ingenious Dr Smollett, on the road side, is a beautiful object, and attracts the attention and curiosity of travellers.

The fields around the bottom of Lochlomond, and on the sides of the Leven, consist of a rich clay or loamy soil, affording good crops and pasturage. We saw here some excellent fields of wheat, and sown grass. A great proportion is laid out in plantations and pleasure grounds. The black cattle are of a larger breed than those of the neighbouring counties of Perth and Argyle.

Dumbarton occupies a low situation. It consists of one principal street level, and well paved. The houses are unequal, many of them having the appearance of great antiquity. There is a considerable glass work carried on at the upper end of the town; and it has some trade by sea, vessels coming close up to the back of the town.—The castle is situated on, or rather includes within its walls, two points of an insulated rock, of considerable elevation, on the west side of the river Leven. It forms a very striking and picturesque object; and has been kept

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kept as a place of strength from a very remote period of antiquity.

The road from Dumbarton to Glasgow presents a succession of scenery highly interesting, and of a character directly opposite to that which we had surveyed the two preceding days.—On leaving Dumbarton, for the first two or three miles, the crops had the appearance of being much hurt by the drought, the soil hereabouts consisting of clay, inclining to gravel. Some hills of no great height were on our left hand; on our right, the Frith of Clyde, which we could trace as far down as Port-Glasgow and Greenock, with vessels going up or down the river. On each side, fine pasture ground and cultivated fields. As we got nearer Glasgow, the country improved, displaying a wide and extensive tract of rich and highly cultivated fields. These fields are almost uniformly enclosed with thorn hedges. A great number of villas occupy the rising grounds, and adorn the prospect as we approach the city. Most of them are elegant, and some of them magnificent, with gardens and pleasure grounds laid out with much taste.—They are mostly the property of the wealthy and flourishing merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow.

The crops, in general, in the vicinity of Glasgow, had a very thriving look, though both the soil and cultivation were inferior to what is to be seen on the banks of the Forth. The fields of sown grass appeared to carry weighty crops; but, in general, there was less clover than customary on rich soils. Whether this was owing to the the severe spring frosts, or that a larger proportion of rye-grass is preferred for horses food, is doubtful; but such a mode of management may be considered as scourging to the soil, rye-grass bearing a nearer affinity to a white crop, than clover or most of the other sown grasses. The turnip ground was working in many places; but though several fields were sown, none of the young plants had got above ground. Potatoes had a promising look, the young plants being pretty far advanced in several places. Some fields of oats, particularly one of the potatoe variety, displayed the most promising crop of that grain to be seen on the road. Wheat was, in general, good; but scarcely equal to what we had seen in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and in Linlithgowshire. The canal over which the road passes by a draw-bridge is an interesting object in relation to the improvement of the commerce and agriculture of the country. The traveller is struck with an agreeable surprise on seeing vessels moving through, or rather over, corn fields and hedges; for the track of the canal is higher in many places, by means of the embankments, than the surrounding fields which are intersected by its course.

On the Love of GLORY.

From the French of Thomas.

(ANTOINE THOMAS was one of the most distinguished writers who adorned the last age of French literature. His writings were equally admired for their eloquence, and for their tendency to inspire heroic and virtuous sentiments. The love of glory, and that of virtue, pervade them throughout; and if the former of these two sentiments appear a little too predominant, it is so completely combined with the other, as to appear an auxiliary rather than a rival to it. It is remarkable, however, that the writings of this author, not only have never been translated into English, but do not appear to be at all known in this country. We shall therefore, we think, be doing an acceptable service to our readers, by presenting them with a few specimens. The following forms the introduction to his "Essai sur les Eloges," and is extremely characteristic of his general habits of thought.)

PRAISE

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PRAISE, so much desired, and so much lavished upon the earth, is not, and cannot be, a thing of indifference; it is, in the highest degree, either noble or despicable. In society it is most commonly an interchange of lies settled by common agreement, and by the necessity of pleasing; then it injures men, because it frees them from the necessity of having virtues, which they might, or at least which they ought to possess. If it is an instrument employed to arrive at fortune, it ought to be despised. If it is the flattery of a slave to deceive a man in power, it ought to be dreaded. But sometimes also it is the homage which admiration renders to virtue, or gratitude to genius; and under this point of view, it is one of the greatest things which can be among men. By its authority, it inspires a natural respect for him who deserves and obtains it: by its justice, it is the voice of nations which cannot be seduced, of ages which cannot be corrupted; by its independence, omnipotent authority cannot obtain, omnipotent authority cannot take it away; by its extent, it fills all places; by its duration, it embraces all ages. By it we may say, that genius is extended, the soul is exalted, the whole man multiplies his powers; hence the labours, the sublime meditations, the ideas of the legislator, the midnight watches of the great writer; hence the blood of the hero shed for his country, and the eloquence of the orator defending the liberty of his nation.

We must not be surprised that ardent and active souls should all have been passionately desirous of glory. The words of Philip are well known, who, when a ferocious courtier advised him to destroy Athens, said: "By whom then shall we be praised?" These very Athenians were the masters and the tyrants of Alexander, who was the master of the world; it was for them that he fought, that he dethroned and set up kings. He rushed upon the field of battle, that the poets, the musicians, and the labourers of Athens, might say as they walked along the streets, that Alexander was a great man.

This sentiment acts as a spur to some, as a rein to others. *Remember*, said a philosopher to a prince, *that every day of your life is a page of your history.* And it were to be wished that these were the first words which, every morning, princes heard at their waking. The love of glory would watch round them to repel weakness and vice; for such is the character of this sentiment; it is proud, delicate, severe to itself. At every thought, at every action which it meditates, it surrounds itself with witnesses. The universe is its censor, and posterity its judge.

Whence arises this sentiment?—from the very nature of man. At once ambitious and weak, combining imperfection and grandeur, the esteem of others can alone justify that which we wish to have for ourselves. It sets a value on our labours, it makes us believe in our virtues, it comforts us under our weaknesses. It occupies, besides, that restless activity which requires to be in motion, and which seeks to diffuse itself around. The love of glory impells and hurries us out of ourselves. We escape from languor and from the vacuity of our own minds; we fly beyond the limits of time; we live where we are not. Calumny hisses in a corner; but glory traverses the earth; it acquits the debt of mankind to virtue and genius.

Men have declaimed much against glory; this is natural; it is much easier to decry than to deserve it. Tacitus was more ingenuous; he owned that it was the last passion of the wise man; apparently it was his own.—There are men who make a boast of despising it; and that their assertion may be credited, they often repeat it; this is an additional reason for not believing them. Every one in secret has pretensions to it; but one man publishes,

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publishes, another conceals them.—One man places his vanity in little things, another places his pride in great things. Corneille made his glory consist in composing Cinna; a courtier of his age in dancing a minuet with grace.

Would you know what the sentiment of glory can do? take it from off the earth. Then all would be changed. Man would be no longer animated by the look of man; he would be alone in the crowd. The past would be nothing. The present would contract within a narrow compass. The future would disappear.—The instant which passed would perish for ever, without being of any advantage for that which was to follow.

In surveying the history of empires and of the arts, I see every where some men upon heights, and the herd of mankind following slowly, and at a distance. Glory guides the former, and they guide the universe.

In mechanics, we prefer the machines which produce the greatest effects by the smallest means; in politics we ought to do the same. Now such a machine is this passion. Sparta needs that three hundred men should die; they devote themselves to death. Sparta causes some letters to be engraved on the rocks stained with their blood; this is their reward. With two or three hundred crowns of oak, perhaps, Rome conquered the world. But these sublime illusions belong not to all souls, nor to every age.

The sentiment of glory supposes the absence of common passions. It either exists not, or it engrosses the whole soul. Expect it not from a people among whom interest reigns: glory is the money of states; but glory represents nothing, where gold represents every thing. Expect it not from a voluptuous people; such a people have only senses; they cannot lose a day to gain ages. Expect it not from an enslaved people; glory is proud and free; but the slave, corrupted by his slavery, has not virtue enough to raise his eyes to it. Expect it not from a poor people; I speak not of one which adheres to nature and equality, lives on little, and values virtue above wealth; but of one which, surrounded by great riches which it does not share, finds itself between the spectacle of pomp and misery, and sees extreme poverty issuing out of extreme opulence. Such a people, occupied and degraded by their wants, cannot have the idea of any nobler sentiment. You will find it little among a people devoted to what are called the pleasures of society. Among such a people, the multitude of tastes weakens the passions. Men find it so easy to obtain some immediate success, that they do not think of seeking that which would be more laborious. Besides, when we see men so near, we set less value on their opinion. Generally speaking, there is in the sentiment of glory something profound and thoughtful, which is particularly cherished by solitude. There it is, that, occupied by great objects, we are struck with the rapidity of life, and wish to extend over the future, so short an existence. It is at this distance from men that renown appears august, that posterity is distinctly seen, that glory fills and agitates the imagination. It must be viewed from a distance to assume a commanding aspect; it is like those divinities which were placed in forests, in obscure places; the less they were seen, they greater homage they obtained.

It has been often asked: If duty alone ought not to supply the place of glory? This question does honour to those who make it, but the reply is obvious: Cause all governments to be just, and all men to be great; then glory perhaps would be useless to man. Far be it from me to calumniate humanity. Doubtless there have been souls who did good from a regard to duty, and to it alone, and who performed great actions in silence. Athens raised an altar to the unknown God; we might erect on earth a statue with this inscription:—*To the virtuous men who*

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who are not known. Unheard of in life, forgotten in death, the less they sought renown, the greater have they been. But let us not deceive ourselves; there are few of these souls which are sufficient to themselves, which march with a firm step under the eye of reason which guides, or of God who contemplates them. Most men are weak by their nature, weak by the little relation which exists between their inclinations and their actions, weaker still by the examples which besiege them, by the value which circumstances too often attach to meanness and guilt. They want courage either to be always virtuous or always wicked, embrace good and evil by turns, and unable steadily to pursue either the one or the other, feel virtue by remorse, and are warned of their strength, only by the secret reproach with which their meanness inspires them. In this condition they stand in need of a support. The desire of renown, combining with the sense of duty, chains them down to virtue. They would dare perhaps to blush in their own eyes; but they will dread to blush before the eyes of their nation and their age.—With regard even to men whose soul is of a stronger and more vigorous cast, glory is an indemnification, if not a support. We exclaim against Athens which proscribed her great men.—There is an ostracism every where. A monster wanders over the earth, to calumniate what is honourable, to humble what is great. In her hand, she has the ring of Tarquin, and in her course beats down every thing which exalts itself. No sooner had merit appeared, than envy sprung up, and persecution followed; but at the same instant nature created glory, and ordered her to serve as a counterpoise to misfortune.

'T would appear, in fact, that virtue a genius, often oppressed, take re- f [redacted] the real world, in that i [redacted] rld, as in an asylum [redacted] ice reigns. There Socrates i [redacted] Galileo is acquitted, Bacon remains a great man. There Cicero dreads no longer the sword of the assassin, nor Demosthenes the poisoned bowl. There Virgil stands above Augustus, and Corneille by the side of Conde. Gold and vanity are not there, to distribute men's ranks, and assign their places. Each, by the ascendant of genius and virtue, mounts, and takes his station. Oppressed souls rise, and recover their dignity. Those who have been injured during life, at least find glory at the entrance of the tomb which is to cover their ashes.—Envy disappears, and immortality begins.

Account of BOOKS *which have been committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

[The following extracts on this curious subject, are selected and translated from a French work, entitled, "Dictionnaire des Livres condamnés au feu supprimés ou censurés. Par G. Peignot, Paris, 1806.]

ABAILARDI et *HELOISAE* Opera, 4to. Paris, 1616. The treatise on the Trinity by the former celebrated author, was condemned, first, by the council of Soissons, about 1121, and then by that of Sens, in 1140. Pope Innocent II. ratified all that the Council of Sens had done, ordered the books of Abelard to be burned, and their author to be confined, and prohibited from teaching. St Bernard pursued this condemnation with great warmth: he wrote to the Pope, that Abeilard, and Arnaud de Bresse, had formed a secret plot against J. C. and against his church. He says, that Abeilard is an infernal dragon, who persecuted the church in a manner the more dangerous that it is more concealed: that he attacks the innocence of souls. "Arius Pelagius, and Nestorius, are less dangerous than he, since he

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he unites all these monsters in his own person, as his conduct and his books prove: he is the persecutor of the faith, and the precursor of antichrist."

Acuna, Description of the river of the Amazons, in Spanish, 1641, small 4to.—This work was most carefully suppressed by the Spanish government, after the revolution of Portugal, lest it should afford to the Portuguese information which might enable them to penetrate into the Spanish settlements. It was translated into French, however, 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.

Aquaviva. — Method and Institutes of the Studies of the Society of Jesus, 8vo. Rome, 1686.—This famous treatise was composed by Blandius Aquaviva, General of the Society of Jesuits, or at least by his order, and under his direction. The book has become excessively rare, because, being denounced as heretical to the inquisition, by the whole body of Dominicans, it was condemned as such by that tribunal. The reason of its suppression was, that in a chapter "On the choice of opinions in the exercise of Theses," an advice is given to follow St Thomas, but with the exception of a few points. For instance, it is said, "We are not obliged to believe, with St Thomas, that second causes, when they act, have God for immediate and moving cause." In the second edition, the Jesuits were obliged to omit this chapter, though, in the preface, they express their hope that they may be allowed at some future time to give it. In all the subsequent editions, however, neither preface nor chapter durst ever make their appearance.

Abridgement of Universal History, by the Abbe Audra. Toulouse, 1770. The first volume only.—As soon as this first volume appeared, Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, condemned this work, which the author, professor of History in the College of Toulouse, had composed for the use of his students. He condemned it as 'full of philosophical and erroneous maxims,' which made Audra lose, not only his place, but his life, in consequence of the extreme chagrin which it caused to him; he was seized with a brain fever, which carried him off in twenty-four hours, on the 17th Sept. 1770. His death was much lamented by Voltaire, who had expected the Archbishop to be more lenient. The Abbe Audra had taken very active steps to make the innocence of Siruen be acknowledged, which procured him the friendship of Voltaire.

La Christiade. (The Christiad,) a poem, in prose, by La Baume, Canon at Avignon, Paris, 6 vols. 12mo. 1753.—This work was censured by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and the author condemned to a fine. Nothing can be odder than this production. The style is ridiculously pompous and figurative; far from warming, he chills his reader; so that, if there existed criminal tribunals in the republic of letters, the Abbe would have deserved to be treated by them nearly as he was by the parliament of Paris. But what has drawn upon him the animadversions of justice, are the numerous indecencies found in his poem: Mary Magdalen is made to tempt Jesus Christ, and the sacred scripture is burlesqued from beginning to end. He died 30th August 1765, shortly after the condemnation of his book.

Bayle's Dictionary.—This famous work was denounced, as soon as it appeared, by Jurieu, to the Consistory of the Flemish Church: it would have been suppressed, had not Bayle promised to correct the faults with which he was charged. It was required of him, 1. That he should withdraw all the obscenities; 2. That he should change entirely the article of David; 3. That he should refute the Manicheans, instead of giving new force to their objections, and their arguments; 4. That he should not make the Pyrrhonists and Pyrrhonism triumph; and that he should alter the article of Pyrrho;

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Pyrrho; 5. That he should not give extravagant praises to Atheists and Epicureans; 6. That he should not employ the holy scripture to make indecent allusions. It appears that Bayle was in no haste to execute his promises; for, in the subsequent editions, he made no considerable change, except of the article *David*. The best edition of this Dictionary is that published at Rotterdam, in 4 vols. folio, 1720. Next to it in value, is that published at Amsterdam, in 4 vols. folio, 1730, with additions, by Prosper Marchand.

Bede (Noel.) Annotations on Erasmus's paraphrases of the New Testament, &c. three books, Paris, 1625, in folio, (Latin.)—This work of Noel Bede, who must not be confounded with Bede the Venerable, is very rare, because it was suppressed by order of the Superiors; it is a very furious criticism, like all those of this violent declaimer. Erasmus took the trouble to reply to him, and convicted him of having advanced *a hundred and eighty-one* lies, *two hundred and ten* calumnies, *and forty-seven* blasphemies. Noel having nothing to say for himself, attempted to retaliate on Erasmus, by making extracts from his works, and endeavouring to prove him a heretic, by which means he got a decree of censure to be pronounced against him by the faculty. He ventured to preach against the king, and to say, that the court did not prosecute heretics with sufficient vigour. This unheard-of boldness was twice punished by a sentence of banishment.

"The nourishment of Perfect Men, "by Balthasar Bekker, 1617, in 8vo. "same paper."—This work was condemned by a synod, upon the accusation o many protestant ministers, brethren of t author. The most renowned work c he same Bekker is, "The Enchant- e World; or Examination of Opini- o about Spirits," translated from F ish into French. Amsterdam, l , 4 vols. 12mo. This singular b made him lose his place of minister at Amsterdam: it is diffuse and tiresome. In it, he endeavours to prove, that there never were either possessed persons or sorcerers, and that the devils take no concern in the affairs of men, and have no power over their persons. His object, he declares, is to controvert the common opinion which is entertained of the Devil, by which he is erected into a kind of powerful divinity; an opinion contrary to the supreme authority of God, and the divinity of his Son, since by admitting it, these can no longer be proved by the attributes of the true God, such as they are given him in scripture, and which the Devil is made to share. 'This, says Bekker, in his preface, is what has determined me to take up the pen, and if the Devil be angry, he has only to employ his power in punishing me. If he be God, as they pretend, let him defend himself, let him avenge himself upon me, who have overthrown his altars in the name of the Eternal.'

"Bellarmin on the power of the "Popes." Rome, 1610. 8vo.—In this celebrated work, Bellarmin defends the prerogatives of the church of Rome with a species of fanaticism. According to him the Pope is not only absolute monarch of the universal church, but likewise the complete master of crowns and kings: he is the source of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the infallible judge of the faith, superior even to General Councils. Bellarmin treats as heretics those who maintain that princes, in temporal things, have no superior but God. A decree of the parliament of Paris, 26th November 1710, suppresses this book as *containing a false and detestable proposition*, tending to the overthrow of the sovereign powers ordained and established by God, the insurrection of subjects against their princes, the withdrawing of their obedience, the causing attempts against their persons and states, troubling the public repose and tranquillity. The Pope caused his nuncio to make grie-

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grievous remonstrances and complaints to the court of France against this decree, which, he said, brought great detriment to the papal authority. Bellarmin's book however continued still to be not at all relished in the royal council.

" Berruyer. History of the People " of God. Paris, 7 vols. 4to. 1728. " Supplement, 4to. 1754. Continua- " tion, 4 vols. 4to. 1755. Third part, " 2 vols 4to. 1758."

This work was repeatedly censured, both by the court of Rome and the Sorbonne. He was reproached with dwelling upon certain passages more than decency admitted of; such as the amours of the patriarchs, the behaviour of Potiphar's wife, the interview between Judith and Holophernes, &c. He was reproached also with expressions of unbecoming levity, such as these: A l'air aisé dont Dieu faisait des miracles, on voyoit bien qu'ils couloient de source... Le mal alloit toujours croissant a la honte du Seigneur Dieu... Les avantures des Patriarches, &c.

" Bible in Dutch. Antwerp, by " Jacob van Leisvelt, 1542, in folio."

This is the sixth and best edition given by Liesvelt; it is famous as being the cause why this printer was beheaded. The copies in good condition are rare. Many Bibles have been suppressed, *e. g.* a German Bible of 1666 in 4to., printed at Helmstedt, in part only; an English Bible, Paris, 1538, in folio, also incomplete; a French Bible by *Rene Benoist*, Paris, 1566, in folio; another French Bible of Marolles; it contains only the books of Genesis, of Exodus, and the twenty-three first chapters of Leviticus, Paris, 1671, in folio; a very defective Swedish Bible, Lubeck, 1622, in 4to. There is an Italian Bible said to have been published by Sextus V., the existence of which, however, appears to be extremely problematical. Leclerc, in his universal library, says, " They speak of the murmurs excited by the Italian version of the Bible made by order of the Pope. Olivares, the Spanish ambassador, thought it shameful that the example of heretics should be followed at Rome. " Oh Sir, said the Pope, do not trouble yourself, we made it for you who do not understand Latin." This minister wrote of it to his master; many cardinals added letters, in which they represented to his Majesty, that his interest was more concerned than that of the other powers in the suppression of this Bible, because of the great states which the king of Spain possessed in Italy. Olivares accordingly went again to the Pope, and made a long remonstrance upon the subject. Receiving no answer, he at length said, " Your Holiness makes no reply; I know not what I am to think." " I am thinking, replied Sextus, with an air of mingled pride and rage, of throwing you out of the window, to teach you the respect due to the Sovereign Pontiff." These facts, however, do not appear to stand on very satisfactory authority.

Biddle Jonh the faith of one God, who is only the Father; and of one mediator between God and man, who is only the man Jesus Christ; and of one Holy Spirit, the gift and sent of God asserted and defended, in several tracts contained in this volume. London, 1691, in 4to.—*Ejusdem auctoris*, a second collection of tracts, proving the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ the only true God, &c. London, 1692, in 4to.—These works, written in favour of Socinianism, were publicly burned by the hand of the executioner, and the author ended his days in prison. He was born in 1515 at Worton, and was professor of grammar at Glocester; by turns banished and imprisoned for his religious opinions, he died in 1662.

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On the present Nomenclature of TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora.— *Ovid Metamorph.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

SOME laughing author has, I think, already compared human life to a *race*, in which every mortal was endeavouring to outstrip those before him. The parallel will, I believe, hold in a variety of instances even in *our* times.

Formerly we had, in almost every town in Scotland, a class of sober industrious men, respectable for their probity, and no less distinguished for their industry and simplicity of manners. These good people, alas! were satisfied with the stations in which providence had placed them, and it must be admitted that they did honour to themselves and their callings. What they seem mainly to have wanted, was that commendable spirit and ambition, by which every man is or ought to be actuated, to rise to the rank of those immediately *above* him, who again, in *their* turn, are necessarily and unavoidably obliged to shove and press upon those over *them*, till at last the whole mass is put in motion and ferment, so that to a careless observer it becomes sometimes a little difficult to distinguish the head from the tail.

Those for example, who in the old time were masons, are now first *builders*, and in six months after *architects*, equal to Palladio and Vitruvius touching their knowledge, and science, and literature; and nowise inferior to Inigo Jones or Robert Adam in the practical branches of their profession. One and all of these gentlemen can at any time give you a more noble and elegant *design* than either the Pantheon or the Palace Farnese. But for a mere mason you must go to a Lodge, where, to my astonishment, the craft still preserves its ancient name. Perhaps this remarkable veneration for antiquity in the brethren when assembled, may be accounted for from their aversion to innovation, and their detestation of party spirit.

As for our ancient wrights, these are now *undertakers*, or, as some of them call themselves, *impolsterers*; our tailors are either merchant tailors, or at least *habit-makers*; our schoolmasters are *teachers*; our weavers are *manufacturers*, as if nothing could be manufactured out of a loom; our hucksters are become *grocers*; our shopkeepers shoot out to *merchants*; our merchants spring up to *Esquires*; and our Esquires to the Lord knows what. Writers are now *solicitors*; and procurators are *solicitors at law*. In Aberdeen, writers are *advocates*; and advocates I suppose are there something else having a better sound. In Edinburgh, *advocates* are called the *faculty*; and in Glasgow *writers* have this denomination. All advocates in Edinburgh, whether they have much business or none, must, it seems, have two clerks; though perhaps the gentleman himself might officiate in this capacity, without much personal inconvenience, or consuming half an hour in the four and twenty: of these dignitaries, I mean the clerks, one I am informed is stiled the *first*, or *principal* clerk. The other, who aspires no doubt to this elevation at some future period, contents himself in the meantime with the appellation of *second* clerk. A stranger would naturally think that these two clerks, principal and second, were constantly at work for their master from morning till night; and if any man chuses to think so, he is welcome. What adds much to the beauty as well as the utility of this system, is, that this brace of clerks, if their master gets any fees, have also, as I am assured, *their* fees for doing literally *nothing*.

Besides the principal clerks to Advocates,

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vocates, we have the *Principal* Clerks of Session, the *Principal* Clerk of Police, and the *Principal* door-keeper in the Excise Office: all of whom are very properly annually entered in the Edinburgh Almanacks, to prevent mistakes among old-fashioned folks, and country gentlemen.

Some societies and clubs have no clerks, either principal or depute, but have *Secretaries*, which I think is much better. Others, again, add to their subscriptions, the letters C. G. M. which being of cabalistic import, and equally conspicuous with X. Y. Z., have, I observe, taken of late wonderfully, and have become now almost universal; in so much, that in a letter I received last week from a son of mine, a boy of ten years old, at the boarding school at Musselburgh, he signs himself C. G. M., and upon my desiring to know what he meant by these letters added to his name, he has just now sent me word by a fish-woman, that he is *Captain* of the *Garden Meeting*; for it seems he and his comrades, after school hours, meet in a garden to play at chuck farthing!

In my memory, we had absolutely, in this town of Edinburgh, many *closes*; some of them it must be owned, in day light at least, dark and filthy enough. But since the introduction of our police system, nothing can be more sweet and cleanly than those *ci-devant* recesses; and which too, having now altered their soils, and hues, and odours, have most properly also changed their names. Thus, we have now Buchanan's *Court*, Gosford's *Court*, Allan's *Court*, World's-end *Court*, &c. &c. So much attention has been given to this new nomenclature, that in the Edinburgh Directory, "to May 1807," a gentleman's name having been erroneously and improperly inserted, as residing in Gosford's *Close*, it is most judiciously corrected in what is called, the "errata corrigenda," at "the end, for Gosford's *Close*, read "Gosford's *Court*." The accuracy and ingenuity of the Editor of this most useful treatise cannot be too highly commended.

At a future period, I may, perhaps, pursue this subject to a greater length. At present, I shall only farther observe, that, besides having lately got in Edinburgh *High* Constables, (High *and Mighty* would, perhaps, have been better, especially since our Dutch friends seem now to have given up this title) I say, having lately got *High* Constables, with *Moderators*, *Treasurers*, *Chaplains*, and *Secretaries*, we have also acquired a new office in Edinburgh, I mean that of *Lord* Dean of Guild of the City, which has also, it seems, been recently adopted by the Lord Dean of Guild of Kinghorn; a Royal burgh, it is true, like our own. Indeed, it must be owned, that this is the great objection to every improvement of this sort. The thing is always aped by those who have no title to it, and of course overdone. Like the morning gun in the Critic, instead of one, there are always two or three fired. "Give these fellows a good thing," says Mr Puff, "and they never know "when to have done with it." But, besides the *Lord* Dean of Guild, it occurs to me, that it would have been better to have extended his title a little farther, so as to have included the senior bailie at least, and the *principal* town clerks for the time being. Every body knows, that we always say, the *Lords* of the Admiralty, tho' of these *noble* Peers four of them are at this moment private gentlemen.

Yet, amidst this universal race, and metamorphosis of which Ovid never dreamed, one thing is no less conspicuous than satisfactory, and that is, the general and universal emulation which seems to pervade all the ranks I have named, *who* shall most excel in piety, in virtue, in charity, in prudence, in sobriety, in the love of our country, and, in short, in "every good and every perfect gift." *T. M.*

Edinburgh, April 4th, 1808.

Sir-

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Singular Antiquities *found in* North America.

(From Travels in North America, by Thomas Ashe, London 1808.)

ON traversing the valley between Fort Harmer and the mountains, I determined to take the high grounds, and after some difficulty ascended an eminence which commanded a view in one direction from off the river into the Ohio; in another up the river a few miles and over a large tract of hilly back country; and, nearly directly across the Muskinghum could be seen Marietta; her gardens, poplar trees, ship yards, public buildings, and her highly cultivated plains; extending in a narrow breadth along the Ohio many interesting miles. After a very short inspection, and cursory examination, it was very evident that the spot on which I stood had been occupied by the Indians, either as a place of observation or a strong hold. The exact summit of the hill I found to be artificial: it expressed an oval (agreeing with the natural form of the foundation) forty-five feet by twenty-three, and was composed apparently of earth and stone, though no stone of a similar character appeared near. The base of the oval was girded by a wall in a state of too great decay to justify any calculation; and the whole was so covered with heavy timber, and a bed of such thick bars, that I despaired of gaining any farther knowledge, and would have instantly left the place, had I not been detained by Cuff, whom I saw occupied in endeavouring to introduce a pole in a small opening between two flags near the root of a tree which grew on the crown of the oval or summit of the hill. He told me he was sure that he had found the burrow of a ground-hog, or rattle-snake's nest, and as I had brought no provision but biscuit, it might be well to look out for supper in time. Though this fare was not of a very inviting nature, or consistent with my feelings and habits, I gratified the fellow's whim, and assisted him to remove, first, all the leaves and rubbish, and next the large stones, under which we expected to find a litter of wild pigs, or a nest of rattle-snakelings.

The flags were too heavy to be removed by the mere power of hands. Two good oak poles were cut in lieu of levers and crows. Clapping these into the orifice first discovered, we weighed a large flag stone, and on tilting it over, we each assumed a guard, and waited a few moments, in silent expectation of hearing the hissing of vermin, or the rustling of beasts. Nothing was heard. We resumed our labour, cast out a number of stones, leaves, and earth; and cleared a surface seven feet by five, which had been covered upwards of fifteen inches deep, with flat stones, principally, lying on each other with their edges pointing above the horizon. The surface we had cleared offered insuperable difficulties. It was a plain superficies composed of but three stones of such apparent magnitude, that Cuff began to think we should find under them neither snake nor wild hog. "If we look for supper under these stones," says my humble companion, "the moon will shine on an empty stomach, and that is not lucky the first night of a voyage." Having once begun, I was not to be diverted from the task. Stimulated by obstruction, and animated by other views than hogs, snakes, and supper, I had made a couple of paddles of hickory shovels, and setting to work, undermined the surface; and, after much toil and exertion, slid the stones off, and laid the space open to my view. I expected to find a cavern. A bed of sand was all that appeared under the flags I cast off, and as I knew sand not to be nearer than the bed of the Muskinghum, a design was again so manifest as to encourage my proceeding, and the sand, which was about a foot

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foot deep, was soon removed. The design and labour of man was now unequivocal. The space out of which these materials were taken, left a hollow in an oblong square, lined with stone on the ends and sides; and paved with square stones, on the apparent bottom or upper surface, exactly fitting together, in diameter about nine inches. I picked these up with the nicest care, and again came to a bed of sand, the removal of which left my vault, as it now evidently shewed itself, near three feet deep, presenting another bottom or surface composed of small square cut stones, fitted with such art, that I had much difficulty in discovering many of the places where they met. These displaced, I came to a substance, which, on the most critical examination, I judged to be a mat or mats in a state of entire decomposition and decay. Reverence and care encreasing with the progress already made, I took up this impalpable powder with my hands, and fanned off the remaining dust with my hat. Great indeed was my recompence for this industry! There appeared before me; there existed under my feet, a beautiful tesselated pavement of small coloured stones; the colours and stones arranged in such a manner as to express harmony and shades, and to pourtray the full-length figure of a warrior, under whose feet a snake was exhibited in ample folds. To tread on a pavement of such exquisite beauty and workmanship, formed by hands centuries ago, and by the ancestors of a race of people now rejected and despised, could not be done without an awful emotion.

I had also spent the best part of the day; evening was fast approaching, and I had formed no plan for the accommodation of the night. I resolved to remain where I was. A good fire being made, I sent Cuff with the rifle into the woods, that is into a part which appeared likely to harbour wild turkeys, and directed him to steer for my fire on his return, and not to remain after the fall of night. Overjoyed at the prospect of his excursion, he had not left me two minutes before he commenced his notes. They at first appeared high and multifarious, or without any ultimate end, but before he had gone three hundred yards, they subsided into the proper modulation of a parent turkey calling around her tender young. From this he never varied while he could be heard.

Left to myself, I felt more at liberty. Like a miser, I wished uninterrupted to examine my treasure. I again descended into the vault, occupied with the desire of being able to separate the pavement in such a manner, and to imprint on every stone such marks as would enable me to put it together at any future period, and bring it home for the advantage and delight of the curious world. I had made but very little progress before I discovered the impracticability of my intention. No part of the pavement was exactly of the tesselate character, except the space between the outlines of the figures and the sides and ends of the entire space. The body of the figures was composed of dyed woods, bone, and a variety of small bits of terreous and testaceous substances, most of which crumbled into dust on being removed and exposed to the open air. My regret and disappointment were very great, as I had flattered myself, that the whole was stone, and susceptible of being taken up in high preservation. Little more than the actual pavement could be preserved; it is composed of flat stones one inch deep, two inches square, and the prevailing colours are white, green, dark-blue, and pale spotted red: all of which are peculiar to the lakes, and not to be had nearer. They are evidently known, and filled with a precision which proves them to have been but from one common example. The whole was affixed in a thin layer of sand which covered a large piece of beech-bark in great decay

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decay, whose removal exposed what I was fully prepared to discover from all the previous indications, the remains of a human skeleton of uncommon magnitude, extended in a bark shell, which also contained, 1. An earthen urn, or rather pot of earthen ware, in which were several small broken bones, and some white sediment. The urn appears to be made of sand and flint vitrified, rings like a rummer glass, holds about two gallons, has a top or cover of the same material, and resists fire as completely as iron or brass. 2. A stone hatchet, with a groove round the pole, by which it was fastened with a withe to the handle. 3. Twenty-four arrow-points made of flint and bone, and lying in a position which betrayed their having belonged to a quiver. 4. A quantity of beads, round, oval, and square; coloured green, black, white, blue, and yellow. 5. A conch shell, decomposed into a substance like chalk. This shell is fourteen inches long, and twenty-three in circumference: larger than any other I have seen or heard of the kind. 6. Under a heap of dust and tenuous shreds of feathered cloth and hair, a parcel of brass rings, cut by an art unknown to me, out of a solid piece of that metal, and in such a manner, that the rings are suspended from each other, without the aid of solder or any other visible agency whatever. Each ring is three inches in diameter, and has an horizontal circumference, half an inch wide, on both sides of which, are strongly etched, a variety of characters resembling Chinese, the decyphering of which my scanty erudition has no pretensions to reach.

Of the skeleton, I have preserved a small part of the vertebral column; a portion of the skull; a part of the under jaw, inclosing two grinders of great size; the bones of the thighs and legs, and some metacarpi of the hands and feet. The ribs, clavicles, vertebræ of the neck and spine, &c. were nearly an impalpable powder, or entirely consumed. Judging from comparison and analogy, the being to whom these remains belonged, could not have been less than seven feet high. That he was a King, Sachem, or chief of a very remote period, there can be no manner of doubt. The distinction, ingenuity, labour, and care, with which he was buried, and the mausoleum constructed for him alone, on an eminence above the multitude, and its disregarded dead, proclaims this beyond dispute; and, from the subjects found in the interments, the following (at least, and perhaps many more) useful conclusions, may be drawn. 1. The Indians of the most remote antiquity possessed the art of making potter's ware in a perfection unknown to the present times, in as much as theirs is light, strong, transparent, and capable of enduring fires. 2. It does not appear that they were acquainted with the use of iron, when they employed stone hatchets and flint, and bone arrow points. 3. That they had the science of impregnating stones, wood, and shells, with a variety of colours, is manifest from the pavement, beads, and figures, which have tints, which we know they are by nature denied. 4. That they had a communication with the sea, though distant from them two thousand miles, *or*, that the sea was once more in their vicinity, is implied by the conch, which contained a marine animal incapable of subsisting in any other than salt water. 5. The tenuous shreds of feathered cloth, worked on woven hair, announce some intercourse with South America, and a knowledge of its manufactures, as the feathers of the northern birds are not calculated for show, nor are any nations north of Mexico acquainted with their fabrication. 6. That they knew the use and properties of brass, is very clear, and that they could work it with skill, is equally evident. 7. If the characters on the rings be in fact Chinese, or, if they bear a strong and significant analogy

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logy to them, it again justifies a suspicion which formerly prevailed, that a communication early existed between Asia and America, since destroyed by some violent agitation of the earth at the Straits of Bearing, or by a reverse of climate, which renders that passage inaccessible, and too difficult and cold for the powers and temperament now accorded to man.

Account of the ARTS *and* MANNERS *of* ANCIENT EGYPT.

(From Gillies's History of the World. London, 1807.)

FROM the mouths of the Nile and the Mediterranean, Egypt extended in length five hundred and thirty miles to Syene and the tropic of Cancer, comprehending in its breadth, the mountains on both sides the river, as far as the Red Sea on the right, and the sands of Lybia on the left. In its utmost dimensions, the country falls far short of Great Britain; yet, before it was ravaged successively by the kings of Nineveh and Babylon, and permanently oppressed by the civil and religious persecution of Cambyses and his Persian successors, its populousness may be fairly estimated at eight millions of industrious inhabitants. To the ancient Cercasorum, a place situated somewhat below the modern Cairo, the Nile flowed in an unbroken stream, then dividing itself into three principal branches, the two outermost of which unfold the triangle of Lower Egypt, the fertile Delta. The apex of the triangle at Cercasorum, is distant a hundred miles from its base, the waving coast of the Mediterranean; and the sides are the Pelusiac and Canopic branches of the Nile, whose mouths are two hundred miles asunder. Anciently the whole of the Delta was richly cultivated; but tillage is now confined to the inmost district, and to the valley of the Nile, a long stripe of land reaching to Syene, generally about twenty miles broad, overflowed yearly by the river, and enriched by its fattening slime. Homer is thought to have pointed to the cause of this annual inundation, when he characterizes the Nile as a river fed by the showers of heaven. Under the sixth Ptolemy, surnamed Philometor, Agatharchides of Cnidus surveyed Ethiopia above Egypt with the eye of a philosopher, and confirmed the authority of Homer, by describing the incessant rains in Ethiopia from the summer solstice at the autumnal equinox. As early as May, torrents often descend from the Abyssinian mountains, swelling all the rivers, of which the Nile is the common receptacle. Their influence reaches Egypt in the middle of June, when the waters visibly accumulate, and towards the beginning of August, overflow their banks. From the middle of August to the end of October, the Delta wears the appearance of a great lake, its numerous cities peering at intervals above the watery surface, like the Cyclades and Sporades in the broad Ægean.

The depositions from this temporary lake form so rich a mould, that the husbandman is exempted from all the more laborious operations of agriculture. Instead of ploughing and harrowing the ground, his industry needs only be exerted on the softer element of water; which being diverted by canals, or scooped by machines, is equally and easily distributed over the adjacent country. In Egypt, the grain sown in the beginning of November ripens in less than five months, and is generally cut down and deposited in granaries before the first of April. During the same season, pulse follow grains, and fruits are succeeded by new flowers. In seconding the liberality of nature, man was industrious, and the duty of agricultural industry was enforced by various maxims of religion, particularly the sacred execration denounced against shepherds, those

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tigers as we have seen in war, but drones and sluggards in peace. Tillage as well as other momentous concerns continued immemorially under the priestly families, who had of old taught their subjects to drain the marshy Delta, since the smaller mouths of the Nile long bore evident marks of the patient labour which had been necessary to open and defend them. The building of Memphis is ascribed to Menes, the first individual who, himself a priest, concentrated in his own hands the whole priestly authority, which he should seem, however, to have exercised in conformity to the will of his former equals and brethren. From the time of Menes, Memphis continued to be the seat of the Pharaohs; and from the site of that city, near the top of the Delta, its foundation must have been accompanied with contrivances for regulating the Nile's inundation, though the lake Mæris, formed, it is said, for this important use, owes its name to a prince who reigned only four generations, that is a hundred and thirty two years, before the taking of Troy.

Upwards of three centuries before that æra, the Egyptians in the time of Moses raised great varieties of grain; wheat, barley, and rye. Their gardens produced a profusion of legume, cucumbers, and melons; and tho' the soil is unfavourable to trees, figs and pomegranates abounded in the days of Moses, and grapes even in those of Joseph. At that early period, however, wine was not an usual beverage. Pharaoh's butler took the grapes, and pressed them into Pharaoh's cup; clearly indicating that the natural juice was drank simply with water, and preferred to fermented liquor in a warm climate, and by people peculiarly attentive to rules of health. Of beer, which appears soon afterwards to have become the common drink of the working classes, I find not any mention in the books of Moses: tho' the invention of beer, a preparation far more complicated than wine, is assigned to the reign of Ossiris, the most venerable of those idols, in whose name the Egyptians were long governed by priests, the gods' earthly vicegerents.

As an article of food, the Egyptians should seem to have paid particular attention to fishes. The lake Mæris above-mentioned, about fifty miles south of Memphis, and two hundred miles in circuit, produced twenty-two different kinds, the catching and curing of which, employed innumerable hands. From the profits accruing on this branch of industry, a queen of Egypt is said to have received daily the value of two hundred pounds sterling for the expence of her toilet and perfumes. This Queen, whose luxury was supplied by the sale of other luxuries, some historians make anterior to Mæris, who gave his name to the lake. Let us suppose, that the curing of fishes in Egypt was a lucrative traffic fifteen centuries before the christian æra; at the same time, calling to mind the order of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, an equal number of centuries after that period, for erecting a statue of George Buckel, for his valuable discovery of curing herrings, and we shall be ready to conclude with the philosopher, that many inventions, even of vulgar use, have been often lost and often recovered.

In procuring materials for clothing, the Egyptians discovered not less ingenuity. The fine vesture in which Joseph was arrayed, may be supposed to have consisted of byssus, or cotton, since this substance is extracted from a nut, immemorially growing in Egypt, and there formed into raiment: But at the æra of the Jewish emigration, Egypt abounded also with yarn from flax; a manufacture of greater intricacy than that of cotton, since, instead of a down, easily separable from its own covering, the tough filaments of flax must be disengaged from the friable and useless wood which they inclose, by maceration in water, and

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and successive manual operations, of considerable difficulty. Of the decorations which different stuffs receive from dying and embroidery, conspicuous proofs appear in the sacerdotal vestments of the Hebrews, and the inner hangings of the tabernacle, in which we find not only the simpler employments of those arts, but ingenious complications of them into pieces of exquisite workmanship. Among a profusion of brilliant colours, may be discovered the coccus of the Greeks, or Kermes of the Arabs, the deeper scarlet tint obtained from cochineal, and the still richer Tyrian dye from the neck of the Palagea, as the colour translated blue or violet, proceeds from the blacker blood of the Sepia or Cuttle-fish. The cochineal mentioned in this list was brought by the Indo-Scythians, of whom we have already spoken, to the great staple of Bactra; there it was purchased by the Assyrian caravans; and, by the routes formerly described, brought down from Syria into Egypt. The greater part of this shining dye stopt short, however, in Assyria, to supply the vast manufactories of cloth established successively, as will be seen hereafter, at Babylon and Barsippa.

But of the three necessaries of life, food, clothing, and habitation, the last was most magnificently provided for amongst a people, who, in the chain of mountains bordering on the Red Sea, enjoy invaluable materials for building. In this endless range, for it extends far beyond the Straits of Babelmandel, to the unexplored regions of Southern Africa, fine granite and marble were ordinary and little regarded productions; the mountains teem with porphyry, alabaster, and the hardest bassalts; and on their sides, towards the Nile, many natural declivities facilitate the conveyance of those rich productions to the water's edge. Of this advantage, the Egyptians availed themselves to rear public monuments unparalleled in solidity and grandeur; among the ruins of which, though no private dwelling appear, it has been rashly concluded none of great value were ever to be found, and that the habitations of the ancient Egyptians, like those of the present wretched tenants of the soil, consisted of earthen huts, slightly covered with palm trees. We know, on the contrary, from good authority, that even in Thebes, the capital of Egypt, many private houses were worthy of that magnificence which shone in public edifices. In early ages, indeed, magnificence, like knowledge, was confined to the few: but exertions in laborious undertakings are never more vigorous or more successful, than when the artful few direct the patient industry of thoughtless and submissive millions.

The subject of Egyptian architecture naturally divides itself into temples, mausolea, obelisks, and pyramids; matters too familiar to the reader to be easy to the writer. The three first mentioned, amount to immemorial antiquity: pyramids, as will be seen presently, have a far later origin. I begin with temples, which, as above proved, were destined not solely to sacred, but to many important civil purposes. It has been conjectured with some probability, that the tabernacle of the Jews in the wilderness might give the general outline of Egyptian temples. This venerable sanctuary of worship to the living God, in opposition to the vilest, but from its associations, the most bewitching idolatry, was merely a portable temple, for as yet a Nomadic nation. It is described in all its parts with a circumstantial minuteness, which those will most approve, who can best estimate the importance of definite weights and measures, to a people just emerging into civil and settled life. According to the sacred penman, the tabernacle consisted of an inner structure, which he calls the house; and an outer, which he calls the tent or court. The house was covered with curtains

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of fine linen; with blue and purple scarlet. It was ten cubits high, and as many broad, supported on acacia pillars, and divided by a veil into two apartments; the one looking towards the east, called the holy place, twenty cubits in length; the other looking towards the west, called the most holy, only ten cubits in length. Both divisions were overhung with fine linen, and this linen was covered externally with camlet or hair cloth, and this hair cloth again shielded by two layers of leather; the one of rams skins dyed red, the other of badgers skins. The rams skins dyed red had already travelled, it should seem, to Egypt from Morocco, and the pillars of Hercules, where they were manufactured in the remotest antiquity. The badgers skins formed the outermost covering of all, and were judiciously chosen for completing the whole work, since the Arabs, who make shields and shoes of this substance, boast of the former as musket proof, and are said to undervalue the latter if they do not last them fifteen years. The holy house, itself a rectangle, was surrounded by a larger rectangle, called by Moses the court or tent; whose two larger sides were hung with curtains of fine linen, an hundred cubits long, and the two shorter sides hung with curtains extending respectively the length of fifty cubits.

The temple of Egypt had three distinct parts corresponding to the divisions of the tabernacle: that is, the tent, the holy place, and the most holy. The tent of the Hebrews answered to the sacred and solid inclosure of the Egyptians; always distinguished by a marble pavement, about one hundred feet broad, and three or four hundred in length. This magnificent avenue, which the Greeks called Dromos "the course," was ornamented on each side by a row of sphinxes, reposing at the distance of commonly thirty feet as under. The course led directly to the body of the temple, whose approaches were rendered awful by a long series of lofty and sounding porticoes. The body of the temple consisted of two parts, the larger corresponding to the holy place, and the smaller to the most holy. Both these apartments were embraced by walls of the same altitude with the temple, and called wings, because they hovered round that august building, expanding from it on both sides towards the sacred inclosure. These walls or wings were carved with large idols in the hard Tuscan stile or earliest sculpture of Greece.

The Grecian traveller who thus delineates the general form of Egyptian temples, was astonished to find their sanctuaries or shrines altogether destitute of gods in the human form. Nothwithstanding their high attainments in arts and sciences, the Egyptians, indeed, appear to have for ever wallowed in the vilest superstitions, even the grossest of all, that of brute worship. Though they were formed into a nation, as we have seen, from a coalition among the trading towns on the north of the Nubian desert, and from a variety of tribes living by different pursuits, and with a wide diversity of customs and rites, yet this strange mode of idolatry was the grand characteristic of the whole. Such wonderful concurrence in a matter seemingly so extravagant, points to a colonization flowing with the Nile from the inland mountains of Africa, where brute worship commonly prevailed, and still continues to prevail; and this suspicion is corroborated by history, which places the first great settlement or city of Elephantina, at the southern extremity of Egypt; the second at Thebes or Diospolis; and then northwards in succession, at This, or Abydus, Heracleopolis, and Memphis, which last, situate only 20 miles above the apex of the Delta, contained the palace of the Pharaohs, though Thebes continued many centuries after Moses to surpass the new capital in

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in opulence and magnitude. The building of Memphis and Heliopolis, places near the top of the Delta, was accompanied with the draining of Lower Egypt, after which useful labour cities of great note arose in that rich alluvial district: Tanis, Bubastus, Mendes, Sebennetus, Sais, Canopus, the last of which was nearly contiguous to Aboukir, a name ever glorious to Britain, and was a considerable emporium, distinguished by a great annual fair, before Alexandria arose, in its neighbourhood, the general rendezvous of nations, and sovereign of the commercial world.

In the principal temples which adorned and protected the innumerable cities of Egypt, there seems to have been a rivalship of hereditary priesthoods; strange diversities of worship, and unaccountable collusion of superstition. Some cities sacrificed sheep; and abstained religiously from goats; others reversed this practice. Some hunted crocodiles, others held that monster in veneration. All of them, however, worshipped the bull, after that emblem of creative power became the god of Memphis, the supreme capital of the kingdom; and all abominated the hog, excluding swineherds from social communion; doubtless in compliance with the great maxims of the priestly governors of Egypt, to draw subjects from the idleness of pastoral, to the industry of agricultural, life. Amidst much capricious variety, the genius of polytheism delineated formerly in reference to ancient Greece, remained however unalterable, modelled in Egypt by social circumstances, and extended by the zeal of priests, consisting of distinct races or casts, and actuated by family as well as personal consideration in extending their credit with the multitude. Altho' all the Egyptian idols were represented either in the general form, or at least with some prominent characteristic of inferior animals, yet the Greeks easily discovered their own Jupiter at Thebes; their Apollo at Heliopolis or On; their Vulcan at Memphis; their Diana at Bubastus; and at Sais, the blue-eyed goddess, their favourite Minerva. All these fanciful images bore a reference to the beneficent powers of nature, or rather of its Great Author: they most of them admitted of interpretations, agricultural, or astronomical; some of a general kind, others applicable only to the meridian and soil of Egypt. Thus the hawk-headed Osiris denoted either the Sun or the Nile, two sources of fertility entitled in that country to equal honours; and the barking Anubis, for which no parallel was found in the mythology of Greece, signified Sirius, or the Dog-star, whose heliacal rising warned the Egyptians of the Nile's approaching inundation.

That great periodical event, which suspended useful labours, was the favourite season for religious festivity. The festival of Diana's temple at Bubastus continued even in later times after Egypt had long smarted under Persian oppression, to be celebrated by seven hundred thousand persons, whose boats in long order crowded the Nile, and whose licentious merriment at every city on their way, dissipated all perception of actual inconveniences, in the gladdening prospect of promised abundance.

Near to all the Egyptian cities, the solidity and magnificence of mausolea excited the veneration of natives, and the wonder of strangers. The peculiar pains bestowed in adorning those sepulchral monuments, originated in the belief that the soul still continued after death to be deeply interested in the treatment of its earthly companions; on which account dead bodies were carefully embalmed, that they might be preserved from corruption and deformity. In the neighbourhood of Memphis, the burying ground was viewed with particular attention by Greek travellers. The numerous sepulchres belonging to that capital,

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were approached only by one passage, which led to hollow caverns and flowery meadows, to scenes of loathsome desolation and fields of verdant pleasure; and the arrival at such contrarieties of habitation by the same common avenue, the dreary lake of death, is supposed to have given birth to the Greeks' fables concerning Charon, Acharon, Elysium, and Tartarus. Even the Pyramids in the same neighbourhood, of which we shall speak presently, may be regarded under a certain aspect as mausolea to the dead; since among the Egyptians, who spoke and wrote by metaphors and images, no symbols could be better chosen than those unperishing edifices to express the unalterable stability of the grave. But among all the buildings in Egypt, the labyrinth or sepulchre of the kings, and the tomb of Osymandyas, were regarded by the Greeks as the greatest prodigies both of labour and of skill.

The labyrinth, a few miles south of the lake Mœris, at the city of Crocodiles, afterwards called Arsinoe, is erroneously ascribed to the twelve kings immediately preceding the reign of Psammeticheus. This prince began to reign six hundred and sixty years before the Christian æra; but the labyrinth near Arsinoe was imitated by Dædalus of Crete, above twelve centuries before Christ, in an intricate edifice, which he erected on that island, at the expence of the elder Minos. This Egyptian monument is referred therefore, with some probability, to Mendes, contemporary of Minos; tho' our authority for this fact is weakened by the inconsistency of Diodorus, who also assigns for the author of this stupendous piece of architecture, Marus, a prince more ancient than Mendes: and in another passage, even Menes, the supposed founder of the Egyptian monarchy. The work therefore belongs to that early antiquity which produced the boldest exertions of the Egyptians; the subjugation of the Nile's overflowing tide, the formation of the lake Mœris, the building of Memphis, and the draining by fit channels the marshy Delta. The labyrinth which rivalled those labours, and which Herodotus prizes far beyond the pyramids, consisted of twelve nearly contiguous courts, roofed with solid marble, and surrounded with white marble peristyles. Of these twelve courts, six faced the north; and other six the south; the gates of the corresponding courts were opposite to each other, and the whole number was comprehended within one wall of massy stone. This quadrangular inclosure of courts and galleries, whose shortest sides extended a stadium in length, comprehended fifteen hundred dwellings, or houses, roofed with different kinds of valuable stones, and as many subterranean apartments, into which strangers were not allowed to enter, because they were the sepulchres of kings and sacred crocodiles. But all above ground was shewn without scruple, and appeared to surpass the productions of human art, occasioned in the beholder a pleasing astonishment by the intricacy of the passages from the houses to the courts, and from one court or one house to another, and then to elevated porticoes, each of which was ascended by ninety steps, affording, from their open summits, a wide prospect of surrounding fields of marble.

From hints afforded by Strabo and Pliny it seems improbable that the labyrinth was originally destined for sepulchres. It should appear rather to have been a temple dedicated to the Sun, and the seat of political superstition, founded, as we have seen, chiefly on astronomy. In conformity with this notion, the twelve courts bore a reference to the twelve signs of the Zodiac, the houses above and below ground denoted the two hemispheres above and below the horizon; the ninety steps by which each portico was ascended, represent the quadrant

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rant of a great circle; the winding passages might express the intricate revolutions of the planets; and even the number of three thousand apartments, (fifteen hundred above and as many below ground,) should seem clearly connected with a conclusion of the Egyptian astronomers, adopted it is said by the Greeks, that the precession of the enquinoxes advanced a degree of a great circle in the space of one hundred years, and therefore required precisely three thousand years to advance thirty degrees, that is a whole sign of the zodiac.

That the labyrinth was sometimes employed for interments we have the authority of ancient writers. This destination of it was indicated also by a pyramid two hundred and forty feet high in its neighbourhood. But its connection with astronomy is confirmed by another monument of the same kind, and not less stupendous, in the nome or district of Thebes; and called the tomb of Osymandyas. This structure contained also, besides a sepulchre, courts and porticoes, some of them instead of pillars, supported by animals twenty-four feet high, and formed from single blocks. The tomb itself presented images of equal durability, being constructed with stones eight cubits lung; the roof was azure, and spangled with stars; but the colosal figures of Osymandyas and of the females of his family, surpassed every thing most admirable. The statue of the king in a sitting posture, was formed of the stone called pyropœcilos, from the flaming colours with which it blazed. A block of peculiar beauty, without the smallest crack or blemish, had been carefully selected for this colossus, whose foot exceeded in length seven cubits. It deserved to be an emblem of the sun, and that it really was such, appeared from the golden circle with which it was encompassed, divided into three hundred and sixty-five cubits, each cubit denoting a corresponding day of the year, and describing in its sculptur the current aspect of the heavens, an the accompanying events on earth, ac cording to the fanciful predictions o Egyptian astrology.

The trite subject of obelisks an pyramids I shall consider under on view, because the specific distinction between them have been greatly mis taken by popular writers. They a gree in being quadrilateral figure whose sides point to the four quarter of heaven. But the obelisks are pilla of granite of a single piece, from fift to one hundred and eighty feet high and their perpendicular height com monly nine times the length of on side of their base. The pyramids, o the other hand, are enormous edifice of free stone, (one only is mentione of brick,) whose breadth commonl equals the length of their sloping side and always exceeds their perpendicu lar altitude. The obelisks remoun to immemorial antiquity, and ar found in every part of Egypt. Th builders of all the principal pyramid are mentioned as living a little befor or after the Trojan war: and thes monuments are confined to a particu lar district, namely that of Memphi or Memf; to the north-west of whic you see the three greater pyramid and to the south about threescor smaller ones. The greatest of all th pyramids, according to Herodotu reached eight hundred feet in heigh and contained precisely as many i each side of its quadrangular base.— Our most accurate measurements mak the base 693 English feet broad, an the sloping sides the same number o feet long; but differences in the ac count are unavoidable, from the pe petually shifting mounds of san by which the pyramids are surround ed. These huge masses still bear evi dent marks of the simple contrivanc by which they were raised. The consisted of distinct courses of stones gradually diminishing as they rose i elevation. Light machines of wood easil

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easily manageable, placed on the first or largest course, served to raise the materials necessary for constructing the second, and thus successively until the whole was completed. In several of the pyramids our travellers have discovered chambers, galleries, and subterraneous cells; such varieties might naturally be expected in sepulchres. The three more enormous masses were raised after the war of Troy; and the first and greatest of the three by Cheops, whose tyrannical reign of forty years commenced shortly after that event. This unworthy prince was the first native of Egypt who, in quitting due reverence for the gods and their ministers, at the same time fearlessly relinquished the maxims of humanity and justice. Through his oppressive government the public prosperity, which had long appeared unalterable, received a fatal shock: his unhappy subjects were impoverished and exhausted by incessant and useless toils, and particularly in raising this gigantic prodigy of architecture, which was completed in twenty years, by the uninterrupted exertions of 400,000 men, tasked in succession to the odious work. The value of their consumption in radishes, onions, and garlic, was engraved in Egyptian characters on the pyramid, and amounted to sixteen hundred talents of silver. How vast, then, adds the historian, must have been their expenditure during the same space of time, in food, clothing, and particularly in iron implements of labour.

The obelisks are productions not less wonderful by their difficulty than the pyramids, and far more respectable in their use. When we consider that the obelisks consisted of single blocks of granite, some of them an hundred and fifty, and even an hundred and eighty feet high, the successive operations of hewing them unbroken from the quarry, of transporting them safely to the most distant parts of the country, of adorning the hard stone with sculpture, often two inches deep, and rearing such huge pillars into the sky, with a precise adjustment of their sides to the four winds of heaven, we shall feel a new interest in favour of the Egyptians, as a people who illustrated the utmost extent of the human powers in works unrivalled in their kind, and whose grandeur is scarcely surpassed in any other. The first obelisks remount to immemorial antiquity, and might serve for gnomons far more perfect than the natural shadows of trees and mountains. They were unfortunately, as we have seen, very early prostituted to the purposes of superstition. They frequently served as ornaments to palaces and temples. They might sometimes be employed to convey instruction to the multitude on moral as well as physical subjects; and they contained in their hieroglyphics a history ambiguous from the nature of the character in which it was written; perhaps hyperbolical in itself, and certainly full of exaggeration, as it was usually interpreted.

Scottish Review.

Caledonia; or, an Account Historical and Typographic, of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times: with a Dictionary of Places chorographical and philological. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. and S.A. In Four volumes. Vol. 1. 3l. 3s. Cadell & Davis. Constable & Co.

THIS production, the result of gigantic industry, long devoted to the present object, may be considered as forming an era in the literary history of Scotland. Perhaps no country has ever yet been the subject of such an ample and copious illustration from one so well qualified. Nor is industry the only praise of Mr Chalmers; in that species of judgement which con-

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consists in the tracing out of obscure and intricate facts, he appears to us also to excel. We do not conceive him to be equally successful in the arrangement and communication of his materials; the style is too stiff and laboured; and the immense variety of the details is apt to fatigue the patience of an ordinary reader. This latter circumstance, however, though it may not be very inviting to the reader, seems to arise necessarily from Mr Chalmers's laudable plan of embracing every thing which relates to Scottish history and antiquities; and considered as a work of reference, for which it seems peculiarly adapted, must greatly enhance its value.

Mr Chalmers is peculiarly attentive that his reader may not be left in the dark as to the merits of the present performance. Adhering strictly to classic models, he shews a noble defiance of that humility which modern authors think it so necessary to assume. He takes care to inform us, "that it is very seldom indeed, that any history contains so many new facts, new discoveries, and new documents, as the following account of North Britain discloses;" and elsewhere that "there has been scarcely a controversy in her annals, which is not therein settled, a difficulty that is not obviated, a knot which is not untied, or an obscurity that is not illustrated from documents as new as they are decisive." Now we really and truly believe, that most of this is true, and that Mr Chalmers has done what he has undertaken to do; at the same time, we have some doubts whether readers might not have preferred making the discovery themselves, to receiving it from a quarter which, for obvious reasons, they are apt to regard with suspicion.

Our author naturally begins with the first colonization of North Britain, and the consideration of its original inhabitants. The natural supposition here evidently is, that that northern part of the island was peopled from the southern, and that from the almost contiguous coast of Gaul. Now this is exactly what Mr C. appears to have satisfactorily proved by historical, and above all by etymological evidence.—He seems also to have proved, in the same manner, that the first inhabitants of every part, both of Great Britain and Ireland, were purely Celtic. He has collected a multitude of names of places, rivers, and other natural or artificial objects, which are the same in the three parts of the United Kingdom, and which are significant only in the Celtic or Gaelic language. No part of the work is more satisfactory, or more creditable to the industry of Mr Chalmers. This will appear from some specimens which we shall now present to our readers. First, in regard to the names of promontories, harbours, and hills:

In South Britain.	
Alta, (high cliff,) *Alston*, high cliff,)	two villages in Cornwall.

In North Britain.
Ailsa, a high, rocky, island, in the Frith of Clyde.
Alsa, a rocky isle, in Loch-Crinan, Argyleshire *.

&c.

* *Als* (Corn.) a cliff, *Allt* (Brit.) a cliff, *All* (Ir.) a rock, or cliff; *Alt*, in ancient Gaulish, a height, a hill. The language which is made use of, in the whole of this enquiry, is taken from the following sources, and is supported by the subjoined authorities: the British and Armoric, from the Dictionaries of Davies, and Rhydderich, of Richards, and Owen; and Lhuyd's Archaiologia: the Cornish from Pryce's Archaiologia, and Borlase's History of Cornwall: the Irish, or Gaelic, from the Irish Dictionaries of Lhuyd, and of O'Brien; from Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary, from the Vocabularies of Macdonald, and Macfarlane, and from Stewart's

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In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Arran island, in Wales.: several mountains, in Merioneth: and two hills, near Balla, are called *Aran*.	*Arran* island, in the Clyde, is so named, from a range of high mountains, which run thro' the middle of it *.
Aber-ystwith, and Aber-porth, in Cardiganshire; Aber-poult, Aber-ithy, Aber-melin, Aber-awrgog, Aberhowel, and Aber-kibor, on the coast of Pembroke; Aber dovey, in Merionethshire; Aber-deron, in Caernarvonshire; Aber-fraw, in Anglesey; and many places, at the confluence of waters, inland, as well as on the coast, are named *Aber*.	*Aber*-deen, Aber-don, Aber-dour, in Aberdeenshire; Aber-dour, in Fifeshire; Aber-brothock, Aber-lemno, and Aber-elliot; in Forfarshire; Aber-tay, at the mouth of the Tay; Aber-lady, in Hadingtonshire; and many places, at the confluence of waters, inland, as well as on the coast, are named *Aber* †.
Cove is applied to a *creek*; as *Cove* hith, in Blething-hundred, Suffolk; Toplundy *Cove* and Portkewin *Cove*, in Trig-hundred; and Nantgissel *Cove*, at the lands-end, Cornwall: the *Coue* in St Mary's isle, Scilly.	*Cove* is applied to a *creek*; as old *Cove*-harbour, in Berwickshire; *Cove*-haven, in St. Vigean's parish, Forfarshire; the *Cove*-harbour, in Nig parish, Kincardinshire ‡.
Calais, on the coast of France, was doubtless named from the narrow strait, which separates South-Britain from France.	There are several straits, between the different islands, and the main-land, around the west coast of North-Britain, called *Gaolac*, *Calais*, and *Kyles*, which, in Irish, signify a *frith*, *or strait*.

The

art's Gaelic Grammar. The Bas-Breton, the Basque, and the old Gaulish, or Celtic, from the Dictionaries of Rostrennen, and Pelletier, and from Bullet's Memoires sur la Langue Celtique. This general intimation is here given, to save the frequent repetitions of those several authorities, which would occupy much room, and only embarrass the sense.

* *Aran* (Brit.) a high place; it is the name of several of the highest mountains in Britain. There are also the *Arran* isles, in Galway-bay, and Arran island on the coast of Donegal, Ireland.

† *Aber* (Brit.) signifies a confluence of water, the junction of rivers, the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea; by metaphor, a port or harbour.—*Aber* has the same signification in Cornish, in Bas-Breton, and in the ancient Gaulish. The British *Aber* appears very frequently, in the topography, both of North, and South-Britain: it is uniformly applied to the influx of a river into the sea, or into some other stream, as the word signifies; and it is compounded with the Celtic names of the rivers in the Celtic form of construction, as *Aber*-tay, which, in the Scoto-Saxon, is called Tay-*mouth*. This ancient British word cannot, therefore, be referred to the Saxon, or German *Ober*, the root of the English *Over*, which is totally different, in its meaning, and mode of application. In the British speech of Wales, and Cornwall, the *Aber* is still in common use, both in its original signification, and the secondary application of it to a port, or harbour.—The *Aber* of the British corresponds with the *Inver* of the Irish, and both are applied to similar objects, as they signify the same thing. It is a curious fact, which we learn from the charters of the twelfth century, that the Scoto-Irish people substituted their *Inver*, for the previous *Aber* of the Britons. David I. granted to the monastery of May "*Inver*-in qui fuit *Aber*-in." Chart. May. This remarkable place is at the influx of a small stream, named *In*, into the sea on the coast of Fife: both those names are now lost. It is an equally curious fact, that the influx of the Nethy into the Ern, which had been named *Aber*-nethy, by the Britons, was called *Inver*-nethy by the Scoto-Irish; and both those names still remain. The Gothic word, for the British *Aber*, is *Aros*; as Mid-Aros.

‡ *Cof* (Brit.) means a hollow trunk, a cavity, a belly: so *Cof*, *Coff*, and *Com*, in the ancient Gaulish.

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The next is a very large catalogue of rivers, rivulets, and waters:

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Adder, a river, in Wiltshire;	White *Adder*, and Black *Adder*, rivers in Berwickshire §.
Adur, a river, in Sussex.	*Allan* joins the Teviot, in Roxburghshire;
Allen, rises in Denbighshire, and joins the Dee in Flintshire;	*Allan* joins the Tweed in Roxburghshire;
Allen, in Dorsetshire;	*Allan* joins the Forth in Perthshire,
Alan, in Cornwall;	*Elwin*, formerly *Alwen*, in Lanerkshire †.
Alwen, in Merionethshire.	*Aln* joins the Teviot, in Roxburghshire;
Aln falls into the sea at Alnmouth, in Northumberland; *Aln*, in Warwickshire.	*Aln*, in Berwickshire †.
Ald, in Suffolk;	*Ald*, and *Alt*, are prefixed to many names of rivulets; as *Ald*-Bainac, *Ald*-Damph, *Ald* Each, in Aberdeenshire, &c. &c.
Alt falls into the sea, at *Alt*-mouth, in Lancashire;	
Alet, in Denbighshire §.	
Ayr, in Cardiganshire;	*Ayr* falls into the sea at Ayr, in Ayrshire;
Are, or *Air*, in Yorkshire;	*Aray* falls into Loch-Fine, at Inverary, Argyleshire ‖.
Arre joins the Tamar, in Cornwall.	
Amon joins the Lougher, in Caermarthenshire;	*Amon* divides West and Mid-Lothian;
Avon falls into the sea below Aberavon, in Glamorganshire;	*Amon* joins the Tay, in Perthshire §§.
Avon joins the Taff, in Glamorganshire;	*Avon* joins the Clyde, in Lanerkshire;
Avon, in Gloucester, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury;	*Avon* falls into the Forth, between Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire;
Avon, in Wiltshire, falls into the Severn below Bristol;	*Avon* joins the Spey at Inveravon, in Banffshire;
Avon falls into the Sea in Hampshire;	*Avon* joins the Feugh, in Kincardineshire;
Avon joins the Uske, in Monmouthshire;	*Avon*, in Logie Easter, Ross-shire;
Avon, or Avon-Vane, falls into the sea, in Merionethshire. Avon is the common	*Avon* joins the Annan, in Dumfriesshire;
	Avon is also prefixed to the names of many rivers; as *Avon*-Brouchag, *Avon*-Coll,

* *Aweddur* (Brit.) signifies running water: whence, also, the name of the *Ad* river in Ireland.

† All those rivers derive their names from *Alwen*, (Brit.), *Alain*, (Ir.), signifying a white, or bright stream. In a charter of William, the Lion, to the monastery of Melros, in the twelfth century, the *Allan*, which joins the Tweed, is call *Alwen*, in the British form. Chart. Antiq. in Bibl. Harl.

‡ These names of *Aln* are, no doubt, abbreviations of *Alwen*, or *Allen*, as before explained. The *Aln*, in Roxburghshire, and the *Aln*, in Berwickshire, are still further abbreviated *Ale* in common speech, but these names in old charters are *Aln*; and hence, the name of Alncrum, a village, on the banks of the Roxburghshire *Aln*, which is mentioned by the name of *Alna*, in a charter of David, to the monastery of Kelso, in 1128. The *Elan* in Radnorshire, *Alaw* water in Anglesea, the *Alows* in Northumberland; the rivers *Aile*, and *Allow*, and Loch-*Allen*, in Ireland, have probably derived their names from the same source.

§ *Aled* (Brit.) signifies a moving, or fluid principle, a running stream, a rivulet. *Ald*, and *Alt*, in Gaelic, means a rivulet.

‖ *Air* (Brit.) signifies brightness, lucidity: and *Aer* means violence, tumult; whence also the name of the *Arun*, in Sussex. *Are* is the name of many rivers in Europe, says Gebelin; as indeed the maps evince; particularly the *Are* in Switzerland. *Arw*, in the ancient Gaulish, signified *rapid*: so we have the *Arrow* river in Herefordshire; and the *Arow* in Sligo, Ireland.

§§ *Amon* is merely a variation of *Avon*, as under, the *v* of the British changing to *m*; and in the sister dialect of the Irish, the form of the word is *Amhan*, and *Abh*

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In South Britain:	In North Britain:
mon appellation, which is prefixed to the names of many rivers, in Wales, and Cornwall.	Coll, and *Avon* Loung, in Ross-shire; *Avon*-Adail, *Avon*-Araig, and *Avon*-Laggan, in Argylshire, &c. *.
Bain joins the Witham in Lincolnshire;	*Bainac*, a small stream, falls into the Dee in Aberdeenshire.
Banney in Yorkshire;	*Bannoc* burn, in Stirlingshire †.
Below joins the Eden, in Westmoreland;	*Bello* joins the Lugar, in Ayrshire ‡.
Berwin joins the Tivy, in Cardiganshire;	*Bervie* falls into the sea at Inver-bervie, in Kincardineshire §.
Bran joins the Usk at Aber-braen, in Brecknockshire;	*Bran* joins the Tay, in Perthshire;
Braen joins the Towy, in Caermarthenshire;	*Braan* joins the Connon, in Ross shire;
Brant, of which there are two in Anglesey.	Loch-*Braon*, in Ross-shire ‖.
Calder joins the Wire in Lancashire;	*Calder* joins the Clyde, in Lanerkshire;
Calder, joins the Ribble, in Lancashire;	*Calder* in the S. W. of Edinburghshire;
Calder joins the Air, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire;	*Calder* joins the Nairn, in Nairnshire;
	Calder, South, and *Calder* North, in the north-east of Lanerkshire.

We are next presented with the names of places;

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Bala, at the issue of the Dee, from Llyn Tegid, in Merionethshire;	*Ballach*, the old name of *Taymouth*, where the river issues from Loch Tay, in Perthshire;
Bala, the issue from a lake, near Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire.	*Balloch*, near the issue of Leven river, from Loch Lomond ‡.

Ban.

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* *Avon*, in the British, the Cornish, and Armoric, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a river, a stream, *Abbain*, and *Amban*, have the same meaning, in the Irish; and the word appears in the name of many rivers, in Ireland. The Saxons took this general appellation, for the proper name of particular rivers: hence so many waters are simply called *Avon*. In the same manner, the Saxons adopted, as the proper name of many rivers, the British terms denoting their qualities, without the general appellative, which was coupled with these terms by the Britons; and is still used by their descendants. This renders the sense of many of the Celtic names, as pronounced, in English, incomplete, unless where they are coupled; as is generally done, with the English appellative, *river*, or *water*: so the *Du*, or *Dow*, is equally indefinite as the *black*; but if it is called *Du-river*, or *Dow-water*, this comes up to the sense of the real Celtic names, *Avon-Du*, and *Uisge-Dow*. These general intimations are here given, to save the unnecessary repetition of them with the explanations, which are offered in these notes.

† These streams, as well as the *Bain* in Hertfordshire, the *Banon* in Pembrokeshire, and the several rivers named *Ban*, in Ireland, derive their names from the Gaelic *Ban*, *Bain*, denoting the white colour of their water. *Bainac*, or *Bannoc*, are diminutives, being applied to small streams.

‡ *Bel-aw* (Brit. signifies a tumultuous, or raging stream: *Bal-aw* (Brit.) means an efflux of water.

§ Those waters derive their names from the British *Berw*, to flow; *Berw*, *Berwy*, a boiling, or ebullition: whence also the name of *Bervie*-burn, a small stream in Aberdeenshire.

‖ There is also the *Branic*, in Denbighshire; and *Bran* appears in the names of several other streams. *Bran* (Brit.) signifies what *rises over*. *Bran*, in the old Gaelic, means a stream. *Bran*, says Macpherson, denotes in Gaelic, a *mountain stream*. Carric-thura.

‡ *Bala*, (Brit.) signifies a discharge, or issue, the issue of a river from a lake.

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In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Bangor, a town and Bishop's See, in Caernarvonshire; *Bangor*, a parish in Cardiganshire; *Bangor*, in Mailers-Hundred, Flintshire.	*Bangor*, in the middle of Linlithgowshire; *Bangor*-Mount, in the north of Haddingtonshire; *Banchory*-Tarnan, and *Banchory* Devinick, two parishes in Kincardineshire *.
Barry, a village and a church; and *Barry* Isle, in Denis, Powis-Hundred, Glamorganshire.	*Barry* Parish, in Forfarshire; *Barry* Castle and Hill, in Alyth parish, Perthshire; *Barry*, in the Boyne, Banffshire †.
Brody, in Dewysland-Hundred, Pembrokeshire.	*Brodie*, in the parish of Dyke, Elginshire ‡.
Cil is the prefix to many names every where in South-Britain; as *Kil*-cwm, *Kil*-sant, *Kil*-y-con, in Caermarthen; *Kil*-garran, *Kil*-redin, &c. in Pembroke; *Kil*-kenin, *Kil*-uellon, *Kil*-wyn, in Cardigan; *Kil*-owen, in Flintshire; *Kil*-gwri, in Cheshire; *Kil*-stock parish in Somerset; *Kil*-dale and *Kil*-low parish, in York-shire; *Kil*-mersdon parish, in Somerset; *Kil*-pisham parish, in Rutland; and many others.	*Cil* is the prefix to many names every where in Scotland; as *Kilbride*, of which there are eighteen; *Kil*-chattan, of which there are six; *Kil*-colmkil, of which there are eight; *Kil*-donan, of which there are ten; *Kil*-michael, of which there are six; *Kil*-mory, of which there are eleven; *Kil*-patrick, and *Kil*-phedir, of which there are eight; and many others §.
Carn is a compound, in many names of places, in Wales, and Cornwall; as *Carn*-dydel, *Carn*-Llendul, *Carn*-wen, *Carn*-vadrine, *Carn*-Headwll, *Carn*-llayd, in Wales; *Carn*-Bin, *Carn*-Eglos, *Carn*-glas, *Carn*-hell, *Carn* kie, *Carn*-sew, in Cornwall.	*Carn*, or *Cairn*, is a compound, in many names of places, in North-Britain; as *Carn*-bee, *Carn*-gour, *Carn*-ock, in Fife *Carn*-muck, *Cairn*-banno, *Cairn*-bulg *Cairn*-glass, in Aberdeen; *Carn*-both *Carn*-brue, *Carn*-wath, &c. in Lanerk
Craig is a compound in many names of places in Wales: as *Craig*-du, in Denbigh, *Craig*-du-gannol, and *Craig*-duuchaf,	*Craig* is a compound, in many names o places, in North Britain; as *Craig* lieth, and *Craig*-millar, in Edinburgh shire;

* *Bangor*, (Brit.) *Ban-cor* means a principal row, or circle, the upper, and thickest row, in a wattle fence; metaphorically, it signifies a *defence*, or *security*, and was the name of some noted monasteries; one in Flintshire, one in Caernarvonshire, one in Ireland, and one in Belleisle, on the coast of Britany. In compounding *Ban* and *cor*, the British turn it into *Bangor*, and the Irish into *Ban-chor*: the adjuncts *Tarnan*, and *Devinick*, are the names of the two patron saints.

† *Barry* is from *Bar* (Brit.) *Barr* (Ir.) signifying the top, the summit, or end. *Bar* (Brit.) means a bush; it signified formerly, in Welsh, a *Bush* of sprigs, branches, or hair, saith Ed. Lhuyd: the plural is *Barau*; there is Barra-*Bush*, in Barra parish, Haddingtonshire.

‡ *Brody*, or *Brodey* (Brit.) means the house, in the lowland, or plain country.—This applies strongly to Brodie, in Elginshire.

§ *Cil* (Brit.) signifies a recess, a retreat, *Ceall*, *Cail*, *Cill* (Ir.) means a retreat; a *Cell*, a *chapel*, a burial place: and hence the Cil, or Kill, became the prefix to the names of so many parishes. A number of names all over Ireland have the prefix *Kil*. See the index to Beaufort's Map, and Archdal's Monast. Hiber.

‖ *Carn*, in the British, and Irish, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a prominence, a heap, a pile; and hence *Carn* was the term for the tumuli, or funeral monuments, which the Celtic people raised to commemorate their fallen warriors: *Carn*, in the Cornish, means a high rock, a collection of rocks, a rocky place. The word *Carn* is applied in the names of hills; to some, from having *Carns* on their tops; to others, metaphorically, from their resemblance to a carn or heap.

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In South Britain.	In North Britain.
uchof, and *Craig*-y-Pistyll, in Merioneth, Pen-*craig* in Anglesey, Pen-*craig* vach in Glamorgan, &c.	shire; *Craig*-darroch, and *Craig* dow, in Ayr; *Craig*-nethan, and *Craig*-nith, in Lanerk; *Craig*-beath, and *Craig*-kelly in Fife; *Craig*-an-gour, and *Craig*-na-cat, in Aberdeen *.
Curry, a parish, in Kirrier-hundred, in Cornwall; *Curry* parish, in Abdick-hundred; *Curry*, in North Curry-hundred; and *Curry*, in Bulston-hundred, Somersetshire.	*Curry* parish, and *Curry*, in Borthwick parish, Edinburgh; *Curry*-duff, in Forfar; *Curry*-dow, *Curry*-hill, in Kirkcudbright, and a number of *Corrys* †.
Caer, or *Car*, signifying a fort, is a compound, in the names of several places; as *Caer*-narvon, *Caer*-marthen, *Caer*-hean, *Caer*-soose castle, *Caer*-went, *Caer*-philly castle, *Caer*-giby, *Caer*-wis, &c. in Wales; *Car*-goal, *Car*-halloch, *Car*-lisle, *Car*-minnow, *Car*-hayes, &c. in Cornwall; *Cair*-nerven castle in Cumberland.	*Caer*, or *Car*, signifying a fort, is a compound in the names of several places; as *Caer*-laverock, and Wester *Ker*, in Dumfries; *Car*-riden, in Linlithgow; *Car*-luke, *Car*-stairs, *Car*-munnock, and *Car*-michael parishes in Lanerk; *Car*-minnow, in Kircudbright; *Ker*-chesters, in Roxburgh; at which places are the remains of fortifications ‡.
Derri, in Anglesey; *Derry*, in Caerphilly-hundred, Glamorganshire; *Derry* water, in Merionethshire.	*Derry*, several in Wigton; *Derry*, in Perth; *Derry*, in Forfar; *Derry*-du, in Elgin; *Derry*-meanoch, and *Derry*-more forests, in Sutherland, &c. §.

In the same manner it is shewn, that most of the names in Ireland coincide with those of Great Britain. There are indeed a few exceptions in the case of places which had been possessed by Scandinavian invaders. But these are few, and entirely confined to the coast. In Beaufort's map of Ireland, 3028 names are Gaelic; 171 mixed of Gaelic and English; 623 English; and only 20 are Scythic, Scandinavian, or Gothic.

The next chapter contains a description of the one-and-twenty tribes who, at the time of Agricola's invasion, possessed the different parts of North Britain, their situation, and what our author, rather affectedly, calls their "singular antiquities." This enumeration and disposition is chiefly made according to the maps of Richard and Ptolomy, who are, however, carefully illustrated and corrected by other authorities. The view given of British antiquities is very elaborate and curious. Mr C. entertains no doubt that a great proportion of these were Druidical. Druid monuments, he says, are even more numerous in North than in South Britain; and from

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* *Craig*, in the British, and Irish, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a rock, a rocky height. The word is still used, in the Scoto-Saxon language of North Britain, as well as in the common speech of South Britain.

† *Coiré*, and *Cuiré*, in Gaelic, signifies a deep hollow, a ravine; and is frequently applied, in the topography, to deep narrow glens: *Currie*, and *Crorie*, are the forms, which the word has acquired, in English pronunciation.

‡ *Caer* in the British, and Cornish, as well as in the ancient Gaelish, and *Ca'ir*, in Irish, signify a wall, or mound, a fortress. The remains of many British forts, along the Forth, which had opposed the Roman progress into North Britain, still bear the ancient appellation of *Caer*, in the corrupted form of *Keir*.

§ *Dar*, in the British, and ancient Gaelish, signifies *oak*, oakwood; plur. *Deri*: so *Dor*, in the Cornish; plur. *Deru*: *Dair*, (Ir.) means *oak*; and *Doiré*, a thicket, a grove, a wood, properly of oaks; in several parts, the word is pronounced *Derrie* and *Dairie*.

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from the greater abundance of stone in the former country, that material is more copiously employed. The places of Druid worship, like all those erected in the first ages, were uncovered. They were erected in the bosom of groves, which, from their gloom and wide-spreading shade, tended to inspire religious veneration. Circles, pillars of stone beneath an oak, and Carns, are the general marks of Druidical structures. With regard to the altars, Mr. C. observes:

There appear, from a thousand remains, both in South and North Britain, to have been two kinds of Druid altars: The first sort consists of flat stones, which are either incumbent, or upright; the second sort is the Cromlechs, consisting of a large broad stone, which is supported by several stones, that are usually placed upon their respective edges. Of the first kind, there are numerous examples, in every district of North Britain, as we have seen. The Cromlechs are equally numerous, and still more remarkable. And both these sorts of altars are generally connected with Druid circles, or other Druid works, though the Cromlechs sometimes appear alone, in some sequestered place, which may have been sheltered, by the sacred grove, while the Caledonian forest yet covered the Caledonian regions.

The Carns, which the superstition of the earliest ages dedicated to Druid rites, must be carefully distinguished, from the sepulchral Carns, that are every where found in North Britain. The Druid Carns may be easily ascertained, by attending to the following circumstances: The Druid Carns are always connected, either by vicinity or use, with some Druid circle, or Druid work, of which we have seen several examples. The Druid Carns are generally fenced round the bottom, by a circle of stones: these Carns had always on their summits, a large flat stone, on which the Druid fires were lighted: and, lastly, these monuments may be distinguished, by the avenue of upright stones, which conducted the devotees to the base of so many Druid Carns. P. 73.

The centre of Druidical antiquities is in the heart of Perthshire, at the bottom of the Grampians. The same Gaelic people, our author supposes, erected all these monuments, and others of a similar nature, in South Britain, and in Ireland. Sepulchral tumuli also abound, and are of the following kinds.: 1. *Barrows*, which were formed of earth. 2. *Carns*, which were heaps of stones. Of these two the former abound most in South, the latter in North Britain. 3. *Cistvaens*, or stone chests, from *Cist* a chest and *Maen* a stone. 4. *Urns*, composed of clay. These two last which are filled with ashes and bones, are supposed to contain the bodies of the chiefs. The urns are sometimes found within the chest, and sometimes by themselves. For the detail of the various places and situations in which these remains have been found, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

Among the antiquities of a warlike people, forts naturally become a prominent feature. Of these accordingly there are a considerable number and some possessed of great strength. Caterthun in Forfarshire, Barryhill in Perthshire, form striking specimens of these forts. They are built generally on the top of heights for the purpose of strength. But there were other places of security to which men, in barbarous ages, were frequently compelled to resort. These were subterraneous caves, either natural or artificial.

Of the first sort, are the subterraneous apartments, which have been discovered in Forfarshire, within the parish of Tealing: this subterraneous building was composed of large flat stones, without any cement, consisting of two, or three apartments, which were not above five feet wide, and were covered with stones of the same kind: and there were found in this subterraneous building, some wood ashes, several fragments of large earthen vessels, and one of the ancient hand-mills, called querns. In the same parish, there has been discovered, a similar building, which the country people call, in the Irish language, a *weem* or *cave*: it was about four feet high and

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and four feet wide; and it was composed of large loose stones: there were found in it a broad earthen vessel, and an instrument resembling an adze. In the same shire, near Lundie-house, there has been discovered a subterraneous building of the same kind, constructed of rough stones, that had never felt a tool, but without cement: and there were found in this structure, the remains of some burnt matter, the fragments of small bones, and some querns, about fourteen inches diameter, with the remnant of an iron handle, and with appearances, which indicate, that they had been much worn. In the parish of Auchterhouse, have been found two subterraneous buildings, which are also called *Weems*, and which also contained ashes, bones, querns, and a brass ring, without any inscription. Several hiding holes of a smaller size, and of somewhat different construction, have long been known in the Western Hebrides. In Sanday, one of the Orkney Isles, there are several barrows, one whereof being opened, was found to contain a building nine feet in diameter, round on the outside, but square, and hollow within, with a well at the bottom: in the upper part of the building there was found a human skeleton, standing almost upright. P. 96.

A number of natural caves have also been artificially improved, in order to serve the purpose of hiding places.

From the fortification, Mr C. makes a natural transition to the weapons of our Caledonian ancestors, which are known only from being found deposited in the tombs of their warriors.

These weapons are of different kinds; axes, or hatchets, and arrow heads. The hatchets, which have been most frequently found both in North, and South Britain, are generally of flint, and are usually called *celts*, though antiquaries have been unable to explain the meaning of the name. Yet the *flint* hatchets, that have occasioned so much discussion amongst learned men, were called *celts*, from the nature of the material whereof they were made; the *celt* of the British speech literally signifying a *flint stone*. These axes, or *celts*, as they have been called, even when they were made of *brass*, or other metals, have been discovered, in both North and South Britain; and they were often formed of brass, and of other materials of a similar kind, as well as of flint. Several of these brass hatchets have been found, in the British barrows on Salisbury Plain. The places, where these hatchets had so long reposed, with the original owners, and were at length discovered, attest, that they were British weapons. These brass hatchets, as they have been also found, within the British barrows in North Britain, must equally be deemed the curious weapons of the Caledonian Britons. Several arrow heads, which had been made of sharp-pointed flint, have been found within various graves, in North Britain, as we have already seen. Such arrow heads of flint have been found in the Isle of Skye. To these arrow heads of flint, superstition has given the name of *elf-shots*, from a supposition, that they are shot by elfs, or fairies, at cattle. The common people derive many of the disorders of their cattle from the *elf-shot*; and superstition also directs the cure: the afflicted beast must be touched by the elf-shot, or must be made to drink the water, wherein the elf-shot has been dipped.

The armouries of the Britons were generally furnished with helmets, shields, and chariots, and with spears, daggers, swords, battle-axes, and bows. The helmet, and the chariot, were confined to the chiefs; and the common men fought always on foot, provided with shields for their defence, and with spears, swords, daggers, bows, and battle-axes, for offending the enemy. These accoutrements have been mostly all found in the graves of the warriors, or have been seen, during recent times, on the Gaelic soldiers, in fight. The Caledonian chariots encountered Agricola's legions, at the foot of the Grampian mount. And they only wanted union, and discipline, to have enabled a gallant people, with such armour, to repel their invading foe.

Connected with their armour are their vessels, either for the enterprizes of war, or the accommodation of peace; and these consisted of canoes, and of curraghs. The first consisted of a single tree, which they hollowed with fire, in the manner of the American Indians; and in the mode of the same Indians, it

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was put into motion by a paddle: canoes of this sort have been discovered, where indeed they were to have been expected, in lakes, and in marshes, both in South and in North Britain. In the great Locher-moss, in the loch of Carling-wark, in Loch-winnoch, and in the winding Carron, the canoes of the first people have been found. How early the Britons improved their art of ship building cannot easily be ascertained. Before the age of Julius Cæsar they had certainly enlarged their canoes into curachs. Cæsar describes the curachs, as being accommodated with keels, and masts of the lightest wood; as having their bodies of wicker, which was covered over with leather; as he had learned from the Britons, and knew from his practice in Spain. Lucan calls the British curachs little ships; and in these, he adds, the Britons were wont to navigate the ocean. In such curachs, according to Solinus, it was common to pass between Ireland and Britain. Adamnan, in his life of St Columba, describes one of those curachs, with all the parts of a ship, with sails, and oars, and with a capacity for passengers; and he adds, that in this roomy curach, St Cormac sailed into the north sea, where he remained during fourteen days, in perfect safety. We have thus seen what were the British vessels, both for the occupations of peace, and the adventures of war: and, what were the curachs, wherein, the Scoto-Irish made incursions from their woody isle into Romanized Britain, during the age of Claudian, when the Scottish towers made the sea foam with their hostile oars.

In the next chapter Mr Chalmers traces the footsteps of Agricola, in his northern campaigns. The first and second were employed chiefly in the reduction of that tract of country which now goes by the name of Lancashire. In the next, that of 80, he set out from Mancunium, now Manchester, and penetrated as far as the *Tau*. This name, which at first suggests the *Tay*, is, we think, satisfactorily proved by Mr Chalmers to have been applied to the Solway Firth. In 81, he penetrated to the Firths of Forth and Clyde; but conceiving it necessary, before advancing farther into those difficult and well-defended regions, to leave no tribes behind him, he devoted his next campaign to the reduction of Galloway. He probably sailed from Killbride loch, in Cumberland, and landed in the country of the Selgovæ, within the loch, near *Brow* at the Locher mouth, which here forms a natural harbour. After crossing the marsh, which then lay before him, he continued marching along the shore, with his left to the estuary of Locher; and leaving Caerlaverock also on his left, encamped against Uxellum, now Wardlaw hill, where accordingly there are the vestages of a Roman encampment opposed to a British hill-fort, a circumstance which often occurs, and marks the obstinate resistance which that latter people made to the Roman arms. After taking Uxellum, Agricola appears to have crossed the Nith, and advanced into Kirkgunzeon, to the moat of Urr, and to the west banks of the Dee, till he at length arrived at the Caerbantorigium of Ptolemy, which now goes by the name of Drummore Castle. This is the largest, the strongest, and most important fort of the Selgovæ. The many remains which may still be traced on the Southern part of Galloway, and the absence of all remains on its northern part, strongly prove, that Agricola entered the country from the south, and not from the north, as has often been supposed.

The sixth and most memorable campaign of Agricola was carried on in the countries which lay to the northward of the Forth. He is supposed to have crossed the Firth at its narrowest point, at Inchgarvey, and to have landed on the opposite side, at the place now called Northferry. He then probably marched towards Carnock, where two Roman stations are still to be traced. Then, rather imprudently it would appear, he pushed forward the ninth legion to Loch Ore, about two miles south of Loch-Leven, with two ranges of hills in front; the Cleish range, on their left, and Binnarty hill on their right. Up-

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Upon these entrenchments, the Horestii made a vigorous attack in the night time, and had already entered the camp, when Agricola, by hurrying forward the lightest of his troops, succeeded in repulsing them. He then marched into their own country (Perthshire) and signally defeated the Caledonians assembled under the command of Galgacus; after which he retired into winter quarters on the south of the Friths.

The silence of history for some time with regard to Caledonia seems to prove that its tribes, stunned by the blow which they had received from Agricola, remained in a state of pacific inaction. We next hear of it under the reign of Adrian, distinguished by the wall built between the Tine and the Solway. Mr C. however dissents from the general idea, which considers this wall as meant to form the limit of the Roman empire, on this side. Roman stations were undoubtedly maintained at a subsequent period to the north of this wall, which seems therefore to have been intended merely as an additional security against the incursions of the Caledonian tribes, though its necessity certainly indicates their subjection to be very imperfect. Under Antoninus, Britain was entrusted to Lollius Urbicus, who was extremely active in North Britain. He constructed that earthen rampart, vast ditch, and military way, which extend conjointly, from Caeriden, on the Forth, to Dunglas, and perhaps to Alcluid on the Clyde. It extended, according to modern measurement, thirty-six English miles, and 620 yards. He formed also a great variety of *itinera*. These, with the ations connected with them, are de- led at great length in this chapter, ich accordingly contains a vast ss of antiquarian information, con- ing however of such a variety of nute details, as to defy all attempts analysis.

The next remarkable era is the reign of Severus, who, after surmounting vast difficulties, penetrated farther into Caledonia than any of his predecessors, and placed the *Arae finium Romani Imperii*, somewhere, it is supposed, between the Cromarty and Murray Firths.

After the sudden death of Severus, his son Caracalla, impatient to return to Rome, concluded a treaty with the Caledonians, by which the wall of Antonine became the boundary of the Roman empire. After this time the Caledonians, or *Picts*, appear chiefly in a predatory character, exercising incursions against the Britains, whom the gradual departure of the Romans left defenceless. At length in 446, the Romans, declaring their utter inability to send succours, virtually renounced their dominion over Britain. Here therefore concludes the Roman period, at which we shall, for the present, suspend our critical labours.

(*To be continued.*)

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Works of John Dryden, now first collected in Eighteen volumes, illustrated with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author. By Walter Scott, Esq. 18 vols. 8vo.

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Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR HUGH MURRAY will publish, in a few days, a work entitled "Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the character of nations, and the progress of Society." In this work it will be Mr Murray's object to exhibit a view of the *moral* history of man, of the manners and character of nations, and the circumstances on which these are dependent. After endeavouring to ascertain the general principles by which they are regulated, he proceeds to give a sketch of the various aspects under which society appears, during the earlier stages of its progress. He has some intention of hereafter extending a similar survey to subsequent periods in the history of man.

A newspaper, under the title of the Telegraph, is about to be begun at Leith under the patronage of several considerable merchants.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE first number of Mr Pytches's New Dictionary of the English Language, is now in course of publication.

By the premature death of Dr George Gregory, the literary world has suffered an irreparable loss. He had in the previous week put a finishing hand to two volumes of elegant Letters to his Son on Literature and Composition, part of which had been printed, and will of course be given to the world without loss of time. In the week of his decease, there had appeared, from his pen, two useful volumes of Lectures to Young Persons on experimental and Natural Philosophy. The publication of the Bible, with notes, in the manner of the variorum classics, and with engravings from the designs of the great masters, will necessarily be suspended for a short time; and of course it is intended to place the materials for completion, in hands, capable, in the literary sense, and equally sound and unexceptionable in matters of opinion.

An elegant and very useful book, which has been several years in the press, and the object of which is to separate the grain from the chaff, will appear in a few days, under the title of The Cabinet of Poetry. In six elegant volumes, at the price of three guineas, accompanied with some beautiful portraits, by Caroline Watson, will be given all the best entire pieces of the British poets, from Milton to Beattie.

Mr Curwen, M. P. has in the press, and will speedily publish, with engravings, Hints on the Economy of Feeding Stock, and Bettering the condition of the Poor.

Mr L. Cohen has in the press a splendid edition of a controversial work, entitled, Sacred Truths, addressed to the children of Israel residing in the British empire; shewing that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their present belief, proving the local restoration to the Land of Promise, but clearly demonstrating that Bonaparte is not the promised Messiah.

Mr Sturges has in the press Critical Situations on the Game of Draughts.

Dr Charles Burney is proceeding with his New Metrical Division of the Choral

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sal Odes of Æschylus, and has also made considerable progress in an abridgement of Bishop Wilson's excellent work on the Creed, for the use of the upper forms in schools.

Mr Kidd is preparing for the Cambridge press, a new edition of Davis's Miscellanea Critica.

Mrs Sewell is preparing a third volume of Poems and Essays, to be published by subscription.

Mr Aspin, author of the Geo-Chronology of Europe, has, in the press, a new work entitled The Geo-Chronology of Antiquity, or a Compendium of Ancient History and Geography, illustrated with a concise View of the Natural History, Population, Customs, Government, Religion, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Manufactures of the Kingdoms and States of the old World; Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Characters that have successively shone in the historic page; and a comprehensive Chronology of remarkable Events from the Foundation of the Egyptian and Assyrian Monarchies, to the Fall of the several powers under the dominion of Rome, and thence to the destruction of the Western Empire by the Visigoths, A. D. 410. The same author is also preparing a set of Lessons, on Mr Lancaster's plan, for general use in public schools, on a more luminous and extensive scale than any heretofore published. We understand that a set of these lessons, at the small price of seven shillings, will serve for a school of 2000 or 3000 children many years; and must be very desirable to charitable institutions, as they will render the usual expence and waste of books altogether unnecessary.

M. Aurivilius has lately published at Upsal, the first part of Notices on the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Library of the academy at that City.—The Greek manuscripts are sixteen in number, nine of which are copies of the New Testament, and of the Alexandrian Translation of the Old Testament. Among the others are a Commentary on the Acts of the Nicene Council, by Gelasius of Cyzicum in two books; a work of Mebetius, on the Nature of Man, never published; thirteen books on the Art of War, by Mauricius; Ælian on the Nature of Animals, &c.—Among the Latin manuscripts M. Aurivilius notices only two, the ten first books of Livy, and a Horace complete. The manuscript of Livy appears to be of the tenth and eleventh century.—Many catalogues of detached parts of the books and manuscripts, composing the library at Upsal have been published. In 1672 a folio catalogue of the books and manuscripts presented to the academy by the Grand Chancellor Legardie, was printed at Stockholm. In 1706 a catalogue in quarto was printed at Upsal, of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books and manuscripts, presented to the academy the preceding year by M. Spawenfield; and in 1785, a catalogue in octavo of ninety-three Hebraic, Chaldaic, and Arabic manuscripts sent to the library by M. J. J. Bivernstael, was published at Stockholm.

An extensive work of considerable importance to the antiquities and philosophy of language, has been published at Berlin, by the Abbe Charles Denina. It extends to three octavo volumes, and includes not only a disquisition on the elementary sounds and other principles of universal grammar, but a copious explanation of the differences and correspondences existing in the modern European languages; with a theory to account for them and ascertain the stocks from which such languages are derived.

The loss of the University of Halle is expected to be compensated by the establishment of the University at Franckfort on the Oder, to which the former Professors at Halle have been invited. M. Weisse will be the new director.

The twenty thousand rix-dollars which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mansfield, have been employed to discharge part of the war-contribution. The accomplishment of that undertaking is postponed to the year 1817, the third great jubilee of the reformation.

M. Gin, who has translated Homer into French, proposes a polyglot edition of that ancient bard, in five languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, and French.

POE,

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Poetry.

To the Editor.

SIR,

As the list of subscribers to my translation of Silius Italicus, though highly respectable, is not yet sufficiently numerous to defray the expence of publication, and as several of my principal subscribers have requested to see some farther specimen of this extensive classical work, than what lately appeared in your magazine, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the following, at the same time begging leave to mention, that the time of the work coming out depends entirely on the favour of the public, and that no farther specimen will be published, till the whole appear in terms of the prospectus. I hope also it will not be disagreeable to your readers to see the following character of Silius as a poet extracted from Crusius and Addison: "That Silius is a good poet, who would be much more admired were he more known, and that his book every where shews the man of learning, of genius, the nobleman, and the orator:" to which may be added the observation of that eminent Geographer Cellarius, "that in the beauty and accuracy of his geographical descriptions, Silius excells all the poets that ever wrote, and that without him we should have been in a great measure ignorant of the geography of Africa, Sicily, Spain, Italy, and the opposite coast of Greece."

H. W. Tytler.

Combat of the Romans with the Carthaginian Elephants at the battle of Cannæ.

NOR was the rage of steel alone their pain,
The strength of beasts is called along the plain,
And with black monsters, of enormous rage,
The Roman youth are destined to engage.
For Lucas, on his courser borne along,
Commands the Mauritanian in the throng,
That, with his spear, the dreadful herd excites,
More fierce to drive his elephants to fights.
Then, loudly groaning at the frequent wound,
The warlike beasts more hasty tread the ground;
While turrets on their dusky backs appear,
While flames, and men, that shake the shining spear,
And showers of stones, that from far distance fell
Fierce on the hostile troops, their entrance tell.
The Lybians placed aloft, where'er they move,
Discharge their darts as from the clouds above;
Then, thro' the ranks run in an equal row,
The bristly teeth, that seem'd a wall of snow;
And every point a spear of iv'ry shined,
Inclining downwards from the head behind.
His hateful tooth, (the cohorts thus distrest,)
One thro' the limbs and arms of Usens prest,
And bore him thus o'er all the trembling bands;
While aid, with shrieks and clamours, he demands.
Nor less a tooth thro' Tadius' corslet shined,
Where round his side the folded linen twined;
Then, by degrees, the quilted breastplate tore,
And high in air th' unwounded warrior bore;
While loud his arms resounded o'er the field,
His cuirass clashing on his ample shield.
But tho' this sudden danger he partook,
The courage of his heart remained unshook,
And, to his glory turned the dreadful chance:
For bending down he press'd his pointed lance,
As on the beast's dread front almost he lies,
From side to side, thro' both his lowring eyes.
Stung with the pain aloft the monster rose,
And on his hinder feet erected throws
Wide from behind the turret's pond'rous weight,
And arms, and men, himself deprived of sight,
(Sad spectacle of ruin,) downward fall,
And, in one common fate, o'erwhelms them all.

The Dardan, yet victorious, gives command,
The fury of these monsters to withstand,
That burning torches, wheresoe'er they came,
Be 'gainst their faces cast, and the blue flame

Of

Of melted sulphur, on each wooden tower,
That thro' the ranks the sable warriors bore.
Nor was the mandate by the troops delayed,
But all the advancing elephants invade;
Whose smoking backs with flames collected shin'd,
And the devouring blaze, impelled by wind,
That burst, in roaring tempests, o'er their heads,
Swift, thro' the nodding bulwarks, crackling spreads:
Not other, than when fire a shepherd throws,
Thro' lofty Rhodope's, or Pindus' brows,
The raging part consumes the rising wood,
Sinks groves, and leafy rocks, within its flood;
And Vulcan, breathing fierce destruction, bounds,
Now here, now there, along the lofty grounds.
But, as the pitch to flaming torrents turns,
And, rolling down their sides, the monsters burns,
They madly rush o'er all the hostile space,
And force the frighted squadrons from their place;
Nor one has valor for a nearer war;
They gall the bounding elephants from far,
With strokes of javlins, and the sounding reed;
Then fly the monsters with increasing speed,
Grow more impatient, as more fierce the flame
O'er the whole bulk of their huge bodies came,
And toss the spreading fires, now here now there,
As fierce they rear their burning backs in air;
Till at the length, to cool their boiling blood,
They rush, impetuous, to the neighb'ring flood;
And, trusting to the limpid streams in vain,
That seem like swallows, on an open plain,
Plunge headlong thro' the waves, in flaming ranks,
While still the fires rise hissing o'er the banks!
Till in the flashing gulphs, at length expire,
The roaring monsters, and the scorching fire.
But where the battle burns in all its rage,
And flames this Mauritanian pest engage,
Now the Rhoetean youth are circled round
With stones and jav'lins on the hostile ground;
Or fatal slings from greater distance pour
The balls of lead, in one unerring show'r;
As when, thro' steep ascents, an army scales
A lofty fortress, or a tow'r assails.
Then worthy of himself, and better fate,
His arm extending to relieve the state,
With his drawn sword unhappy Mincius goes
More near, to stop the current of the foes,
When straight an elephant, with burning breath,
And hollow murmurs, threatening instant death,
Repelled his hand, his hapless body bound
Within her winding trunk, and from the ground
(How sad to tell!) the warrior tossed on high,
Hung for a while, and quiver'd in the sky,
Then down she dashed him with enormous force,
A bloody, batter'd, pale, and lifeless corse.

INSCRIPTIONS

In a Small Garden in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

On the door.—HINC SALUS.

On the East side of the Door.

FOR what has DION sow'd, and prun'd, and planted,
Only to shew that real skill he wanted.
Yet here he cultivates the blessing, Health,
A boon superior to the greatest wealth.

On the West Side of the Door.

LUCULLUS, when frugality could charm,
Might sow his turnip in a Sabine farm;
And DION here a little spot employs,
To yield him smiling health and harmless joys.

On a Seat opposite to the Door.

Stop, Friend, and view this small but fertile spot,
Which well might serve a hermit for his lot:
The Active Man, a hermit here may be,
Deriving precious health from every tree.
Come in. Sit down. His simple viands share;
Pure water taste; inhale salubrious air:
And if his bushes should no fruit contain,
Partake the hot-bed produce of his brain.
In borrowed verses, here at least you'll find,
Precepts for Health, to feed the docile Mind.

At the East End of the Seat.

Here proper toil, with pure and genial air,
Give Health and Beauty, to Black, Brown, or Fair.

Here

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Here native fruits with proper prudence eat,
Supply the best of drink, the best of meat;
While healing plants the weak and sick may aid;
From storms a shelter, and from sun a shade.

At the West End of the Seat.

See Nature's bounty, all her children share;
She gives profusely, yet has much to spare.
With careful hand remove the noxious weeds,
And richest crops will spring from fertile seeds.
Thus Man, though plac'd 'midst causes of Disease,
Gets Health from Action, and a Mind at ease.

On a Bee House.

See here the little busy Bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.
By this example learn, proud Man,
To use your time aright,
And in the summer's shining day
Provide for winter's night.

In a Summer House.

Know all the good that individuals find,
Or God or Nature meant for mere mankind,
Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Rest in three words, Health, Peace, and Competence.
But Health consists with Temperance alone,
While Peace, O Virtue, Peace is all thy own;
And 'tis not Fancy, but our own Good Sense,
Must fix the sum which forms a competence.
It is not, what will lull our future dread,
But what may well supply our present need.

In a Bower.

In this sweet spot, removed from busy life,
Seated beside my Children and my Wife,
With all a Grandsire's care I teach my race,
That Happiness is not confin'd to place;
That on this globe of Earth, with little toil,
It grows luxuriantly in every soil:
That by frail Man will Misery be found,
A crop exuberant in every ground:
That, during life's short race, the human mind,
In every spot a Heaven or Hell can find:
That present Pleasure, Health can best bestow:
That Virtue only is our bliss below:
That Virtue here will free us best from strife,
And smooth our passage to a better life.

MARY GRAY. A Song.

By John Stagg *of Wigton, Cumberland.*

YOUNG Mary Gray was ance the pride
Of a' the village swains sae airy;
Nae other lass was thought beside
Sae fair, by far, as bonny Mary.

Her een were like the dappled sloes,
Her cheeks like fairest flowers in May;
And every charm that youth bestows,
Bloom'd in the face of Mary Gray.

Unclouded pass'd her youthful years;
To tend her flocks and mind her dairy
Was all her care: no anxious fears
Disturbed the breast of lovely Mary.

Each youth with emulation strove
At ilka fair or fastil day,
To gain the heart, and fix the love
Of her the lovely Mary Gray.

Lothario came, with witching wiles
He practised every fond vagary;
His sighs, his looks, his tears, his smiles,
Were played on unsuspecting Mary.

The hopes of grandeur turned her brain,
Her virtue to her pride gave way,
An equipage and gaudy train
Bewitched the heart of Mary Gray.

But soon the fond delusive dream,
Like many a hope as visionary,
Meets sad reverse, in woe extreme,
Now mark the fate of hapless Mary.

Betray'd, her love, Impostor prov'd,
With treasons charg'd is torn away;
A gibbet bears the man she lov'd
And frenzy seizes Mary Gray.

Now wild, distracted, and forlorn,
She roams through yonder Dales so dreary,
Her feet by vexing brambles torn,
Though sharper rend the heart of Mary.

Unmindful of the Wintry gale,
Unheedful of her wistless way,
She to wild Echo tells her tale,
And cries, Heaven help poor Mary Gray.

EPIGRAM:

On two Advertising Medical Practitioners.

DEAR Paterson, can you explain
Why we two advertise in vain?
Nothing more easy, Mr B——,
I'm known too little, you too well.

PRO-

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

LORD Hawkesbury laid on the table a copy of Mr Jefferson's late message to the American Congress; and also copies of certain communications from the British Minister in America. Ordered to be printed.

Lord Grenville moved for an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give orders for laying before the House a copy of the late treaty concluded with the American Plenipotentiaries.—Agreed to.

Lord Grey rose to move for a variety of papers relating to the Austrian and Russian offers of mediation. He did not approve of any attempts to agitate petitions for peace, because that was not the surest way to obtain that object; but it was highly important to ascertain that no practicable opportunity had been neglected for obtaining it. Complete impartiality was not at all times to be looked for in a mediator; all that could be required was, that the mediator was not under hostile engagements with respect to one of the belligerents, and a fair presumption that he was desirous of effecting a reconciliation. It was therefore of the highest importance to know what answer had been returned by Lord Gower to the note, in which Count Budberg, though he complained of the conduct of this country, still offered his Sovereign's mediatorial offices. His Lordship contended that no engagement had been violated by the late Ministers, and that they had never given other ground of hope than a general assurance of their readiness to cooperate in any practicable way which Russia could point out, on such a scale as was proportioned to the military means of this country. His Lordship briefly touched on the various events which had occurred, from the breaking out of the war between Prussia and France, down to the period when he and his colleagues left office, to prove that, from the state of the season, from the complete dispersion of the Prussian army, and from the ineffective and ill provided state of the Russian army, this country could not have given any efficient aid in continental operations. Lord Hutchinson had indeed, on the 9th March, forwarded a dispatch, pressing the sending of a body of troops up the Baltic to join the Russians; but when he reached their camp, and saw their true condition, he was soon convinced that such an aid would be of little avail. So little of foresight was there on their side, that while the enemy abounded in supplies of every kind, though in a hostile country, the Russians were actually reduced to the greatest distress. The late Ministry had not thrown any obstacle in the way of the proposed loan to Russia; but when the sum demanded was six millions, it would not seem surprising that, with the experience of the Austrian loan before them, they had declined to guarantee the repayment of such a sum; and without such guarantee the money could not be raised. His Lordship concluded with moving for the production of the several documents connected with the principal topics on which he had touched.

Lord Hawkesbury vindicated the conduct of Ministers, in not entering, in their declaration against Russia, into the details of the complaint which she brought forward in her declaration, any further than to shew that they formed no valid justification for her conduct. Ministers had not rejected the mediation of Austria or Russia; but they conceived it their duty to require some basis previous to negociation. He must do the late Ministers the justice to state, that they had violated no stipulation with Russia; and he completely concurred in what had been stated by the Noble Lord, as to the impracticability of giving effectual aid to the continent, for some time after the rupture between Prussia and France; but he blamed them much for having given a general assurance of readiness to co-operate, not only without preparing the means of transporting an army to the con-

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continent, but while they were actually diminishing the number of transports.—From the moment that Russia and Sweden were disposed to risk every thing for the deliverance of Europe, it was their duty to strain every nerve to aid them by men and money.—He was ready to admit that the sum of six millions was too large to be advanced, either as a loan or subsidy, but thought that *three millions* might have been granted in either way. The result of not giving any assistance to Russia had been, to impress the people on the continent with the idea that we goaded them on to hostilities with France for British interest alone. His Lordship expressed a readiness to assent to the production of many of the papers moved for.

Lord Moira remarked upon the incongruity of Ministers rejecting the mediation of Russia with France, on the ground of secret articles hostile to this country, while they yet applied for her mediation with regard to Denmark. He contended, that the largest force we could have spared, which was about 30,000 men, with the aid of 15,000 Swedes, could have produced no alteration in the fate of the last campaign. The only chance of turning the tide of victory consisted in Austria's accession to the coalition.

Lord Hutchinson entered into a long detail of the events of the last campaign, and contended, that, at no period of it, did there appear any hope of success. The question was then put on the different motions, some of which were agreed to, and others negatived.

Monday, Feb. 15.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. (*See p.* 188.)

Lord Auckland rose for the purpose of calling the attention of their Lordships to a subject, perhaps of as much importance as ever came before them. It was a subject concerning materially the whole of that system upon which the commercial prosperity of the country was founded. There were four points in the Orders of Council which he proposed to consider. These were their legality; their policy and expediency; the time and manner of issuing them; and, lastly, their intelligibility. With respect to the first, his Lordship contended that the Orders in Council were in direct contradiction to the received maxims of the law of nations. Upon what grounds could ministers justify their system, the execution of which must operate as a complete interdiction of all neutral commerce? The orders also were as little to be justified on the score of policy and expediency, for they tended to embroil us with the only state that deserved the name of a neutral power. And at what a time too had Ministers chosen to have recourse to this system of restriction? It was at a period when negociations of the greatest importance were pending between us and that power who would be most affected by the execution of these orders. His Lordship here stated a number of hypothetical cases, to prove the absurd and contradictory nature of the Orders in Council, and their injustice as applying to vessels under the American flag. His Lordship having dwelt some time on the inefficacy of such a system, concluded with moving, that the Orders in Council, which were recommended in his Majesty's speech to the serious and early attention of Parliament, should be referred to a Committee.

Lord Bathurst defended, at considerable length, the policy of the orders issued by his Majesty, at a period when France had insultingly dared this country to its utmost. On the base principle of retaliating the hard conditions of France on her own head, the Ministry were justified in the conduct they had adopted. They had enacted, *pro tempore*, a species of modified blockade, which, it was to be wished, should as soon as possible be removed, but which had originated, and must also cease with the disposition displayed on the part of the enemy. It had ever been a principle that neutrals should not relieve or supply an enemy.

Lord Erskine strongly expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of Government. He was amazed to hear Noble Lords talk of the necessity, or even policy, of the measures under discussion. Did they shelter themselves under the principle of retaliation? If so, the House had been long since apprised, that this measure of our Government far outstript that of the enemy. It could not undoubtedly be defended on the principle of policy, for here it met the most direct opposition from the

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the common consent of mankind, in the institutes of national law.

The *Lord Chancellor* contended these orders were not violations, either of the public law of nations, or the municipal law of this country. They were founded on the most paramount of all rights —that of self-preservation. He considered it inconsistent with his Majesty's late Ministers to raise objections against a system of conduct, which they were the first to institute, and which every man must admit was called for by the violent and unjustifiable decrees of the French Government.

Lord Grenville, in an eloquent and argumentative speech of upwards of two hours, took a view of the measure in all its bearings. He considered the question as the most important that ever came before Parliament, whether as it regarded justice, the constitution, right, or policy; nay, as involving not only the prosperity, but the very existence of the state. He contrasted the order of Council of the 7th January 1807 with the recent orders. The former, he said, embraced the means of retaliation, which it kept within the boundary of the law of nations; whereas the latter, while they violated all those laws, were so contradictory and unintelligible that they could not be acted upon. The French decrees for the blockade of the British islands, &c. were made the ground of these orders; but it ought to be recollected that these decrees were not, and could not be acted upon. The Noble Lord continued, in a most animated appeal to the House, to interpose between this country and its destruction, to retread its steps, as the path through which it moved led quickly to the grave. He warned them against the renewal of a system of taxation, either directly or indirectly, upon American trade; and conjured them to seize the opportunity afforded them, by the pre-eminence of France in this rivalry of injustice, of erasing from the mind of the people, the least intention of acting upon a system of policy rashly introduced, and wantonly pursued, calculated for no other purpose than to involve this nation in an unjust war.

Lord Hawkesbury said, if ever there was a question material for the consideration of that House, it was the present one; the measure was founded upon an example furnished by his Majesty's late Ministers, and surely it was unjust in them to find fault with an act that originated with themselves. The order of Council of 1807 laid the foundation for the orders they were then discussing, and when a rule was once laid down, it was generally unwise to depart from it.

The House then divided—Contents 48—Non-contents 106—Majority 58.

Adjourned at four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Orders of Council.

On the motion of Lord Grenville, for copies and extracts of all information received by Government, shewing the effect produced by the French decrees on which the orders of council had been made, a short debate took place.

Lord Hawkesbury said, the information demanded by the Noble Lord could not readily be granted.

Earl Grey and *Lord Erskine* supported the motion, and expressed an opinion, that the papers might be produced by the Noble Secretary, with omission of names and locality likely to injure those individuals from whom information had been received.

The *Lord Chancellor* argued, that a disclosure of private information, omitting names, would materially injure the individuals from which the intelligence had been received.

The motion, however, on a division, was carried—47 to 38.

The Danish Navy.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth considered it of the highest importance to the honour of England, that the pledge we had given for the restoration of the Danish ships should be minutely and conscientiously attended to. When he saw reports from the surveyors of the navy respecting the ships, and he understood from authority that they were to be joined to the British force, he felt concerned for the honour of the country. We had proceeded to Zealand with the sword in one hand, and peace in the other. The Crown Prince could not in honour consent to deliver up his navy, without making a struggle in its defence. The event of that struggle had placed the Danish navy in our possession; but it did not give us the right of appropriating

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ing it to our service. If, by a great national misfortune, our navy had suffered considerable diminution, Government might be justified in employing any ships in our ports for the general service; but, in the present state of our maritime strength, we want no assistance of such description. The Danish ships were not fit for our service. He spoke from authority. They were not capable of standing the perils of the sea, therefore the employ of them would not be justified on a plea of necessity, or general utility. If it was the intention of Government to make these ships our own, we were about to do an act which the world would condemn. The Noble Viscount concluded his speech with moving, "That it was expedient, for the honour of this country, that the Danish navy should be kept in preservation, to be restored to Denmark when peace should take place."

Lord Boringdon expressed his surprise that, with the keen and vivacious sensibility now exhibited by the Noble Lord, he had omitted to move a similar resolution respecting the Toulon fleet and the Spanish frigates. The only effect of such a resolution, if acceded to, would be to fetter the hands of Ministers when they came to negociate for a general peace. It should be recollected, that the expedition to Zealand rested not merely on the ground of necessity, but also on the *malus animus* of Denmark for a considerable length of time, and on the assertion of his Majesty's Ministers, who were entitled to credit, that France had resolved to possess herself of the Danish fleet. Without meaning to disparage the general character of the Crown Prince, he must say that, towards us, he had not so acted as to give him any additional claim to our consideration or esteem.

Lord Ellenborough had been accustomed to preside over criminal cases in Courts of Judicature, and, from his conception of right and wrong, he had no hesitation in saying, that the detention of the Danish ships would be an act of injustice.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his surprise that the Noble and Learned Judge should impute injustice to the conduct of Ministers towards Denmark.

Lord Erskine spoke in favour of the motion, and, in a speech of considerable length, argued against the detention of the Danish navy after peace should be established.

Lord Selkirk supported the present motion, though he approved of the expedition.

Lord Darnley conceived that the honour and interest of the country should have prevented us, in the first instance, from carrying the plan conceived against Copenhagen into execution; but it did not follow, that, because that act of violence and unjustifiable aggression had been committed, we were to add infamy to iniquity.

Lord Grenville took a short view of the general heads of arguments urged by his Majesty's Ministers, and concluded with stating, that he was decidedly of opinion, that the greatest service would result to this country from the restoration of the Danish fleet, even under existing circumstances, if that power could be thus conciliated. Nothing, in his mind, could be more ridiculous than the notion, that by taking 16 or 18 ships from the Danes, we had established our own security, and completed the ruin of their navy.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that having put ourselves in possession of the fleet of Denmark, were we to be called on at this moment to surrender it, when the Danish Government had declared for Bonaparte, and entered most cordially into his views of ruining us both by sea and land?

After a short recapitulation and reply from Lord Sidmouth, their Lordships divided,—For the motion, 51—Against it, 105.

Adjourned at two o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Lord Bathurst rose to move the second reading of the Brazil trade bill. The only object of the measure was to make such an alteration in the general navigation laws as to admit the produce of the Brazils, when imported in Portuguese ships, on the same footing as if imported in British vessels; or, in other words, to place the colony, under the present circumstances, in the same relation towards us as the mother country. It was unnecessary to go at present into any of the speculative views, whether favourable or otherwise, which had been entertained in regard to the commercial effects

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effects of the new situation in which the Brazils and this country were now placed. He trusted that it would prove such as, instead of injuring our colonial interests, would materially benefit them; and, at the same time, furnish additional employment for our manufactories and shipping. To the Brazils we might resort for cotton for the home market; and lumber, rice, and provisions in general for the West India market.

Lord Auckland said, the measure would require the most serious investigation when it came to be considered with a view to a permanent arrangement. The imports from the Brazils must enter most materially into competition with those from our own colonies. The Brazils furnished for exportation yearly about 73,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 14,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The produce of all our colonies was, of the former article, 280,000 hogsheads, of the latter, 16,000,000 lbs. It therefore struck him as a policy extremely questionable, to give facility and encouragement to the importation of foreign colonial produce to such an extent, at a period when we had a dead surplus of 80,000 hogsheads of sugar, and immense quantities of other commodities, lying in the West India Dock warehouses. He did not think the evil would be removed by the permission to distill from sugar; for, if the distilleries were confined to that article alone, the demand would not exceed 12,000 hogsheads.

Lord Grenville concurred as to the impolicy of permanently encouraging the cultivation of the Brazils in such a way as to affect the interests of the West India planters; more particularly as the inevitable tendency of such a system would be, not only to frustrate the act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, such as it was at the period of passing the act, but to revive and extend it in a tenfold degree. He conceived that Parliament, and his Majesty's Ministers, were bound to interpose in the most prompt and efficacious manner, to prevent this lamentable consequence of the emigration of the Portuguese Government; and thought the present period eminently favourable to a negociation with the Prince of the Brazils, to put an end to that detested traffic.

Lord Hawkesbury stated the purpose of the bill to be no more than that of placing the colony, which had now become the seat of the Portuguese Government, in the same situation with the mother-country; a change which he conceived to be strictly conformable to the spirit of the Navigation Act. What further arrangement should take place, must depend on a deliberate view of all the circumstances arising out of the new relations of the two Governments. With regard to the Slave Trade, though he had differed with the majority of the Legislature on that point, he conceived it to be the duty of his Majesty's Government to make every exertion to give the completest effect to what had become the law of the land. The bill was then read a second time.

Lord Carlisle then directed their Lordships attention to the Order in Council of the 25th of November, as bearing upon the act respecting the trade to and from the Isle of Man. By that act, teas, wine, &c. could not be exported from that island, but to Great Britain; whereas the Order in Council permitted the free exportation of all articles legally imported. His Lordship contended, that this was an assumption of a dispensing power, and urged Ministers to apply for an Act of indemnity; conceiving that the breach of the law committed was the result of inadvertency. He concluded with proposing a resolution, declaring the regulation referred to a manifest breach of the law.

The Lord Chancellor contended, that the words of the Order did not carry the meaning annexed to them by the Noble Lord, and therefore that no violation of law had taken place.

Lords Grenville, Erskine, Lauderdale, and Auckland, supported the motion on the same grounds stated by the Noble Mover; while Lord Hawkesbury contended for the interpretation given by the Lord Chancellor. The motion was negatived without a division.

[A protest was entered against the rejection of the Earl of Carlisle's motion, signed, Carlisle, Grenville, Erskine, Spencer, Lauderdale, Grey, Auckland, and Wentworth Fitzwilliam.]

Monday, February 29.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord St John, after several observations on the late Orders in Council, expressive of the sense his Lordship entertained

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tertained of them, both in respect to their impolicy and injustice, moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that no information has been received that the United States of America had, up to the 11th of November last, acquiesced in the injustice of the French decree, or that the French Government had enforced it against the United States."

A debate of some length ensued, after which a division was called for, when there appeared,—For Lord St John's motion, 47—Against it, 137.

Adjourned at two o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, March 1.

PLACES IN REVERSION, ABOLITION BILL.

Lord Lauderdale moved the second reading of this bill. His Lordship observed, that at this period, when public economy was so necessary, no time should be lost in passing the bill.

The Lord Chancellor, Duke of Montrose, Lords Arden, Westmoreland, Redesdale, and Auckland, opposed the bill in its present shape, which was supported by Lords Spencer, Holland, and Darnley.

The House divided upon the motion for the second reading of the bill,

Contents 61—Non contents 59.

Leaving a majority of two for the second reading of the bill.

Thursday, March 3.

DANISH EXPEDITION.

Lord Darnley moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, stating the insufficient information with which the House had been provided on the subject, declaring the right of their Lordships to the full disclosure of all the important facts on a subject so nearly affecting the honour of the nation.

Lord Elliot opposed the address.

Lord Holland said, that our situation reminded him of a dialogue recorded by Bacon, where it is observed to the Spanish Monarch that he had but two enemies. "Who are they?" enquired his Catholic Majesty eagerly. The answer was short, "The whole world and your own Ministers."

Lord Boringdon defended the conduct of Ministers, and declared his intention to oppose the address; the House then divided,—Against it, 110—For it, 51.

Lord Elliot, while strangers were excluded, moved a counter-address to his Majesty, expressing the approbation of the House in respect to the Danish expedition, and negativing generally, in the terms of it, the matters of complaint stated in the former address moved by Lord Darnley. The Lord Chancellor and several other Peers spoke, and after a debate of about an hour, the numbers, on a division, stood—For the address, 126—Against it, 58—Majority for it, 68.

Monday, March 7.

DANISH PRIZES.

Lord Sidmouth, alluding to the various captures that had been made on the Danish commerce, previous to any declaration of war, of ships already in our ports, unsuspicious of any hostile designs, as well as of ships brought in pursuant to the Orders in Council, wished to be informed by Ministers how the proceeds arising from these captures, which, he was informed, amounted to two millions, were to be applied; what conduct was to be followed as to the owners, and whether the crews were to be considered as prisoners of war?

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that the cargoes and owners of the Danish ships were to be treated in the same manner as those of other nations placed in similar circumstances. With respect to the crews, they were considered as prisoners of war. A cartel had been proposed by his Majesty's Government, but refused.

Tuesday, March 8.

Lord Erskine called their Lordships attention to the order of the day, for taking into consideration the question of the *legality* of the Orders in Council. His Lordship then read a long string of resolutions, the purport of which was to condemn the Orders in Council, as a violation of the constitution, by the assumption of a dispensing power in the Crown.

Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury contended, that the Orders in Council were adopted on the authority of his Majesty's war prerogative.

The question was loudly called for, when the House divided on the previous question.—For the question, 127—Against it, 61.

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Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

THE intelligence from America is by no means of a decisive nature; but every thing in that country seems as yet to bear the aspect of conciliation with England.—Mr Rose arrived at Washington on the 9th of January, and was formally received by the President on the 11th. Every possible respect was paid to him, in conformity with his rank as a British Ambassador. His reception at Washington, and the result of the conferences, are stated to have been of so favourable a nature, that the French Ambassador gave in an insolent note, in which he threatened to demand his passports, if Mr Rose continued to be received as the accredited minister of G. Britain.

Some letters state the opinion of American politicians to be, that they are likely to have a rupture with France. So much indeed is this the prevailing apprehension among the mercantile body, that all their letters express, in the most urgent terms, to their correspondents in England, a wish that every exertion should be promptly used to obtain from France and Holland any balances that remain due to them.—These merchants, therefore, consider Britain as a much safer depot for their property than either France or Holland. On the other hand, the French party assert, that America can maintain her dignity only by taking part against what they call the naval tyranny of England.

In the mean time, France bids high for the offensive alliance of America. One of the Boston papers says: "A gentleman just arrived from Paris mentions that Gen. Armstrong has lately had several interviews with the minister for foreign affairs;—and that the Floridas, together with an important Spanish colony, have been offered as an inducement to our Government to declare against England. These offers, and others of a similar nature, having been found ineffectual, we understand that menaces have been resorted to."

The Dream Schooner was dispatched by Mr Rose from Virginia to Bermudas, with instructions to Sir J. B. Warren. She sailed between the 16th and 20th of February, and reached her destination on the 29th of the same month. She left the Bermudas again on the 6th of March. Sir J. B. Warren had expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of the American Government, in continuing to interdict the entrance of British ships of war into their rivers, after the apology made for the Chesapeake.

The proceedings of the Congress have been generally unimportant. A resolution, expressive of approbation of the national administration, has been carried in the House of Representatives, by a large majority.—In the Senate a motion has been made for a Committee to inquire at what period the present embargo can, consistently with the public interest, be removed; and whether, in what manner, and to what extent, upon its removal, the merchant vessels of the United States shall be permitted, in defence of their lawful commerce, to be armed against and resist foreign aggression.

There have been several assemblages of the American seamen, who demand of the Magistrates subsistence or employment, of which the embargo has completely deprived them. They have been for the present pacified with an assurance that their case is under the consideration of the Government. Respecting the effects of this embargo, a Charleston paper thus speaks—"What the effects of this will be abroad, we are to learn hereafter, but those which it is producing at home we begin to feel pretty sharply; rice, which some weeks since sold briskly at three dollars 50 cents. is now nominally but one dollar 75 cents. Black seed cotton has fallen from 34 cents. to 22 or 23, and no sale; and corn down to 56 cents. The North Carolina Price Current says, flour is down to two dollars 25 cents. the barrel; and tobacco to two dollars 50 cents. the hundred weight. Such is the beginning of the embargo measure: but what will be the end?"

There is a report of a French conspiracy having been discovered, in which General Moreau is implicated; an order, it is added, has been issued for his arrest.

The well known Tom Paine has presented a petition to the American Congress, claiming some remuneration for his former services. He states, that he was instrumental in procuring, in the year 1781, from France, 6,000,000 of livres, as a present, and 10,000,000 as a loan, which money was safely landed in America, and enabled the American troops to march to attack the British army. For this service he insinuates he has not been adequately paid. He refers also to his political works, and alleges, that he has generously given away talents that would have made him a fortune.—

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The petition was presented to the House of Representatives on the 4th of February, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Portugal continue to be of the most distressing nature, and all concur in stating, that that kingdom is on the eve of a famine. The effects of the scarcity in Lisbon are most calamitous. The lower classes, who cannot purchase provisions at the extravagant rates to which they have risen, are literally starving in the streets, and the most distressing scenes are daily witnessed.—The farmers never ceased to furnish the markets with corn, as long as they had any thing to spare beyond what was necessary for the supply of their own families, but now their stores are completely drained. Junot sends out parties of horse daily to scour the country for corn, who seize all, without considering the destitute situation of the owners. An American vessel lately got into Lisbon with a cargo of flour. Junot requested of the American consul that he might have it at 25 dollars per barrel;—the consul replied, that he had been offered 32 dollars by the inhabitants; the General rejoined, that he must have the cargo notwithstanding, unless a party he had sent out to forage should happen to return with a full supply. The plan of confiscation is rigorously prosecuted, but it is money, not goods, that is wanted. Persons possessing articles of British manufacture must pay one third in cash, and remain with the goods. One instalment of the contribution of 40 millions of crusades has been paid, and the plate from the churches has been carried to the mint.—Junot receives five per cent. from the amount of all extorted property, and is supposed to have already accumulated, in this way, about 5 millions of livres. The Portuguese army is entirely disbanded, and a conscription of 40,000 men, from the ages of 18 to 35, is to be immediately carried into effect. Admiral Cotton has instructions to afford every means in his power to the Portuguese to emigrate. This information has been published in handbills, and distributed privately on shore. One of our boats lately went on shore for water. A small party of Portuguese soldiers, headed by an officer, on guard there, threw down their arms, and requested to be taken on board; adding, that the whole Portuguese army would follow their example, if they had a similar opportunity of escaping from the tyranny of their French oppressors.

Two thirds, at least, of the mercantile houses in Lisbon have stopped payment, in consequence of the total want of trade, and the oppressive exactions of the French Government. The first instalment of the contribution of 800 millions of reals has been paid. It amounts to 200,000l. The principal contributors are Quintella, Bandiera, and Caldus, whose subscriptions amount to about 9000l. each. The church-plate is to be estimated in the next instalment. The only standard of exaction has been the reputed property of those who are compelled to pay. The sufferings of the people for want of bread and flour are aggravated by the prospect of the next harvest; for four months previous to the date of the last accounts, north-easterly winds had prevailed, and during all that time the lands had not been refreshed by a single shower of rain. The conduct of the Spanish troops in Portugal had given much satisfaction to the inhabitants, but the French indulged in every excess of rapine and plunder. Mr Stevens, an English merchant, who was reputed very rich, still remains a prisoner in the hospital, and Junot refused to release him until payment of 10,000l. Gen. Fraser obtained his release for 400 guineas.

The Russian squadron is in great distress for want of provisions, a supply of which is said to have been positively refused by Junot. They hesitate in their choice between remaining to starve, or putting to sea at all hazards. Their last determination is said to have been to lay up their ships in the Tagus, and march their crews overland towards St Petersburgh.

A letter from an officer on board one of the British ships off Lisbon, to his friend in Dumfries, states to the following effect:—

"Your accounts of the melancholy state of Portugal are not exaggerated. Every morning the better sort of the inhabitants come off in crowds to our vessels, to wait an opportunity of being sent to the Brazils, while numbers of soldiers and poorer people enter into our service. The roads are covered with dead bodies; all provisions and property are in the hands of the French, and there is every prospect of a famine in a short time. We permit the fishing boats to pursue their occupation, but their cargoes are all seized by the French, and paid for in their paper money. The French themselves are not to be envied. When they first invaded the country, they were so spent with fatigue and hunger, that multitudes died on the march, and 500 were lost in crossing the Tagus. Numbers are assassinated by the Portugueze, and they in return murder the Portugueze openly. The hospitals are filled with the French sick. A quarrel took place, some nights ago, between some Portuguese and French officers, and next morning 30 of the former were hanged."

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The latest intelligence from Lisbon was brought by the Coquette sloop of war, who arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th of April with dispatches from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton. She confirms all the accounts given of the miserable state of the Portuguese. But the official dispatches are said to relate to a proposal made by Gen. Junot (through a flag of truce) to the British Admiral, relative to the Russian fleet, in consequence of the famine in Lisbon, General Junot and Admiral Siniavin had proposed to the British Admiral that the Russian fleet should be allowed to return home; the crews to be considered prisoners of war on their parole, and the ships not to be employed against Great Britain or her allies during the war. The British Admiral, however, not thinking himself at liberty to agree to such a proposal, has written home to his Government for instructions.

SPAIN.

Gen. Murat, who commands the French army, which has now occupied every place of importance in Spain, seems to be actively employed in preparing the way for the revolution, which, there is every reason to believe, will take place. He arrived at Burgos early in March, and immediately set about obtaining information respecting the "Useful Establishments, Economy, Administration," &c. This disinterested anxiety displayed by a French General, at the head of a French army, must be highly gratifying to the Spanish Government! Murat has also published a proclamation, addressed to the Governors, &c. of the provinces of Burgos, Old Castile, and Biscay, in which he assures the people of Spain of the esteem which Bonaparte feels for them, and of his desire to contribute, with all his heart, to the welfare of their country.

A striking instance of the overbearing and insolent conduct of the French commanders occurred at Pampeluna. The viceroy of Navarre was required to allow the French troops to garrison the fortress, for the purpose of keeping his men in exercise, but to this the viceroy declined to accede, without authority from his Government — For this authority, however, the French commandant did not think proper to wait, as, in the course of the evening, the French surprised the Spanish guards, and took possession of the citadel and all the fortifications.

French troops continue to pour into Spain. On the 27th February, 6000 were within two days march of Cadiz, and 14,000 more were expected. The whole number in the country already exceeds 100,000. The following plan is circulated on the Continent, as the new arrangement of territory meditated by Bonaparte in Spain and Portugal:—

"Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, and Valentia, are, according to this, to be attached to France.—Gallicia, Asturias, Leon, Estremadura, and Algarva, to Portugal; while the Spanish monarchy will be limited to Biscay, Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Murcia, and Granada. The islands of the Mediterranean to be attached to the sovereignty which governs the nearest continental coast."

Some letters from the British fleet off Cadiz say, that the avowed purpose for which so large a military force is assembled on the western coast of Spain, is that of invading some part of the British dominions; the force to be employed is to consist of three divisions of 50,000 men each. By what extraordinary naval means this armada is to be conveyed to the place of its destination, is not mentioned. Other letters assert that the siege of Gibraltar was the object of the French ruler;—but great apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of provisions for such an immense army.

FRANCE.

Napoleon has issued a decree for establishing a new order of Nobility, hereditary and official, consisting of Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, and Knights; and the following oath is ordered to be taken by them:—

"I swear to be true to the Emperor and his dynasty; to be obedient to the constitution, laws and institutions of the Empire; to serve his Majesty as a good, upright, and faithful subject; to educate my children in the same feelings of fidelity and obedience, and to march in defence of my country as soon as its territory shall be threatened, or as soon as his Majesty shall go to the army."

When Bonaparte sent his decree to the Senate, for creating the new nobility, the Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire told him, that "the restoration of titles was to strengthen and invigorate the last roots of a tree which the democratic storm had nearly torn up, and which was now to be reared under the fostering care of a monarch who has eternized the veneration of the universe." It is not a little curious that among the subservient senate, and the new nobility, are many persons who were most active in the destruction of that very order of things (against which they and Napoleon swore eternal hatred) which they are now called upon to re-establish!

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The object of Prince William of Prussia's journey to Paris, (as stated in our last,) was the recovery of the Prussian prisoners sent to France during the late unfortunate campaign, and who, by the treaty of Tilsit, were to be immediately restored; but, to his extreme mortification, he found that, with the exception of about 7000, they had all been inveigled into the military service of France, or obliged, from necessity, to enter into the different manufactories of France. The number sent to France was not short of 100,000.

Count Bentinck is also at Paris, soliciting the re-establishment of the neutrality of Kniphausen, of which he is sovereign — This state has been annexed to Holland, and the Count's success is very doubtful, unless he has money to purchase his province back again.

A treaty is on foot between France and Denmark for equipping a fleet of French vessels, to be manned with Danish sailors. Bonaparte proposed that sailors sufficient to man 20 sail of the line should repair to the ports of France, and navigate them home, but they were still to remain in the service of France. This, however, was flatly refused even by the Danish Government; and the seamen themselves refused to fight under any other than the Danish flag. It is now proposed that the vessels shall be sold to Denmark, and shall proceed from the ports of France to Copenhagen.

Private letters say that great discontents prevail in Britanny, Normandy, and other of the western parts of France, in consequence of the privations and distresses to which the people have been subjected by our blockading system, and our orders in Council, and by the total stagnation of all commerce.

SWEDEN.

Hostilities have actually commenced in Finland, betwixt the Swedes and the invading army of Russians;—but nothing of consequence has occurred. The following are the official reports of the Swedish commander.

Gripsholm Castle, March 6.

His Royal Majesty received, yesterday afternoon, a courier from Lieut.-General Klucher, with the following report, dated

"*Head-Quarters,*
Tawastchus, Feb. 29, 1808.

"The enemy having compelled our advanced posts to fall back from the frontiers, part of the first brigade, posted near Forsby, under the orders of Colonel Grippenberg, was attacked on the 24th, early in the morning, by the enemy, far superior in force; and as his corps was in danger of being surrounded, he was forced, after a gallant resistance, to retreat. The second brigade, under Col. Adlucrevitz, was also attacked on the 25th, near Artsis, and on the 27th, near Kakela, by an enemy's corps, greatly superior in numbers. The conflict was severe, but was met with the most distinguished valour, and the enemy was repulsed. Both brigades have come nearer this city, and the left wing of the second brigade being joined by the regiment of East Bothnia, the whole corps now occupies a more concentrated position. Altho' it was impossible to carry away all the cattle, and remove the provisions, yet the loss of magazines, as well as of killed and wounded, is trifling on our part; nor have we lost any officers, except Lieut.-Col. Siernwell, who was taken prisoner; both officers and men of your Majesty's army in this quarter have done their duty in the most distinguished manner; nor have the base and treacherous attempts of the enemy to seduce them from their loyal attachment to their King and country, made the slightest impression upon them.

KLUCHEL.

SECOND REPORT.

"*Head-Quarters,*
Tawastchus, 29th Feb. 1808.

"On the same day that the first brigade retreated from Forsby, I ordered a fellow to be apprehended at Berga, on suspicion of being a spy, who proved to be a Swedish subject, and about whom, and a waggoner in Louisa, were found, besides a passport of the Russian Commander in Chief, Gen. Buxhovden, 27 copies of a proclamation in the Swedish and Finnish language, addressed to the soldiers in Finland. I enclose a copy of the proclamation, which the prisoner was prevailed upon to distribute among the troops who compose your Majesty's army in Finland. I have ordered the above prisoner to be sent to Abo under a proper escort.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Russian General in Chief to the Soldiers in Finland.

"SOLDIERS,

"My most gracious Emperor has thought it right, for the protection and prosperity of the Fins, to order his troops to enter Finland. It is his Majesty's pleasure that I am to assure you of his most gracious sentiments towards the inhabitants of this country in general, and, towards you, Soldiers, in particular; your fate is more to be la-

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lamented than that of other Fins, because you are obliged to leave your wives, children, relations, and friends, to fight for an unjust cause. Soldiers, I have my most gracious Emperor's command to assure you, that such of you as shall lay down your arms shall be perfectly at liberty to go to their friends and relations, and besides receive two rubles for a musket, one for a sword, and ten for a horse. Can there be among you, Soldiers, any man who sets so little value upon his happiness and welfare, as not to listen to a proposal so well calculated to procure him a peaceful and happy life under the protection of my most gracious Emperor.

The original signed by BUXHOVDEN."
Head-Quarters, Louisa, 10-22*d Feb.* 1808.

The General in Chief of the army in Finland, Count Klingspor, arrived at Tawastchus on the 1st of March, and immediately assumed the command in chief of his Majesty's army in Finland, which occupied a concentrated position in the neighbourhood of Tawastchus.

His Swedish Majesty has published a most energetic declaration in reply to that of Russia; it is in substance as follows:

This declaration commences with pointing out, in very forcible terms, the treachery exhibited in the attack on his dominions, the first intimation of which he received by a telegraphic dispatch—an attack led on by a traitor to his country (Foran Sprengporten), and made by a Sovereign in whom he placed implicit confidence as a friend, a relation, and an independent monarch. It goes on to state the engagements, beneficial to the general cause, into which the Emperor of Russia had entered, of his adherence to which the King of Sweden could not possibly harbour any mistrust or suspicion, when the Emperor had expressly declared, "That he should reject all offers of peace, however advantageous they might be, which could not be reconciled with the honour of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe." "How far this proclamation is consistent with the peace of Tilsit, has already been decided by the present age, and posterity will confirm the doom."

It then proceeds to state the rejection of the demand of his Swedish Majesty for an armistice, and the consequent abandonment of his German dominions. He had fulfilled all his engagements with Russia; "he had supported the Russian operations with his ships of war; he had opened to the Emperor his magazines of warlike stores; he had rejected and hardly noticed the offers made to him by the French Government, one of which was, that in case of a rupture with Russia, in the midst of a war, when the Russian frontiers, and the capital itself, were perfectly defenceless, all the provinces lost in the reign of Charles XII. should be restored to Sweden; and that, besides, any part of the Russian empire should be procured to the King, which he should require. —His Royal Majesty is far from claiming any praise for having rejected such offers, but his right of expecting honourable proceedings from the power spared was strengthened by his conduct."

The declaration goes on to state the tendency of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, "which was first suspected to exist, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian Ministry."—That, "preparations for a rupture with England were made in Peterburgh as early as last autumn, and merely a convenient season was wanted to carry them into execution, when, by a note of the 6th of October, it was proposed to his Majesty to co-operate, in the same manner as in 1781, in an attempt to shut the Baltic against foreign ships of war."

His Royal Majesty returned for answer, under date of the 18th November, that as long as the French Government was lording it over so considerable a part of the southern ports of the Baltic, and practising its excluding system, there could be no tranquillity in the Baltic; wherefore his Imperial Majesty must first prevail on the French to quit them. This demand was repeated, and compliance demanded, as an obligation arising out of the Convention 1780; against which, however, in reply, his Swedish Majesty adduced the convention 1801, between Russia and England, to which Sweden had acceded at the express desire of Russia herself, and by which the former armed neutrality was completely done away. Sweden, therefore, could not interfere, but at the same time she offered to endeavour to obtain by negociation with England, that the latter should send into the Baltic no ships of war, unless some other power rendered that measure necessary by hostilities committed in the sea.—That Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England; that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade to protect Cronstadt, was certainly asking too much. Hostile preparations were immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers, but his Swedish Majesty looked with indifference on them, hoping that peace would be secured by the consent of England, which he had offered to procure. A direct answer to this offer, however, was avoided; and when his Swedish Majesty directed his Ambassador to make remonstrances on the subject, all official com-

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communications were at once broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland with a proclamation of the most treacherous kind. Every lawful government, every manly and honourable soldier, every faithful subject, must condemn such proceedings. This sudden invasion of a friendly country, commenced with treacherous attempts to stir up revolts, is unprecedented even in our times, otherwise so rich in instances of the most unwarrantable acts of violence and despotism. The Russian empire, allied with France, is not sufficiently powerful to subdue the resistance of a province which, on account of the season, is entirely left to itself; treachery and rebellion must be called in for assistance."

The declaration concludes with the following appeal to the inhabitants:—"Faithful inhabitants of Finland! respectable people, your King, since the beginning of his reign, has constantly endeavoured to diffuse knowledge and prosperity through your country—a treacherous friend is now attempting to disturb your repose, and throw you back into the darkness of ancient times. —His sword is unsheathed over your heads; his blood-stained hands are extended to complete your ruin; do not rely on his treacherous promises, which tend to unnerve the arm of loyalty, and to decoy you from your faithful attachment to your King and country.—Concerned at the misfortunes attending on war, but convinced that he has not provoked them, your King feels satisfied that your attachment to his person remains unimpaired; and you may depend on his making the utmost exertions, assisted by a powerful ally, to protect and avenge you." *Stockholm, March* 11. 1808.

In the mean time, Russia and France seem to rely more upon treason than open and manly fighting, to work the subjugation of Sweden. We have already noticed the proclamations which the Russian Government addressed to the people and army of Swedish Finland;—to these efforts to seduce the soldiery, Russia has added secret endeavours to corrupt the nobility. A letter was received by Baron Armfeldt from the Russian minister Romanzoff, offering him a bribe of a large sum of money, and an extensive principality, if he would betray his Sovereign, and effect an insurrection of the people in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, in favour of the cause of Russia.—This base letter the Baron immediately laid before the King. This statement is supported by the publication of an intercepted correspondence, the genuineness of which has not been called in question, containing instructions from Romanzoff to Alopeus, the Russian Minister at Stockholm, to endeavour, but with as much caution as possible, to seduce Armfeldt from his fidelity to his sovereign, by the most liberal offers of honours and rewards. There is also another letter from Buxhovden to Gen. Klingspor, the Swedish commander in Finland, making him large offers, in direct terms, to betray his King and country, by causing the troops under his command to lay down their arms, and submit to the dominion of Russia. This letter also the honourable soldier transmitted to his master, and observed a contemptuous silence to the writer.

The firm and magnanimous character of the Swedish Monarch, however, shines conspicuous over his base opponents. Undismayed he braves their threats, and despises their artifices. In addition to the energetic measures formerly mentioned, he has ordered all unmarried men, between 18 and 45, to be enrolled for the defence of his kingdom; and his people, according to every account, are to a man true to their Sovereign, and ready to make every sacrifice in his defence.—On the other hand, dispatches received from Mr Thornton, the British Minister at Stockholm, are said to state, that the preparations of Russia Denmark, and France, for the invasion of the Swedish territories, were of so formidable a description, as to leave little hope that they can be effectually resisted; and that, under such circumstances, it was not impossible his Swedish Majesty might find himself under the necessity of submitting. That any attempt will be made on the part of the British Government to induce Sweden to continue a hopeless contest, or to prevent her from obtaining a comparatively advantageous peace by negociation, is not to be believed; they have indeed disclaimed any such intention; but it is not ordinary concessions that will now satisfy Bonaparte. He has broken the strength of Russia, and will not rest untill he has left her as nerveless, as incapable of resistance, as insignificant in point of political influence, as Prussia, Bavaria, or Saxony. The military occupation of Sweden is no less necessary in this view, than that of the Turkish provinces. When he is in possession of all these, the line of circumvallation will be nearly complete; and as long as France shall hold them, the Russian power will no more be heard of in the west of Europe. It, in the mean time, appears from the Hamburgh papers, that the French army was pouring into Holstein, preparatory to its passing over to Zealand. The advanced corps entered the Danish territory on the 5th of March, and the whole was expected to be assembled in Zealand by the 25th. The descent on Sweden will, it is said, be made from

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from four different points, by an army amounting, including the Danish troops we suppose, to near 70,000 men. Bernadotte has the direction of the operations.

Declarations of Denmark and Prussia.

Implicitly obeying the orders of Napoleon, Denmark and Prussia, as well as Russia, have issued declarations against Sweden, which are in substance as follows:—

"The Danish declaration complains of the assistance afforded to the English fleet in the ports of Sweden, and of the civilities which passed between the English commanders and his Swedish Majesty, when the Danish fleet was brought away. It concludes with declaring, that "the King of Denmark adopts altogether the resolutions of Russia in respect to Sweden, and that he will not separate his cause from that of the Emperor Alexander, his august and faithful ally."—The declaration of the King of Prussia is an affecting document, from the proof that every word in it affords of the reluctance with which his Majesty adopts these measures—He brings no charges against Sweden or England—he makes no complaint—he yields to a necessity he cannot resist—"He has been solicited by both the Imperial Courts of Paris and St Petersburgh, consistently with the system of the other powers of the Continent, and the declaration against England, to extend the same measures against Sweden which have been taken against England, on account of her fresh alliance with that power. He has accordingly broken off all relations with Sweden."

RUSSIA.

The accounts from Russia continue to speak of the generally increasing unpopularity of the new Court politics. The Russian officers discuss the conduct of their Government with a freedom hardly to be credited. There has, it is said, been an insurrection among the seamen at Riga. A few English gentlemen, not connected with trade, have procured passports for England, and are now on their journey home, viz. Mess. Graham, Mildmay, Hay, Robinson, Sanders, and the Hon. John Leslie Melville. The British merchants have been refused passports on account of the harsh and illiberal conduct of their Government to the subjects of Russia!—Is there a subject of Russia in England who can or will support this charge? Not one. The noted Caulincourt has formed a committee at Petersburgh, under the orders of Bonaparte, to consider of the best means of carrying on the trade between France and Russia *by land*.

Naval Intelligence.

A singularly gallant enterprise was lately performed by the Emerald frigate, Capt. Maitland, of which the following account is given in the London Gazette, in a letter to Admiral Lord Gardner:

Emerald,—off Vivero, March 14.

My Lord,

In running along shore about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very large schooner was discovered at anchor in Vivero harbour, with a French ensign and pendant flying. Though I had never been in that port, yet, from its appearance, and the place laid down in Fossino's chart, it seemed to me not a very difficult matter either to bring her out or destroy her, and I decided on putting it instantly into execution. At about half an hour after five P.M. the first fort on the right going in, consisting of eight twenty-four pounders, opened on the ship, as did the other, (containing five of the same calibre) on the left, as soon as she was within range. As I saw it was impossible to place the ship in a situation to act upon the batteries at the same time, I sent the first lieutenant, Mr Bertram, accompanied by Lieutenants Meek and Husband, of the marines, and Messrs Mildridge and Saurin, masters mates, to storm the outer fort, and proceeded with the ship as near the other (which was about a mile farther in), as the depth of water would allow, where she was placed, the sails furled, &c. I sent Lieut. Smith, with another party, to endeavour to spike the guns of the fort, then engaged with the Emerald; Mr Bertram having happily succeeded in driving the Spaniards out of the battery he had been sent to attack, and spiked the guns. Lieut. Smith, almost immediately on landing, was opposed by a party of soldiers, most of whom fell, and their officer among the number; but before they were completely subdued, they had led him a considerable distance into the country. Being by that time quite dark, and from the nature of the ground, having been obliged to land nearly a mile from the fort, he was under the necessity of returning without finding it, as it had been silenced a considerable time by our fire; it opened again, however, about ten o'clock, and continued engaged with the ship for near two hours, when she was out of range.

While these occurrences were taking place, Mr Bertram with his party had walked on overland, and joined Mr Baird, the midshipman, who had been sent to take possession of the schooner, which had run on shore on the rocks. As soon as they made out our determination of entering the port on the road, he was met by a party of

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of the schooner's crew, consisting of about sixty men; they gave and received a charge of musketry from our people; but on their advancing with the pike and bayonet, took to flight, leaving several dead on the road. Mr Bertram's anxiety to save the schooner induced him to persevere, for several hours, in attempting to get her off, (which was rendered impracticable from her having gone on shore at high water;) during which time a large body of infantry had been collected, and galled our men so excessively with musketry, that it became absolutely necessary to set her on fire, which was accordingly done about one A.M. when she soon blew up, and at day-light there was not a vestige of her to be seen. The schooner appears to have been a French corvette, called L'Apropos, commanded by Mons. Lagary, Lieut. de vaisseau, which had arrived with dispatches from the Isle of France on the 14th of December;—mounted eight twelve-pounder carronades, but pierced for 16 guns, with upwards of seventy men. She had yesterday put to sea, but returned to an anchor on the signal being made for an enemy. She appeared to me to be the largest schooner I ever saw; our officers inform me she must have been upwards of two hundred and fifty tons burden, copper-bottomed, and in all respects, a most complete vessel. I must beg leave, my Lord, to request you will state Lieut. Bertram's meritorious conduct to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; in the strongest point of view, when I hope their Lordships will be induced, in consideration of his very gallant behaviour, and a most severe wound he has received, to consider him worthy of that reward which in our service has ever been looked up to as the certain consequence of distinguished bravery. Mr Mildridge, master's mate, a young man, whose gallantry has been highly exemplary, I hope your Lordship will be induced to mention also as deserving of promotion. The conduct of Lieut. Bertram and his party, as well as that of Lieut. Wm. Smith, renders it unnecessary for me to say any thing further on the subject.—The whole of the officers and ship's company that remained in the ship, have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady conduct during the action, that lasted, with intervals, for more than six hours. The ship's damages are trifling. When the boats had returned after firing the schooner, we weighed, and had the good fortune to obtain a light air of wind, that sent us just out of the shot of the batteries, when at day-light six gun-boats were seen pulling from the west-ward. About eight A.M a light breeze springing up, we weighed and made sail towards them; when within about two gun-shots of the enemy, it fell again perfectly calm, and they had the temerity still to row for us; finding the ship's broadside could not be kept towards them by the boats, I ordered the anchor to be let go with a spring, and when within good reach of grape, opened a fire, which they received and returned with tolerable spirit for about half an hour, when they made the best of their way into Veres bay; and as several shots were seen to strike them, I have no doubt considerably damaged them. The total want of wind prevented me from following and destroying them.

I cannot conclude this letter without once more expressing how highly I appreciate the behaviour of every officer and man in the ship I have the honour to command, during a most arduous and fatiguing service, that lasted for eighteen hours, the whole of which time they were either at their guns, or expecting every instant to be called to them. Our loss, I am extremely sorry to say, is very great in killed and wounded, and most of them the best men in the ship. What the enemy's may be, from the nature of the service, it is impossible to ascertain, though we believe it to be very considerable. I am, &c.

F. L. MAITLAND.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship Emerald, in Vivero harbour, on the 13th of March 1808.

KILLED—John Lyons, boatswain's mate; Wm. Johnson, yeoman of the sheets; John Davis (2), Captain's coxswain; Isaac Hurst, ship's corporal; F. Weatherall and T. Brown, seamen; G. Vowel, serjeant of marines; J. Davison and J. Gugg Porter, privates of marines.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Charles Bertram, severely; Lieut. Giles Meek, of the marines; Lieut. John Husband, of ditto; Mr Matth. Mildridge, master's mate, all slightly; Michael Gleeson, quarter-master, Wm. Riley, seaman, both dangerously; George M'Alister, Wm. Moore, seamen, John West, captain's steward, John Lloyd, private of marines, all severely; John Baylis, James Connor, seamen, Richard Caulfield, James Dale, Wm. Mariner, and John Pettiger, boy, all privates of marines, all slightly.

Total—6 killed and 16 wounded.

F. L. MAITLAND.

We mentioned in our last the arrival at Leith of the Childers sloop of war, (Capt. Dillon, not Innes as stated by mistake,) after a severe action with a Danish sloop of war. Capt. Dillon's report to the Admiralty is to the following effect:—

"On the 14th March, the Childers chaced a vessel into the small port of Midbe,

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on the coast of Norway, and sent in the boats to bring her out; and notwithstanding the opposition of many boats which had come out to her assistance, of a number of the inhabitants armed with muskets, and others hurling down stones upon our men from the top of the precipice, she was carried without loss on our part, to the astonishment of an increasing multitude, who crowded together on the surrounding heights. A large brig came out of Hitteroe, with an apparent intention of rescuing the prize. The Childers engaged her for six hours in the very mouth of her harbour, and until she was herself nearly in a sinking state, when the enemy making off, and Capt. D. finding that further efforts to renew the action would be fruitless and imprudent, bore up to secure his prize, and then proceeded for Leith Roads to repair. The Dane was a man of war, well appointed in every respect, carrying long 18-pounders, which gave him a decided advantage over the Childers, which carried only 12-pounder carronades. The killed on board the Childers were, Mr Roberts, captain's clerk, and Wm. Jones, boatswain's mate. The wounded were, Capt. Dillon, badly in both legs, and his arm and shoulder very much contused; Mess. Butters and Parker, midshipmen, and five seamen and marines, two of them badly."

The Lords of the Admiralty have approved of Capt. Dillon's conduct on this occasion, and have promoted him to the rank of Post Captain. He still remains in Leith, in consequence of his wounds.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Bell, of the Victor sloop, to Sir Edw. Pellew, dated Port Cornwallis, Prince of Wales Island, 22d May, 1807:—

"Off Cheriboa (a little to the eastward of Batavia) on the 15th of April, we chased and brought to three prows under Dutch colours; at five P. M. on its falling calm, anchored our boats, and sent them armed to bring the prows alongside; two were brought to the larboard side, the other hang on the quarter; got the prisoners out of the two alongside, (amounting to nearly 120,) and placed a strong guard over them, under the direction of Lieut. Wemyss, as I intended sending them away, after overhauling their cargoes. Lieut. Parsons had been on board the prow on the quarter, but returned with his people, on finding it impracticable to get the crew from below. I instantly ordered her to be hauled close up under the quarter, fired a carronade into her and musketry, which they returned by throwing spears, and firing pistols, &c.; got a gun out of the stern ports, and fired into her, the sparks of which most unfortunately reached some powder (which must have been carelessly handed out of some of the prows) abaft, and blew the after-part of the ship up. At this alarming moment, the guard over the prisoners dropped their arms, and ran to extinguish the fire. The prisoners instantly seized their arms, and picked up several spears and knives which had been thrown on board, and attacked the ship. By this time (eight P. M.) the fire, most providentially, by the great exertion of officers and men, was got under, prows cut adrift, and the attention of all hands directed to the defence of the ship, which was admirably performed; for, in little more than half an hour, eighty of them lay dead in a most mangled state, the rest driven overboard: but sorry am I to add, not without severe loss on our side, amounting to—killed, Lieut. Blaxton and five seamen; wounded, Captain Bell, T. Coulthard, gunner, one serjeant of marines, one private ditto, and 22 seamen. The serjeant of marines and eight seamen died of their wounds."

A very desperate action was lately fought to windward of Barbadoes, between his Majesty's brig Curieux, of 18 guns, commanded by Captain Shirreff, and a large French ship privateer, of 26 guns and 250 men. The action lasted four hours, and was most severely contested on both sides. Captain Shirreff being unfortunately killed, and twenty-two of his men, nearly a third of his crew, either killed or wounded, and the Curieux much disabled in her rigging, the privateer made her escape. She was formerly a letter of marque belonging to Liverpool. The Curieux returned to Barbadoes after the action to refit. Captain Shirreff was a most promising officer, and a truly good young man.—He had distinguished himself in several gallant actions.

In the beginning of December, two large French frigates came out of l'Orient, and evading the British fleet, got safe to Martinique, where they landed some troops. They are called the Seine and Italienne, of 44 guns each. They staid only a few days, and again set sail for France. On their passage home, they fell in with a large English convoy of mer-

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merchant ships from the Mediterranean, under convoy of the Sirius frigate, and were so successful as to capture three, which we are told they burnt. They afterwards fell in with an American vessel, on board of which they put the English crews, and sent her for England, where she has arrived safe (at Portsmouth.) On approaching l'Orient, they encountered two British men of war, the Impetueux, of 80 guns, Capt. Lawford, and l'Aigle frigate, of 38, Captain Wolfe; the result of which action, according to advices received by Government, is as follows:

"The Aigle brought one of the frigates to action; the latter, perceiving that she must be taken, set all her sails, even her steering sails, and ran directly stem on upon the isle of Groais, which is off l'Orient. All her top-masts immediately went over her side, and her mizen by the board, and she seemed the next morning to be a perfect wreck, the sea breaking over her, and herself upon her beam ends. A shift of wind unfortunately rendered it impossible for the Aigle to set fire to her, and the enemy sending some craft out of l'Orient, lightened her in such a manner that she floated off, and succeeded in getting into l'Orient. The other frigate escaped by out-sailing the Impetueux. The Aigle had nine men wounded, Capt. Wolfe slightly."

The intelligence that the French squadron from Rochefort had entered the Mediterranean, appears now to be doubtful, as well as the sailing of the divisions from Carthagena and Toulon. No other certain accounts have been received from that quarter, but that Sir Richard Strachan had joined Lord Collingwood's fleet off Palermo in Sicily, about the 1st of March, without meeting any fleet of the enemy. At that time his Lordship had heard nothing of the Toulon or Carthagena divisions, which were to unite to make an attack on Sicily. A division of the fleet, under Admiral Martin, with a great number of small ships, were cruizing in the Adriatic, and had taken many vessels, which were sent to Malta. All communication from one port to another in that sea had been completely shut up, and trade entirely at a stand. The fine port of Trieste was greatly distressed by this interruption of their commerce. A Russian squadron, of five ships of the line and two frigates, had taken refuge in Trieste, and were fortifying the port strongly, apprehensive of an attack from the British fleet.

The expedition under Gen. Spencer, which left England on the 18th of Feb. arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th of March. It has been reported that the object of this expedition is an attack upon Ceuta, on the African side of the Straits, belonging to Spain;—but we are now told, that the General has found the place so strong, that his force is inadequate to the attempt. In the mean time, the British troops have been landed at Gibraltar, and the German part, with Meuron's and Watteville's regiments from the garrison, sailed for Sicily on the 20th of March, under convoy of the Antelope, with Gen. Macfarlane on board.

Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had left the fleet off Lisbon, and gone to Gibraltar for water and provisions, sailed on the 13th of March from the latter place, with the Foudroyant of 80 guns, and the Agamemnon of 64, for the Brazils, in order to take the command of the British fleet on that station.

Admiral Purvis was cruising off Cadiz on the 27th of March, with 11 sail of the line. The Cadiz fleet consisted of 10 sail of the line and three frigates, ready for sea, but shewing no inclination to come out.

Admiral Sir John Duckworth, who went in pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, to the westward (while Sir Rich. Strachan steered for the Mediterranean), arrived with his squadron off St Kitts on the 19th of February, and proceeded next off Martinique, but got no intelligence of the enemy. We learn the Admiral sailed in the beginning of March for St Domingo, in further pursuit of him. A British schooner is said to have met a French fleet on the 7th of March, steering for the Chesapeak. This is still intelligence on which we can place no reliance. Admiral Cochrane had received notice of the enemy's sailing from Sir Samuel Hood at Madeira, who had also sent him a reinforcement of two ships, and the former was cruizing to windward of Barbadoes on the 10th of March, with six sail of the line. We trust the enemy will not escape all our fleets.

On

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On the 19th of March, seven British men of war, which had been frozen up in the harbour of Gottenburgh for several weeks, were by the great exertions of the crews, and the assistance of some hundreds of Swedes, cut out of the ice, and brought into the roads; and next day they sailed for the Sound, to watch the motions of the Danes in Zealand.—They consist of the following ships:—Vanguard of 74 guns, Nassau and Stately, 64, Quebec, 32, and Lynx, Falcon, and Constant sloops of war.

On Friday April 1. the following ships for the Baltic sailed from Portsmouth, viz. Mars and Orion of 74 guns; Polyphemus, 64; Salcette, Daphne; Mutine, Insolent, Hearty, Protector, Redbreast, and Steady gun brigs. The Triumph, and Edgar of 74 guns, and Implacable and Sirius frigates, have also sailed from Plymouth for the Baltic.

The British fleet destined to co-operate with the Swedish fleet in the Baltic the ensuing summer, is to consist of 17 ships of the line, besides frigates, and a great number of gun brigs, which are peculiarly fitted for such a service. Sir James Saumarez is to have the chief command, in the Victory of 100 guns, with Capt. Geo. Hope as Captain of the fleet. Sir Samuel Hood, second in command, sailed in the Centaur from the Downs for Gottenburgh, on the 29th March, and arrived on the 5th April.

Loss of the Caledonia Smack.

We are extremely sorry to state the following melancholy particulars of the loss of the smack Caledonia, William Heley, of and from Aberdeen to London. The Caledonia sailed from Aberdeen on Thursday the 17th March, and after encountering very stormy weather, put into the Frith of Forth, whence she again proceeded on her voyage the 23d, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 26th, in a strong gale from E.S.E. unfortunately struck a reef of rocks called Redcar, about three miles south of the Tees, on the Yorkshire coast. The crew and passengers, to the number of 23 persons, betook themselves, for safety, to the rigging, the tremendous sea then on the coast breaking half mast high over the vessel. In this very distressed situation, the Caledonia beat upwards of a mile over the rocks; during which time, Captain John Booth, a passenger, being exhausted with cold and fatigue, fell from the rigging and was drowned. Soon after this awful period, the mast went by the board, when melancholy to relate, 16 unfortunate sufferers were swept into the merciless ocean. Six men, with the utmost difficulty, regained the wreck—and, after enduring the greatest hardship, were brought on shore by two boats, at seven o'clock next morning, in a very exhausted state.

Several gold and silver watches, part of the Marquis of Huntly's plate, with a considerable part of her valuable cargo, have been saved, but the vessel is a total wreck.

The following is the most accurate list we have yet been able to obtain of the survivors and unfortunate sufferers:

Saved from the wreck—Alex. Rollo, Gilbert Mowatt, seamen. Peter Milne, John Ward, Geo. Leith, Joseph Clarke, soldier, passengers.

Drowned—Captain William Heley, J. S. mate, James M'Kay, John Runcie, George Robinson, James Geddes, two boys, names unknown; seamen. Captain John Booth, Mr Mather, Mr Burnett, Mr Dawson, Mr Henry, two boys, names unknown; two soldiers; passengers.

The bodies of Messrs Mather, Burnet, and Henry, as also of Captains Heley and Booth, with the mate and four seamen, have been found.

Domestic Intelligence.

Wednesday, March 30. at two o'clock, a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London arrived at St James's, with their Address upon the state of public affairs. On the deputation being introduced to his Majesty, the Recorder read the following Address:—

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the throne, with renewed assurances of our unshaken attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

"Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London are truly sensible of the blessings which the people of this country enjoy in a peculiar manner; for, whilst it has pleased the Almighty to permit the

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the overthrow of many nations of Europe, we have the happiness yet to possess, unimpaired, our glorious constitution, to be governed by the mildest and most benevolent of Sovereigns, and to be protected by good and wholesome laws, wisely administered. To obtain these blessings our forefathers freely shed their blood; they are placed in our hands as a precious pledge, and we fondly hope that our children's children will enjoy the same to the latest period of time.

"We are not unmindful, Sire, that, by the preponderating influence of the Government of France, almost every State upon the Continent has been compelled to unite in forming one vast gigantic confederacy, whose efforts are solely directed to bring destruction upon your Majesty's dominions.

"We view this combination without dread, firmly relying upon a continuation of the Divine protection, upon an union amongst all ranks of your people, the extinction of party spirit (most essentially necessary at this very important crisis,) upon the goodness of our cause, the valour and skill of your Majesty's fleets and armies, and on the vigour, firmness, and wisdom of your Majesty's Councils.

"With these aids, we doubt not your Majesty will confound and defeat the designs of our inveterate enemy, and in due time be enabled to conclude a peace at once honourable, secure, and lasting.

Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE."

Lord Hawkesbury, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, read his Majesty's most gracious answer as follows:—

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address. The assurances I receive from you of your unshaken attachment to my person and government afford me the greatest satisfaction. The example you have given to all ranks and descriptions of my people, of union and public spirit at this important crisis, cannot but produce the most beneficial consequences, in enabling me to resist effectually the powerful and extensive confederacy which the enemy has directed against my dominions, and ultimately to accomplish the great object of all my efforts—a secure and lasting peace."

LONDON HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this highly distinguished Society was held on Saturday March 26. at the Freemasons' Tavern, London. The meeting was numerously attended, and a great many of the members appeared in the Highland dress, being one of the characteristics of the society. Among the members present were:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the President of the Society, his Grace the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Tweedale, the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Strathmore, the Hon. Mr Godfrey Macdonald, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart. Æneas Macleod, Esq. of Cadboll, General Campbell of Monzie, Colonel Robertson of Strowan, Col. M'Intyre, and John M'Arthur, Esq.

The principal object of attention was his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who appeared in a superb Highland garb, and whose knowledge of the Gaelic language enabled him to give the following toasts very distinctly:—

"N Righ"—the King. "Bhan Righ"—the Queen. "Mac an Righ"—the Prince of Wales; which, together with "Duthachd Sussehx agus Mor fher Inverness"—the Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness, by Sir John Sinclair, were drank with three times three, and with the greatest enthusiasm.

"Cuimbri Righ 'dfhear Abercromby"—to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby. "Am freachden duth, agus m saidh ld fhearra treabhach, a chag blar na riaghachd on tir na Ephi"—the brave 42d, and the gallant soldiers who fought the battles of their country on the plains of Egypt.

"Ossian righ n'a Bard"—Ossian King of Poets.

His Royal Highness, who was in high spirits, retired about ten o'clock, and was succeeded in the chair by the Duke of Atholl, who performed the duties of it in a manner and style worthy of a noble Highland Chieftain.

After spending a most agreeable evening, the company parted a little before twelve o'clock, with the accustomed Highland practice of drinking—

Deoch a'n Doras——(The parting glass.)

TRIAL

COURT MARTIAL.

TRIAL *of Lieut.-General* JOHN WHITELOCKE, *before a General Court Martial, which was held at Chelsea College on the 28th day of January, and continued by adjournments till the 24th day of March,* 1808.

THE trial of General Whitelocke, for misconduct in the expedition which he commanded against the Spanish Settlement of Buenos Ayres in summer 1807, and which had excited a great deal of interest, came on at Chelsea College, on Thursday the 28th of January, before a Court Martial, consisting of the following twenty General Officers, appointed by a special commission from his Majesty :—

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MEDOWS, *President.*

Generals.	Francis Dundas
Hon. Chapel Norton	Alex. Ross
Gerard Visc. Lake	Henry Pigot
Samuel Hulse	Sir Geo. Nugent
James Ogilvie	Wm. Loftus
Cornelius Cuyler	R. Rich Wilford
Lieut.-Generals.	Thomas Garth
Hon. H. E. Fox	Vaughan Lloyd
Sir James Duff	Miles Stavely
George Harris	Sir John Moore
Viscount Cathcart	

HON. RICHARD RYDER, *Judge Advocate.*

The Members of the Court being sworn, the different articles of charge were read as follows :—

First Charge.

That Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, having received instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to proceed for the reduction of the province of Buenos Ayres, pursued measures ill calculated to facilitate that conquest; that when the Spanish Commander had shown such symptoms of a disposition to treat, as to express a desire to communicate with Major-General Gower, the second in command, upon the subject of terms, the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke did return a message, in which he demanded, amongst other articles, the surrender of all persons holding civil offices in the Government of Buenos Ayres as prisoners of war. That the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke, in making such an offensive and unusual demand, tending to exasperate the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, to produce and encourage a spirit of resistance to his Majesty's arms, to exclude the hope of amicable accommodation, and to increase the difficulties of the service with which he was intrusted, acted in a manner unbecoming his duty as an officer, prejudicial to military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Second Charge.

That the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke, after the landing of the troops at Ensenada, and during the march from thence to the town of Buenos Ayres, did not make the military arrangements best calculated to insure the success of his operations against the town; and that having known, previously to his attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, upon the 5th of July 1807, as appears from his dispatch of July 10. that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of their houses; he did, nevertheless, in the said attack, divide his forces into several brigades and parts, and ordered the whole to be unloaded, and no firing to be permitted on any account; and under this order to march into the principal streets of the town, unprovided with proper and sufficient means for forcing the baricadoes, whereby the troops were unnecessarily exposed to destruction, without the possibility of making effectual opposition: Such conduct betraying great professional incapacity on the part of the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke, tending to lessen the confidence of the troops in the judgment of their officers, being derogatory to the honour of his Majesty's arms, contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Third Charge.

That Lieut.-General Whitelocke did not make, although it was in his power, any effectual attempt, by his own personal exertion, or otherwise, to co-operate with or support the different divisions of the army under his command, when engaged with the enemy in the streets of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th July 1807, whereby those troops, after hav-

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having encountered and surmounted a constant and well-directed fire, and having effected the purport of their orders, were left without aid and support, or further orders; and considerable detachments, under Lieut.-Col. Duff and Brig.-Gen. Craufurd, were thereby compelled to surrender: Such conduct, on the part of Lieut.-General Whitelocke, tending to the defeat and dishonour of his Majesty's arms, to lessen the confidence of the troops in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Fourth Charge.

That the said Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, subsequently to the attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, and at a time when the troops under his command were in possession of posts on each flank of the town, and of the principal arsenal, with a communication open to the fleet, and having an effective force of about 5000 men, did enter into and finally conclude a treaty with the enemy, whereby he acknowledges, in his public dispatch of the 10th July 1807, that "he resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of his troops had obtained, and which advantages had cost him about 2500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners;" and by such treaty he unnecessarily and shamefully surrendered all such advantages, totally evacuated the town of Buenos Ayres, and consented to deliver, and did shamefully abandon and deliver up to the enemy, the strong fortress of Monte Video, which had been committed to his charge, and which, at the period of the treaty and abandonment, was well and sufficiently garrisoned and provided against attack; and which was not, at such period, in a state of blockade or siege: Such conduct, on the part of the said Lieutenant General Whitelocke, tending to the dishonour of his Majesty's arms, and being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

The Judge Advocate then addressed the Court in an animated speech, and, upon his suggestion, it was agreed to divide the examination of the witnesses into two branches;—the first branch to relate to the operations of the army previous to the attack on Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July, and the latter branch to detail the operations during and after that attack.

The first witness called was Major-Gen. Gower, the second in command. Having given an account of his landing at Colonia, and bringing off the whole of the troops stationed there, with which he proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where, on the 29th of May, he joined the Commander in Chief; the General proceeded to give a narrative of the march of the advanced guard, under his command, from the morning of the 28th of June, when he marched from Ensenada, where the army landed, towards the heights. The advanced corps consisted of nine light companies, and five companies of the 95th, under General Craufurd, and the 38th and 87th regiments. This advanced guard proceeded from the 28th of June to the morning of the 2d of July, holding occasional communications with the main body of the army, and never advancing to any considerable distance beyond it. On the morning of the 2d of July, however General Gower received orders from the Commander in Chief to attempt discovering a pass which had been described over the Chuelo, above the town of Buenos Ayres. If he found the pass, he was to force it, and make good a lodgement in the suburbs of the town, or get into the town itself, and, if he could, to open a communication with the navy. He was at the same time given to understand, that he was on his march to be joined by the 88th regiment, and that the Commander in Chief was to support him with the whole army. If he made good a lodgement in the suburbs of the town, he was to summon it to surrender; and if they demanded from him the terms General Whitelocke was willing to grant, he was to send them a copy of the terms, which accompanied the orders delivered to him, being the only written orders he had received, and which were delivered to him by Lieut.-Col. Bourke.—These orders were the same afterwards sent into the town, and required, among other things, the surrender of the civil authorities.—In execution of these orders, Gen. Gower marched about nine o'clock, and fell in with a considerable corps

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corps of cavalry belonging to the enemy, a portion of whom he forced down upon the Chuelo, and having driven them across it, ascertained the positive existence of that pass, and followed them across the ford. While occupied in getting four pieces of cannon over the pass, Brig.-Gen. Craufurd, who was in advance, informed the witness that he saw a very large body of artillery apparently marching directly towards the same height, in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, which the witness had previously pointed out to Gen. Craufurd as the one which seemed, in the first instance, most eligible to go up. The Brig.-Gen. requested permission to advance against it with his brigade, and finding that it was so late that the brigade under Brig.-Gen. Lumley, which was by that time very much exhausted, was not likely to be able to arrive at this point before dark, the witness ordered General Craufurd to advance.

Before Brig.-Gen. Lumley could come up, Gen. Craufurd charged the enemy's line with the bayonet, which succeeded so perfectly, that in a few minutes their infantry was completely routed, and ten pieces of cannon were in our possession. The witness then sent a general summons to the Spanish Governor, and on his desiring to know what terms would be granted, sent him a copy of those which he had received from Gen. Whitelocke. The answer was, that nothing remained for them but to die, and that they had still a sufficient number of brave soldiers and brave commanders to enable them to evince that determination. The witness, however, was not joined by the 88th regiment, nor was he at all supported by the main body of the army, which was on the opposite side of the river, and did not join him till next day.

In answer to a question from General Whitelocke, the witness said, he considered the civil authorities of Buenos Ayres to have been the persons who caused the insurrection against Gen. Beresford, and to be completely hostile to us; and it was generally understood that the Court of Audiensia had usurped nearly the whole power and authority of the country. He also considered the Court of Audiensia a part of the civil authorities alluded to in the summons. In answer to a question from Sir John Moore, whether the witness thought a material advantage might have arisen from the whole of the army passing the river, and attacking the enemy on the 2d of July? the witness answered, "I believe we should have carried Buenos Ayres. If there had been a force to support the impression made by the light battalion, we must have carried the place."

In reply to a question from Sir William Medows, the witness stated, that he had formed a plan for the attack on Buenos Ayres, the basis of which was very similar to that of General Whitelocke. There appeared to be a general confidence among the officers that the plan would succeed. There were no general orders given with respect to a point of retreat, in case the attack failed.

The next witness called was Lieut.-Col. Bourke. After giving an account of the arrival of General Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres, he stated, that he was sent up the river to look out for a proper place for the landing of the troops, preparatory to the attack upon Buenos Ayres, and said, that Ensenada appeared to him to be the only place where the troops could land under cover of the ships of war. He then entered into a regular detail of the landing of the troops at Ensenada, and of the march of the different divisions, until they arrived before Buenos Ayres; he also gave an account of the measures adopted on the 4th of July, the day before the attack. The evening before the attack, General Whitelocke shewed the witness the plan of attack, and asked him his opinion on the subject. Witness said that he thought it would succeed, but it appeared to him to be a completely new case, and that he did not remember of hearing of a similar plan of atttack. Witness objected to the order for making no prisoners, which General Whitelocke said he would leave out. Gen. Whitelocke never stated to the witness the precise plan on which he intended to act, but he recollected from various conversations, that the General meant to place his main body at the Recolita, and extend from thence to the shipping, and take such measures against the town as circumstances might require. Others heard him further say, that he would be very cautious how he suffered the men to enter the town, as it was understood

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derstood he meant to employ heavy artillery against it. In answer to a question, whether General Whitelocke had reconnoitred the approaches to the town on the 3d and 4th of July? the witness stated, that he did not see him reconnoitre, nor did he ever hear that he did. On his cross-examination by General Whitelocke, he said, he believed that every possible means had been adopted to procure intelligence. The witness was of opinion that it was more adviseable to land at Ensenada than at Kilmas, the place where General Beresford landed. In answer to some questions proposed by the Court, the witness stated, that if the enemy had made a vigorous resistance at the Chico Pass, or had attacked the advanced corps under Gen. Gower, he did not believe that General Whitelocke could have given him any immediate or necessary support.

Brig.-Gen. Craufurd said that he commanded the light brigade, which formed the advanced guard of the army—that his division landed at Ensenada on the 28th of June. On the 29th, he marched off on the road to Buenos Ayres by the route of Reduction, and took a position in front of Reduction on the 1st July; his brigade was always at a distance of four or five miles from Brig. Gen. Lumley's, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Gower; on the 2d, he received an order to be in readiness to march at nine o'clock. Before nine, General Gower came to him, and it was determined to turn the enemy's position by passing the Chuelo high up. The enemy was seen on the opposite bank, and, after a march of two or three hours, he saw General Whitelocke's division, which he was impressed with the belief was following General Craufurd's division, pass the river, and take possession of some heights about three quarters of a mile distant from the ford; the enemy seemed already in a state of confusion, which it was important to take advantage of. Advancing on the road which leads into the town by the Coral de Misereri, a shot was fired from a gun placed over the Coral. General Gower said, We turn the right and left flanks; and, conceiving this to be an order to attack the enemy, General Craufurd obeyed.—The enemy soon gave way, leaving 12 pieces of artillery behind them; they were pursued for about three quarters of a mile. The General then received an order to fall back to the Coral, but, as it appeared to him to be desirable to follow the enemy into the town, he requested Gen. Gower to allow him to do so. "I felt convinced," said General Craufurd, "that if the main division under General Whitelocke had been up, as I thought it might have been, we certainly should have taken the town with ease. I had very strong doubts whether we might not have taken it with General Gower's corps." In answer to this message he had so sent by Captain Squires, I received a second and peremptory order to fall back to the Coral, the General stating, at the same time, that our wounded (which did not exceed six officers and 30 men) might be cut off by the straggling parties of the enemy which had been hovering about us. Just at the time I began to retire, I discovered that Gen. Lumley's brigade had arrived immediately on my right. Early on the morning of the 3d, General Gower sent Brig-Maj. Roche with a flag of truce into the town with a verbal summons, as the Major-General informed me; and the Brig.-Major returned in consequence, as I understand, of a desire expressed by Gen. Liniers, that whatever the Maj.-General had to propose might be done in writing. Brigade-Major Roche was accordingly sent back with a letter containing a proposal of certain terms, which the Major-General showed to me before he sent it.

He did not ask my opinion as to the contents of it, nor did I know that it was written from any particular instructions from General Whitelocke; but I understood that he had received instructions to summon the town. The only observation I took the liberty of making to the letter was, that as General Liniers was accused of breaking the convention with General Beresford, it did appear to me to be material, in making any such proposals to him, to say something which might remove any apprehensions which he might entertain with respect to the manner in which he might be treated by us, if he should fall into our hands. When Major Roche retired, General Gower informed me that Gen. Liniers' answer was expressive of a determination to defend the town. All this occurred at noon, before General White-

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Whitelocke came up. Early in the morning of the 4th, in obedience to orders I had received, I went to General Whitelocke's quarters, for the purpose of taking his instructions with respect to the attack on the town, which he had then determined to make at noon that day. After I had read the disposition, Gen. Whitelocke took me aside, and said, that he felt so much reluctance in adopting a measure which must be attended with so great an effusion of blood, that he had determined to send another summons to the Spanish General. He showed me a letter, and certainly upon that occasion he did ask my opinion of the propriety of sending it. I told him, that in my opinion he had better not send it; that the determination expressed in the answer to the first summons, and the whole of the enemy's conduct since, induced me to believe that the latter would produce no good effect, and that they would rather consider it as betraying a want of competence on our part. This was the exact substance of our conversation, which terminated with the General's expressing a determination to send Capt. Whittingham with the letter. The disposition was afterwards read and explained on the plan to commanding officers of brigades. I did not understand, from any thing that passed, that either myself or the other Brigadiers were called there to give their opinion upon the propriety of the disposition, but for the purpose of being made acquainted with the detail of it. Mr White, who had resided a considerable time at Buenos Ayres, gave us some information, which we afterwards found to be perfectly correct, respecting the dispositions and defensive arrangements which the enemy had made in the town since the evening of the 2d. A part of the order of attack was, that the columns were to be provided with tools and implements for breaking up houses; but I really believe it was impossible for this order to be obeyed to any extent, for the tools could not be procured in a sufficient quantity.

On the 4th July, Mr White told me, and several other officers in Gen. Whitelocke's room, that he was informed by people who left the town, that the enemy had strongly intrenched themselves, and placed heavy cannon in all the streets leading into the great square, where he concentrated the principal part of his force. The position, we afterwards found, had been correctly described; the disposition of the enemy, and the position he had taken, after I was taken prisoner, turned out just what Mr White had described it on the 4th. I have already stated, and I am now convinced, that if the main body of the army had been in a situation to support the advanced corps on the 2d, the town would have been carried with ease. I thought so at the time, because, during the greater part of the march on the 2d, we had seen in the field what I conceived to be the bulk of the enemy's forces in motion. By our movements, and what we observed of theirs, it was evident we had turned their original position, and that they were engaged in attempting to change their front, and take up a new position on that side of the town; and there certainly, therefore, was every reason to believe we had defeated a considerable division of their army: during this movement, they were not prepared for the defence of the interior of the town on one side. I was afterwards informed by a Spanish officer, that we should have been in the town before the greater part of their army.

It did not appear from Gen. Craufurd's evidence, that Gen. Whitelocke appointed any place for his station during the attack.

Brig.-Gen. Lumley was next called. After explaining some particulars that took place before the 4th, he said, that on the morning of the day he went to head-quarters, when Gen. Whitelocke explained his intentions with respect to the assault on the town on that day; stating the bad weather, the situation of the troops exposed to an inclement season, and in great want of provisions, induced him to think of assaulting the town, in preference to any other mode, the Spanish General having refused to listen to terms. For further particulars and details he referred us to General Gower, who had proceeded to point out on the map his plan of attack, and as many as could sat down to copy it. I ventured to ask, what was to be done in case we met with greater opposition than we had reason to expect, or could well oppose? I was told that was particularly answered by the orders: We were to place ourselves as far in advance

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as we could, taking care to possess ourselves of the houses on our left, in preference to those on our right, lest we should be exposed to the fire of our own guns. Sir Samuel Auchmuty arrived, and, in consequence of his being so late, a discussion took place, whether it was possible the attack could be made at twelve o'clock that day. It was soon decided that it should not take place until the next morning. Before we left head-quarters, General Whitelocke desired me to send for my Brigade-Major, in order that he might go again into the town with a summons, in hopes of saving an effusion of blood, which must be expected when the assault took place.

Brig.-Gen. Lumley then went into some further particulars relative to the advance of the troops.—He said, that on the morning of the 2d, he had received orders to march, but that by that time the brigade had consumed all their provisions, and appeared extremely exhausted.—Q. Was the station where Gen. Whitelocke was to be found during the attack on the 5th July, notified to the Generals and other Officers commanding divisions? A. Not to my recollection, that I ever heard of. Q. Was the place of retreat, in case of failure, pointed out to the Generals, or other Officers commanding divisions? A. I never heard of any such place being appointed. Q. You have said that it was completely dark when you joined Gen. Craufurd's corps on the 2d, and that your men were exhausted when they came up. Was your brigade, at the time of your junction, in a condition to support an immediate attack on the town, if made by General Craufurd's brigade, or was there sufficient time for it? A. It is impossible to say what further exertions the spirits of such men would have enabled them to make. By that time they were much exhausted. What assistance they could have given would certainly have been very inefficient, having been marching ten or twelve hours without any thing to eat. If the attack had been made, it must of course have been a light attack.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty was examined. He said, that when the troops under General Craufurd arrived, he had intimated to General Whitelocke, that he conceived a "mild but a firm letter to the Government of Buenos Ayres might be attended with good consequences and I offered to carry it myself. The General approved of the idea, and requested I would make out a draft of one. He afterwards approved of it, but thought it advisable to delay any summons till he should appear before the town. I was unacquainted with any further steps taken to induce the enemy by negociation to surrender the town. Sir S. Auchmuty then proceeded to detail the proceedings from his embarkation for Colonia to the landing at Ensenada.—On the 29th June he marched for Reduction.—"On the 1st July, says Sir Samuel, "my division was under arms at day-break, waiting for the rear, who arrived about eight o'clock (they were to have joined me much sooner,) and we again marched. I pressed the General to let me march without waiting for him, as the march was long and I conceived that both divisions would move with more ease, and come sooner to their ground separated than united. This the General would not permit, observing, that he wished to accustom the troops to march with regularity. The march taken the preceding day had been much impeded by frequent halts. We arrived at Reduction by dusk. Most of the troops had meat issued to them in the course of the evening. On returning from reconnoitring the next morning, I waited on the General, and expressed my hope that he would rest the troops at least that day; that they were nearly exhausted, and the advanced corps, from the number they had left at Reduction, appeared still more so. The General replied, that it would depend upon a letter from Gen. Gower, and soon after I was ordered to beat to arms; and we left the meat ready to be cut up and distributed on the ground. I again intimated to the General, that the troops were without provisions, and his reply was—"Don't you see it is going to rain?" As the troops did not march immediately, I still hoped they would take some of the meat in their haversacks; but they were prevented, I understood, by the orders of the General. We were ordered to march from our right by the grand road leading to the advanced corps, but, immediately before we moved, I was informed the route was changed, and we marched from our left by two o'clock.

(*To be continued.*) SCOT

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Scottish Chronicle.

Administration of Justice.

ABSTRACT of "An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching Appeals to the House of Lords," proposed by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and now under the consideration of the House of Peers.

1st Clause, The Judges, or Lords of Session, shall sit in two divisions; and the Lord President of the whole Court and seven of the Ordinary Lords of Session shall form the first, and the Lord Justice Clerk and six of the Ordinary Lords of Session shall form the second of the said divisions.

2d, There shall sit in each division an equal number of the Court of Justiciary, including the Lord Justice Clerk.

3d, The individual Judges, who shall sit in either of the divisions, to be selected by the Crown. The Lord President to preside in the first, and the Lord Justice Clerk in the second division. In the absence of either, the ordinary Lords present shall appoint one of their number to preside in each division.

4th, The Judges in each division to sit on such days as the whole Court hitherto have done, and at such hours as the Court of Session, or a quorum of nine Judges, shall appoint. Each division to have the powers of adjournment now possessed by the whole Court.

5th, The Judges, exclusive of the Lord President and Justice Clerk, to officiate as Lords Ordinary as heretofore, or as shall be prescribed by a future act of Parliament; and, in the interim, by act of sederunt of the whole Court, or a quorum of nine, as shall seem most expedient for the dispatch of business and avoiding of expence.

6th, The Judges in each division, or a quorum, shall be competent (except in certain cases) to exercise the whole powers and privileges now possessed by the Court of Session.

7th, That *four* Judges in each division shall be a quorum.

8th, The President of each division not to have a casting voice. In case of an equality of voices in either division, the presiding Judge of the other division to be called in, and, after hearing the matter again discussed, to have the casting voice.

9th, Inner-house causes may, at the option of parties, be brought before either division: Outer-house causes before the Lords Ordinary of either, and not removable, except into that division to which such Lords Ordinary belong. Matters subsequently brought before one of the divisions, or its Lord Ordinary, may be remitted to the consideration of the division, or Lords Ordinary, before whom such matter had been previously brought.

10th, The Judges or quorum of either division may require the opinions of the Judges of the other division on questions of law.

11th, The forms of proceeding to remain as hitherto, unless altered by act of Sederunt of the whole Court, or a future act of Parliament.

12th, The causes depending before any Lords Ordinary on the *Twelfth day of November*, shall, after such day, belong to that division of which such Lord Ordinary is a member. Inner-house causes to be distributed alternately between the first and second divisions of the Court, and also cases remitted by the House of Lords, at the date of which there shall be Lords Ordinary to the same.

13th, No appeal to the House of Lords, but from final judgments, except with leave of the division pronouncing interlocutory judgments. In such cases of appeal, all or any of the interlocutors may be included, so that the whole may be laid before the Lords.

14th, A copy of the petition of appeal shall be laid before the division to which the cause belongs, and the Judges thereof shall have power to regulate all matters relative to interim possession, or payment of expences, with reference to the interest of parties, as they may be affected by the decision of the House of Lords.

15th,

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15th, No appeal to the Lords shall stop the execution of the regulations, with respect to interim possession, &c. but after the appeal is heard, the House may make such order with regard to the said regulations, as the justice of the case appears to require.

16th, The payment of interest by any appealing parties to be adjudged by the House of Lords on its view of the case.

17th, Judges appointed in future to go through the forms of admission only in that division to which he shall be appointed. Objections to admission to be judged of by the whole Court.

18th, Commissioners to be appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the administration of justice in Scotland, as to the form of process in the Court of Session;—in what cases jury trial can be usefully established, and *viva voce* evidence more extensively introduced; to inquire into the proceedings of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts;—and also into the emoluments of officers in the Courts of Justice, &c. and to report the whole of their proceedings to his Majesty, on or before the *Twelfth day of November* 1809, who shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

N. B. The division of the Court of Session to take place on the 12th Nov. 1808.

The amendments suggested by the Lord Chancellor to the bill originally brought in by his Lordship (of which the above is a faithful abstract,) and approved by the Committee in the first instance, materially alter some of the provisions, and also introduce some additional matter into the act. For instance, in the 8th clause, which provides for the contingency of an equality of voices among the Judges, in either division of the Court, instead of the Senior Judge of the other division being called in, &c. the matter is to be again discussed by the division; and, in case of an equality of voices again appearing, the judgment of the Court to be in favour of the respondent. In the last clause, which provides for the appointment of Commissioners of Inquiry, such Commissioners, though ordered to lay the reports of the whole of their proceedings before his Majesty on or before the 12th November 1809, are yet directed to report from time to time within that interval, and especially enjoined to report with respect to the trial by jury as soon as practicable. The additional matter is illustrative of, and confirming the provisions in the body of the bill relative to the modes of proceeding before the divisions of the Court, Lords Ordinary, &c.

[The words in Italics were inserted in the Committee.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 9. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, was sworn in of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in room of Viscount Falmouth, deceast.

March 16.—This day his Majesty was pleased to invest the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen with the Ensigns of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle.—(Here follows the ceremonial of investing his Lordship with that order; also the ceremonial of investing Lord Viscount Strangford with the Order of the Bath.)

March 19.—The Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney Viscount Strangford was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

March 29.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sir Soulden Lawrence, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, is appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir Giles Rooke, deceast.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 27.—Gen. William Viscount Howe, K. B. to be Governor of Plymouth, vice Lord Lake, deceast. Lieut.-Gen. Banastre Tarleton to be Governor of Berwick, vice Lord Howe. And Col. William Dickson 42d foot, to be Lieut.-Governor of Cork vice Gen. Leland, deceast.

March 26.—General Albemarle Bertie to be Colonel of the 89th foot, vice Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial. Lieut.-Gen. Richard Earl of Cavan, to be Col. of the 77th foot, vice Bertie. Lieut.-Gen. Ross Power Trench, to be Col. of the 2d West India regiment, vice the Earl of Cavan. Major-General Colin Campbell, to be Col. of the 5th Garrison battalion, vice Trench. Major-General the Hon. Edward Paget to be Col. of the 80th regt. vice Lord Lake deceast. Major-General John Murray to be Col. of the Royal regt. of Malta, vice Paget.

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MARRIAGES.

. 9. William Sturges Bourne, Esq. to Ann Bowles, 3d daughter of Oldfield es, Esq. of North Ashton, in Oxford-

. At Kensington, Thomas Draper, Esq. on of his Majesty's 2d 78th Highland- o Miss Fraser, eldest daughter of Thos. r, Esq. of Leadclune, Inverness-shire.

. At Marybone, Major W. S. Plender-, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs Mar- Mactavish, widow of the late Simon avish, Esq. of Montreal.

. At London, Capt. Bathurst, of the l Navy, to Miss Marianne Wood, of chester street.

. At Aberdeen, John Robertson, Esq. iss Wedderburn of that city.

. At Glasgow, Mr John Maxwell, Mi- Surveyor, to Ann, youngest daughter r John Borland, Civil Engineer.

. At Lochmalony, Fifeshire, Major Horsburgh, of Pitbladdo, to Miss , daughter of Major Thomas Scott, of malony.

. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Andrew son, of St Mungo, Dumfries-shire, to beth More, daughter of the late John ichael, Esq. Calcutta, Bengal.

. At Portobello, the Rev. James Ro- on, minister of South Leith, to Alison, h daughter of Mr William Jameson, obello.

. At Edinburgh, Mr George Small, cal instrument maker, to Miss Eliza- Grindlay, George's Street.

. At Cairnsmoor, Mr Alexander Craig, r to Mr Murray of Broughton, to daughter of the late Dr Ravenscroft, irnsmoor.

. At Glasgow, Andrew Wilson, Esq. ainhouse, Roxburghshire, to Elizabeth, hter of Mr William Aitken, merchant lasgow.

. At Paisley, Mr Robert Goodwin, hant in Glasgow, to Miss Marion pbell, Paisley.

. Benjamin Gibson, Esq. Hampshire, Miss Walker, only daughter of Adam ker, Esq. late of London.

March 1. At Stirling, Mr John Jeffray, chant, to Alison, daughter of the late Robert Lockhart, merchant, Glasgow.

At Little Colp, the Rev. Mr Leslie, ster of Inverury, to Mary, daughter of Morison, Little Colp, near Turriff.

At Edinburgh, James Dundas, Esq. ac- tant, to Frances, only daughter of the James Bruce, Esq. Alloa.

). At Ormiston, Mr James Church, ver of Sark, to Miss Brodie.

1. At Edinburgh, Richard Gillespie, of Southwoodside, to Elizabeth, 3d ghter of James Fogo, Esq. of Killorn,

11. At ditto, John Bowen, M. D. Haverford West, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Dr Charles Kenny, of St Catherine's.

15. Mr William Anderson, writer, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr James Grahame, Mugdock Castle.

15. At London, James Amos, Esq. late of Madras, to Mrs Henry Chicheley Mitchell, of Teignmouth House, Devon.

16. At Milton House, G. F. Crown, Esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Crown, Admiral in the Russian Navy, to Mrs Campbell, relict of General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton and Boquhan.

16. At London, Lieut. William Logie, 92d regiment, to Mary, daughter of James M'Nair, Esq. of Greenfield.

18. At London, Major George Molle, 9th regt. to Catharine, niece to Nicholas Brown, Esq. of Eccles, in Berwickshire.

21. At Paisley, Mr John Moffat, accountant of Excise, Edinburgh, to Miss M'Kechnie, daughter of Mr William M'Kechnie, corn-dealer.

21. At Glasgow, Mr James Turnbull, to Mrs Jane Miller.

21. At Kilsyth manse, Mr Corbett, of Auchincloch, to Jane, 2d daughter of the late Mr James Mathie, writer in Glasgow.

22. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Jamieson, of Scoon, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Patton of Glasgow.

22. At Leith, Mr William Hunter, Boness, to Agnes, daughter of Mr Thomas Grindlay, Leith.

22. At Haye du Puits House, Major William O. MacGregor, of Balhaldies, 78th regiment, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Marchant, Esq. Guernsey.

23. At Edinburgh, Joseph Gillon, Esq. of Elliesland, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Dr James Fowler Baker, physician, Charlestown.

25. Mr Archibald Walker, of Mansfield, writer in Strathmiglo, to Miss West, daughter of Henry West, Esq. of Foxtown.

29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thos. Aitchison, of Leith, to Catharine, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Shirra, of Kirkcaldy.

30. At ditto, Mr Laurence Jameson, merchant, Leith, to Jean, daughter of the late John Watson, Esq.

30. At ditto, James Ogilvy, Esq. accountant, to Helen, daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq of Balmuir, W. S.

At Binfield, Capt. Charles Johnson, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth M'Dougall, of Northumberland Street.

P. L. Fletcher, Esq. of Gwernhevled, to Maria, widow of Walter Riddell, Esq. of Glenriddell.

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At Dublin, Major Fountain Hogg, 26th regiment, to Miss Carleton, daughter of J. Carleton, Esq.

April 1. At Melbury, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, to Lady Louisa Strangeways, sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

4. At Leith, J. Henderson, Esq. R. N. to Catharine, daughter of Dr Ross, physician, Montrose.

4. At Greenock, Henry Huby Tyler, Esq. of Newton Limavady, Ireland, to Miss Helen M'Larty, Greenock.

7. At Edinburgh, Alexander Renny Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain.

7. At ditto, Mr William Ritchie, dancing master, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Dr George Chapman, author of a well-known treatise on Education.

7. Mr John Gray, of Peatcox, to Miss Mary Lee, of Pinkerton.

8. At Stirling, Mr John Anderson, merchant, to Jean, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Jeffray, St Ninian's.

9. At Edinburgh, John Tod, Esq. W. S. to Helen, daughter of the late Alexander Duff of Hatton, Esq.

12. At Barns, Peebles-shire, Thomas Young, Esq. of Rosetta, Inspector General of his Majesty's Hospitals, to Violet, fourth daughter of James Burnett, Esq. of Barns.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr A. Hammond, to Jane, daughter of Mr William Phin, merchant, Edinburgh.

At Great Grimsby, Capt. Hewson, R. N. to Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of William Marshall, Esq.

At Brigham, Mr R. Harrison, of Tod Croft, to Miss Robinson, generally known of late by the familiar appellation of Mary of Buttermere.

BIRTHS.

Feb. At Weely, in Essex, the Lady of Capt. S. M'Dowall, of the 79th regt. a son.

19. At Ayr, the Lady of Captain Cameron, of the Navy, a daughter.

22. At Alderley Park, Shropshire, the Hon. Lady Stanley, a son.

22. At Dumfries, the wife of Mr Wm. Copland, a son.

22. At Arnage, Mrs Ross, a daughter.

23. At Broomlands, near Kelso, Mrs Haldane, wife of James Haldane, Esq. a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Menzies of Chesthill, a daughter.

25. At ditto, Mrs Samuel Allen, of Ballymony, Ireland, a son.

25. At the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth, the Hon. Mrs Hugh Percy, a daughter.

26. At Houffe, near Stirling, Mrs Tovey, a daughter.

27. At Inveresk, the Lady of Capt. David Milne, Royal Navy, a son, who died on the 20th March.

28. At Urrard, the Lady of Major Alston, a daughter.

28. At Edinburgh Castle, the Lady of Major Colin D. Graham, a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ainslie, 25th regt. a still-born child.

March 7. At ditto, the Lady of Major St Paul, a daughter.

9. At Kilravock Castle, the Lady of H. Rose, Esq. a son.

10. The Lady of Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch, a daughter.

10. At Ensham House, Dorsetshire, the Lady of Brig.-Gen. Monro, a son.

11. Mrs Peterkin, of Grange, a daughter.

11. At Newcastle, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Francis Dundas, a son.

12. At Gilmerton, Mrs Harper, wife of Mr Harper, farmer there, of two sons and a daughter. The children are remarkably stout and lively, and bid fair for arriving at maturity.

14 Mrs Primrose, of Ramoir, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel John Tucker, 72d regt. a son.

15. At Liverpool, the Lady of William Ouchterlony, Esq. merchant there, a son.

17. At Stainton, Cleveland, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a son.

17. At Everingham, Mrs Maxwell, of Nithsdale, a daughter.

18. At Newcastle, the Lady of C. P. Ainslie, Esq. a son.

19. At Scotscraig, Mrs Dalgleish of Scotscraig, a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, the Lady of David Davidson, Esq. of Cantray, a daughter.

25. At ditto, the Lady of John Burnet, Esq. Advocate, a son and daughter.

27. At ditto, Mrs Boyd of Broad-meadows, a daughter.

28. At London, the Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

28. At Linlithgow, Mrs Liston, a son.

30. At Drygrange, Mrs Tod of Drygrange, a daughter.

—. At Kensington, the widow of the late Capt. William Boyes of the 76th regiment, of twins.

—. At Dublin, the Lady of Col. Robert Anstruther, Adjutant General of Ireland, a daughter.

April 1. At Ardmore, Ross-shire, Mrs Geddes, a son.

2. At Herdmanston, East Lothian, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a son.

4. At Southwick, the Lady of General Dunlop, of Dunlop, a son.

April

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5. At London, the Countess of Jer-
n and heir.
Bondleigh, in Devonshire, the La-
e Rev. Alexander Scott, a son.
rs Mackenzie, of Strathgarve, La-
William Mackenzie, Esq. surgeon,
ia, a daughter.
t Edinburgh, Mrs Speid, wife of
ert Speid, W. S. a son.
t Whitehaven, the Lady of Sir Jo-
nhouse, a son, being her Ladyship's
child, all of whom are living.

DEATHS.

30. At Curacoa, on his arrival from
Video, in the prime of youth, Mr
nderson, only son of the late Mr
oderson, merchant, Dundee.
27. Mr Hugh Gordon, son of the
Charles Gordon of Blelack, on his
from London to the West Indies,
d the Minerva. While off Fal-
he was unfortunately washed over-
a gale, and drowned.
t Charlestown, South Carolina, Dr
Shaw, of Jamaica.
shen, Jamaica, Dr Stewart Carne-
of the late James Carnegie, Esq. of
ie.
ngston, Jamaica, the Rev. Francis
n, Pastor of the Roman Catholic
and Apostolic Prefect of the Pope
West Indies.
, at ditto, James Henry, Esq. one
epresentatives in the Assembly.
to, Mr John Portous, son of Mr
Portous, late one of the Bailies of
e.
rbadoes, Mr Ninian Home Fore-
geon of the Cerberus frigate, son
ohn Foreman, Berwick.
arlestown, of the yellow fever, Mr
ld Johnston, late of Glasgow; and
James How Neilson, son of Mr
Neilson, merchant, Glasgow.
8. In the island of St Croix, David
ne, Esq. of Cotton Valley, aged 71,
esidence of upwards of 50 years in
t Indies.
Elsinear, Mr Alexander Howden,
ars resident as agent there.
t Dundee, Mrs Smith of Kellyfield.
left to the Society for Relief of the
Sick 200l. sterling, besides a do-
of 26l. sterling to the kirk-session
Dundee.
t Tormore, isle of Skye, Mrs Mac-
widow of Capt. M'Donald, 76th
t.
t Thurso, Samuel Burton, Esq.
3. At Madeira, Mr Joseph Cook,
rofessor Cook, St Andrew's.
manse of Holme, aged 89, Mr Wil-
ith, late merchant, Dundee.

11. At Lisbon, aged 87, Don Joseph Francisco de Mendoza, Cardinal Patriarch of Portugal. He was buried on the 13th in a very plain manner.

13. At Aberdeen, of a consumption, at the early age of 23, Mrs Mary Duff, wife of Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Jamaica.

15. At Moss of Killearn, Mr William Finlay, who had nearly completed his 94th year.

16. At Oxford, the Rev. Dr Chapman, many years President of Trinity College.

17. At Glasgow, Mrs Jean Dalrymple, relict of the late John Gray, Esq. of Oxgang, aged 86 years.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr James Ross, agent, Leith.

19. At Stonehaven, Mrs Christian Beattie, relict of the deceased William Beattie, Esq. of Midseat.

20. At Dumfries, Mr John M'Naught, surgeon, son of Mr Hugh M'Naught, innkeeper.

21. At Laurieston, Mrs Mary Stevenson, wife of Mr Alexander Bruce, upholsterer in Edinburgh.

21. At Borrowstounness, Captain John Balleny, of Leith, and late of the Jamaica trade from London.

23. At London, Mrs Inglis, wife of John Inglis, Esq. of Mark Lane.

22. At Whiterew, Ayrshire, Mr Thomas M'Clymont, farmer, aged 93.

22. At London, in his 47th year, Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle-Island, Baron of Castlebar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in England, and a Major General in the army. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Henry Hall, now in his 17th year. The Viscountess, who survives him, was daughter of the late Colonel Skinner, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, K. B.

23. At Dumfries, Miss Euphemia Maxwell, daughter of the late Mr John Maxwell, merchant there.

23. At ditto, Mrs Henrietta Fraser, wife of Mr William Porter of the Crown Inn.

23. At Skipton on Stour, Worcestershire, the Right Hon. Dowager Viscountess Ashbrook.

—. Mrs Williamson, widow of the late Captain James Williamson, of the Ganges East Indiaman.

26. At Fisherrow, John Stewart, second son of the deceased James Stewart, Esq. of Blairhall.

26. At Glasgow, aged 80, Mrs Margaret Paterson, widow of Mr Walter Brisbane, merchant there.

28. At Kilmarnock, Miss Jean Jaffrey, daughter of the Rev. Robert Jaffrey, minister of the Burgher congregation.

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At Kilsyth manse, Mrs Rennie of Ballmalloch, aged 80.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, Mrs Helen Cruden, daughter of the late Mr William Cruden, merchant.

At Memel, Mr George Gordon, late merchant in Glasgow.

March 1. At Pendreich, Mathew John Halliday, infant son of John Halliday, Esq. of St Petersburgh.

3. At Perth, Mrs Catherine Paton, wife of James Chalmers, Esq. of Grangemount, Sheriff Substitute of Perthshire.

4. At Kirkcaldy, Mrs Rachael Law, wife of the Rev. James Law.

4. At ——, Mr Robert Christie, late of the George inn, Perth.

5. At Berwick, aged 80 years, William Watson, Esq.—a most industrious and upright character; one of the oldest corn merchants in the kingdom, having been upwards of 56 years in that trade, and first in the firm of William Watson and Son of Warrenhouse.

5. At ——, Miss Elizabeth Burnett, daughter of the late George Burnett, Esq. of Kemnay.

5. At Culduthil, Miss Edmund Walcot, daughter of Captain Walcot, of Inverness.

6. At Brims, near Thurso, Mrs Janet Nicolson, spouse of Mr William Sinclair, Commissary-depute of Caithness.

8. At Banff, Dr James Williamson, physician there.

10. At Newfield, near Newhaven, Mrs J. N. Murray, wife of Capt. William Murray.

11. Near Cullybackey, Ireland, Martha Hanna, at the very advanced age of 126 years. She was born near Dungannon; told the writer of this, she remembered to have heard the shots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690; and that she carried the victuals to the masons and carpenters who built Cullybackey meeting-house in 1727, she then being 45 years of age. She was married when an old maid, but never had a child: enjoyed a constant state of good health until a few days before her death. She was a little woman; measured, this last year, 4 feet 7 inches.

12. At West House, Essex, of which place he was Vicar, the Rev. George Gregory, D. D.

12. At London, John Pybus, Esq. an eminent banker, and a very amiable and accomplished man.

12. At Bath, aged 50, the Right Hon. George Edward Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, Captain of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard. He is succeeded in his title and estate, by his eldest son Edward, now Viscount Falmouth.

At Chippenham, aged 30, Captain Basil Alves of the Royal Marines, youngest son of the deceased Major Basil Alves, Edinburgh Castle.

13. At Montrose, aged four years, Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas Bruce, Esq. jun. of Arnot.

14. At London, Lady Sheridan.

15. Mrs Abel, relict of the Rev. John Abel, late minister of Echt.

15. At Path-head, Fifeshire, Mrs Falconer, late of Durn. Amongst other legacies she has left 200l. to the poor of the parish of Fordyce, and 50l. to the Society in Edinburgh called the Ladies Friendly Society for the relief of servants and poor married women of good character.

15. Mrs Hannah Turnbull, wife of John Bartholomew, Esq. and daughter of the late Rev. James Turnbull, minister at Denny.

16. At Springbog, near Glasgow, Ephraim Gardner, Esq.

17. At Leith, Miss Philip, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Philip, merchant there.

17. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Barr, spouse of Mr Hugh Miller, surgeon there.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr John Dick, merchant, much regretted.

17. At Falmouth, Mrs Somerville, wife of William Somerville, Esq. Inspector General of Hospitals at Malta.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr David Monteith, son of Mr James Monteith, merchant, Anderston, near Glasgow.

19. At his house, Castlehill, Stirling, Charles Buchan, Esq. aged 70.

21. At Edinburgh, Miss Mayne Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Archibald Smith, minister of Kinross.

21. At her son's house in Portman Square, London, the Right Hon. Jane Countess Dowager of Dundonald, whose many virtues endeared her to all ranks, and whose highly cultivated mind and elegant manners excited general admiration. At the advanced age of 86, her Ladyship's faculties continued unimpaired, and she conversed with her usual serenity to the last. She was the daughter of Alexander Stewart of Torrence, Esq. She was the mother of 12 sons and a daughter; and amongst her descendants she has left an Admiral and five Captains in his Majesty's navy.

22. On the road from Midlem to St Boswell's, near Millridge hall, by a fall from his horse, Mr Walter Amos, second son of Mr Amos, tenant at Benchester.

22. At Knock, John Campbell, Esq. of Mishinish, in the 82d year of his age.

23. At Tranent, Mrs Jean Seton, aged 79, relict of Mr J. Chisholm, mariner in Leith.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Thomson, relict of Mr Adam Monteith, late merchant in Glasgow.

Apri

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24. At London, Lieut.-General Jo-alton of the Royal Artillery, in his ar.

t Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Char-hell, late Commander in the Hon. lia Company's service.

t Glasgow, Mr Archibald Smith much regretted.

At Aberdeen, Mr George Marr, t, and formerly one of the Magis-f that city.

t Dalkeith, Mrs Otto, wife of Mr Otto, wine merchant.

t the manse of Alva, the Rev. John , minister of that parish.

t her father's house in Ardersier, arriet M'Pherson, aged 16 years, mented by her family and friends. ung lady never recovered the shock ed by the death of a favourite bro-ho died on the 2d December last, a urs after his arrival at Ardersier, e service of his country in the Bal-

Mr Thomas Leakie, late tenant in rmairny, and his wife on the 20th. oint ages amounted to 156 years, hich they had been married.

t Meadside, the Rev. John Macla-nister of the Relief Congregation, han.

t Glasgow, Mr James Steedman.

t his house, Abbey-hill, after a short Mr John Brown, coachmaker, a an of great respectability in his pro-and very generally and justly la-

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-General John ell, of the Royal Marines.

At ditto, Miss Janet Dundas, daugh-he deceased George Dundas, Esq. of

At Inverary, aged 89, Mr Charles hur, late merchant there.

At Laswade, Mrs Margaret Simp-ouse of Mr James Hume, school-

At Kirkcudbright, aged 84, William Esq. late Provost of that burgh.

At Kelso, Mrs Jean Frain, relict of avin Frain, supervisor of Excise in

At his seat in Northumberland, Sir Grey, Bart. at a very advanced age. s the elder brother of the late Char-l Grey, and uncle to the present; er was married; and by his death rey becomes possessed of estates to lue of near 90,000l. per annum, be-a fortune for each of his younger n.

At Hutcheson Town, Glasgow, Mrs Howie, wife of Mr James Young, ant, Glasgow.

31. At Newcastle, in his 89th year, Robert Roddam, of Roddam, in Northumberland, Esq. senior Admiral of the Red.

31. At St Andrew's, Miss Margaret Ballingall, daughter of the late Rev. John Ballingall, minister of the gospel at Cupar Fife.

31. At Edinburgh, Caroline Howard, youngest daughter of Alexander Donaldson, Esq.

31. At Dumfries, Miss Margaret Pagan, eldest daughter of the late David Pagan, Esq. of Lochfield.

Lately, at London, Captain John Thomson, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, son of the late John Thomson, Esq. Secretary of Excise in Scotland, highly respected as a brave and meritorious officer. He served with the brigade of Guards at the capture of the Helder, in Egypt also, and lately at the surrender of Copenhagen, where he broke a blood-vessel, from the effects of which he never recovered.

At his seat, Lady Place, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. the only surviving brother of the late unfortunate Rear Admiral Kempenfelt, who was lost in the Royal George at Spithead, in 1782.

At London, Joseph Bonomi, Esq. a gentleman particularly distinguished for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy, but had long been in this kingdom. He was warmly patronised by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At Guernsey, P. Dobree, Esq. in his 86th year. He was the oldest member of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, having subscribed to that excellent institution for 60 years.

At Chelsea, John Hamilton, Esq.

Mr Gordon Drummond, son of Alexander Drummond, Esq. Fleet Street.

At Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr Barker, Master of that Society, in his 83d year. Mrs Barker, who was nearly of the same age as her husband, was so affected at his death as to survive him only one day.

At Clifton, near Bristol, the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Fingal, at a very advanced age.

In Catherine Place, Bath, the Marchioness of Longchamp.

At Clapham, in the 64th year of his age, Henry L. Gardner, Esq. many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the Court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of Stationers.

At Kensington, Alexander Baxter, Esq. late Consul General from the Court of Russia.

Lately, Lieut. Kenneth Mackenzie, commanding the signal station of St Domingo, Liverpool.

Late-

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Lately, at North Berwick, Mrs Murray, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Murray, minister there, aged 76.

At Aberdeen, Mrs Dyce, relict of John Dyce, Esq. late of Tillygreig.

April 1. At Dundee, Mrs Henrietta Ogilvie, spouse of Mr Henry Johnstone, merchant there.

2. At Edinburgh, Dr John Rymer, many years a surgeon in the Royal Navy.

2. At Paisley, Edward Carlile, son of Mr James Carlile there.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Magdalene Nairne, daughter of the deceased John Nairne, Esq.

3. At Inverness, Mrs Margaret Craig, wife of Mr George Munro, merchant in Inverness.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Riddell, daughter of the deceased John Riddell, Esq. of Grange.

3. At ditto, Anne Jane, infant daughter of Archibald Craufuird, Esq. W. S.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Henderson, spouse of Dr Robert Henderson, physician there.

4. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest sister of his Grace the Duke of Athol.

4. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Simon Drysdale, late of Sheardale.

4. At Leith, aged 65, John Sligo, Esq. of Carmyle, late merchant in Leith.

4. At Edinburgh, aged 70, Mr Alexander Stevenson, one of the Depute Clerks of Session; an office which he had held for 40 years.

5. At ditto, aged 58, Mr William Hall, merchant, and late one of the Magistrates of that city.

6. At Glasgow, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs Helen Cross, relict of John M'Call, Esq. late merchant there.

7. At Edinburgh, Robert Kennedy, Esq. aged 76.

8. At ditto, Helen, the infant daughter of John Campbell of Carbrook, Esq. W. S.

9. At his house, Gilmore Place, Mr Robert Renton, merchant, Edinburgh.

9. At manse of Rescobie, the Rev. Thomas Wright, minister of that parish.

9. At his house on Leith Walk, Edward Lawton, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

9. At Alloa, Mr Alexander Forrester, sen. grain merchant.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.		3 per cent. Consols.
April 4.	——	3¼	pr.	64⅞
11.	——	4	—	65½
18.	238¾	4	—	66 11/12
25.	——	4	—	66 11/24

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
April 4.	64	74	38	45	33	40	50	56
11.	64	74	38	44	34	38	48	55
18.	64	74	36	44	30	38	48	54
25.	64	73	36	43	30	36	48	54

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
Apr. 1.	37	0	38	6	34	0	37	0
8.	37	0	38	0	34	0	35	0
15.	37	0	38	0	33	0	34	0
22.	37	6	40	0	34	0	33	0
29	38	0	41	0	34	0	33	0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
April 5.	190	24 23½	36	18 16
12.	238	24 23½	40	18 16
19.	260	24 23½	38	18 16
26.	254	24 23½	50	18 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The curious and valuable communications of *Milo* will appear in early numbers.

We will not omit to avail ourselves of *Dr Couper's* communications.

J. G., D. S., will not suit our Miscellany.

M. T. C. is received, but the versification, we are afraid, will be too incorrect for insertion

We will insert the Narrative sent us by *W——r R——d*, which is certainly a most curious if duly authenticated.

T. G. is receis, i

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1808:

With a View of CARLISLE CASTLE.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26. to May 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Therm. M.	Therm. N.	Rain. In. Pts	Weather.
April 26	30.05	37	40	——	Cloudy
27	30.08	37	52	——	Clear
28	30.09	36	52	——	Cloudy
29	29.95	37	48	——	Ditto
30	29.75	40	59	——	Clear
May 1	29.98	45	58	——	Ditto
2	30.95	49	57	——	Cloudy
3	29.9	41	57	——	Clear
4	29.89	42	67	——	Ditto
5	29.87	53	65	——	Cloudy
6	29.65	47	65	——	Clear
7	29.63	55	70	0.04	Showers
8	29.68	51	51	0.02	Ditto
9	29.6	44	55	1.05	Rain
10	29.68	45	55	0.2	Ditto
11	29.67	49	60	0.01	Showers
12	29.92	51	62	0.04	Ditto
13	30.04	52	64	0.1	Rain
14	30.02	52	60	——	Clear
15	30.03	54	67	——	Ditto
16	30.08	50	67	——	Ditto
17	30.	50	58	——	Ditto
18	30.15	42	65	——	Ditto
19	30.1	47	67	——	Ditto
20	30.05	52	77	——	Ditto
21	29.4	53	67	——	Ditto
22	29.75	47	67	——	Ditto
23	29.64	42	52	0,15	Rain
24	26.9	44	57	0.01	Showers
25	29.95	46	53	0.3	Rain

Quantity of Rain, 1.92

High Water at LEITH For JUNE 1808.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W. 1	7	42	8	7
Th. 2	8	31	8	56
Fr. 3	9	22	9	48
Sa. 4	10	14	10	41
Su. 5	11	9	11	37
M. 6	——		0	6
Tu. 7	0	36	1	6
W. 8	1	36	2	6
Th. 9	2	37	3	6
Fr. 10	3	36	4	4
Sa. 11	4	32	4	58
Su. 12	5	25	5	49
M. 13	6	13	6	36
Tu. 14	6	59	7	21
W. 15	7	43	8	4
Th. 16	8	26	8	47
Fr. 17	9	8	9	29
Sa. 18	9	50	10	12
Su. 19	10	34	10	57
M. 20	11	20	11	43
Tu. 21	——		0	7
W. 22	0	32	0	57
Th. 23	1	22	1	47
Fr. 24	2	12	2	38
Sa. 25	3	4	3	30
Su. 26	3	55	4	20
M. 27	4	45	5	10
Tu. 28	5	34	5	59
W. 29	6	23	6	48
Th. 30	7	13	7	30

MOON's PHASES

For JUNE 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.
First Quart.	2.	0.	11. morn
Full Moon,	8.	3.	22. aft
Last Quart.	15.	9.	56. even
New Moon,	24.	0.	44. morn

June 4. King George III. born, 1738.
5, Duke of Cumberland born, 1771.
21. Longest day.
24. Midsummer.

Th

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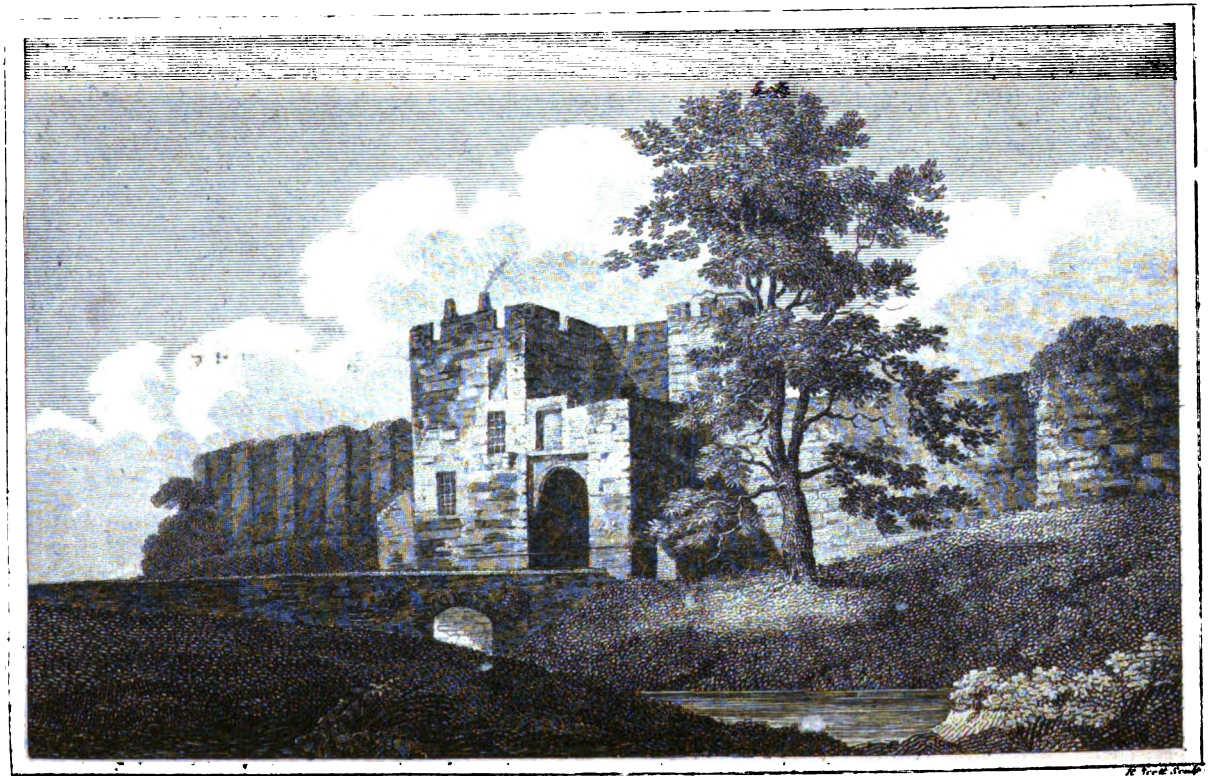

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MAY 1808.

Account of CARLISLE CASTLE.

THE frontispiece to this Magazine represents the Castle of Carlisle, h one of the famous ash trees plant- by Mary Queen of Scots, during residence in that ancient fortress. s rendered more interesting by a t sacrilegious act which was perpe- ed by the engineer who superin- led some improvements in the Cas-

Carlisle Castle was the place al- ed to the unfortunate Queen after had taken refuge in the dominions er sister sovereign. Here the un- py fugitive passed many months er the care of Lord Scroop, who then warden of the western mar- . The rooms are still shown ch were dignified by that beautiful interesting Queen's presence.— errace-walk on which she was per- ed to take exercise still retains the e of the lady's-walk; this walk was led by some stately ash trees, se towering branches almost co- d the old Portcullis gate. Tradi- had assigned the origin of these s to Mary, and it was always said were planted by her own hand. such, they were sacred in the eye very lover of beauty, and though were truly beautiful objects as appendages to an ancient building, yet they were viewed with a double interest when connected with a name so truly interesting. But these trees were, with a disregard to every thing that could be urged to the contrary, consigned to the axe, and sold for a few guineas! One of them was said to be the largest ash tree in Cumberland, and contained many hundred square feet. An act of such unthinking barbarity did not escape the punishment it deserved. A statement of the circumstances, drawn up by a person resident in Carlisle, was repeated in all the public newspapers, and through the medium of some of these reached the knowledge of the Board of Ordnance, who immediately instituted an inquiry respecting the conduct of the engineer. He was immediately suspended, and escaped future punishment by a sudden and unexpected death. Though the money was refunded, the reverend trees were for ever levelled! and they are preserved only by the draftsman's care, and the tenacious remembrance of the inhabitants.

To our readers who are acquainted with the intimate connection which sub-

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subsisted between this part of the united kingdom and Carlisle, we make no apology for introducing to their notice the following historical sketch of that city, drawn up by a learned correspondent.

History and Description of the City of CARLISLE.

ANTIQUARIES and historians seem to disagree in fixing the derivation of the name of Carlisle. It was called by the Romans and Britons *Luguvallam*, and *Lugubalium*, or *Luguballia:* the Saxons termed it *Luel;* and the Saxon word *Caer* (meaning a city) being joined thereto, *Caer Luel* has probably, by an easy corruption, been changed to its present name *Carlisle.*

Carlisle is allowed by all writers to be of great antiquity; but its origin and ancient history are lost in the mazes of uncertainty. It seems to have been a place of importance in the time of the Romans; not so much, however, a station of defence, as of rest during intervals of tranquillity. After the retreat of the Romans, it is supposed, this place was evacuated by the Britons, and soon laid waste by the destructive irruption of the northern marauders. It is pretty certain that King Egfrid caused Carlisle to be rebuilt, and fortified it with a wall: and, from the reign of that king to the coming of the Danes, it is presumed to have been much augmented in importance and power. These ravagers, however, after spreading devastation through Northumberland, proceeded to Carlisle, and are said to have burned the town, thrown down the walls, and killed the inhabitants. In that state the city was left for near 200 years, without an inhabitant, except a few Irish who lodged themselves among the ruins; so that large oaks grew in the desolate streets and among the ruins of houses.

Thus did this city lie in ashes till the coming of William the Conqueror; when Walter, a Norman priest, one of William's followers, began to rebuild it. William Rufus, afterwards, seeing the importance of this place as a western frontier, directed Walter to complete its rebuilding and fortification; which he performed, erecting many public edifices, and defending the whole by a perfect circumvallation and strong fortress. A colony of Flemings (probably the artificers who raised the fortifications) were then placed here. But, shortly after, these were removed to North Wales and the Isle of Anglesey; and the king replaced them with a colony of South Britons; men used to husbandry, and the culture of lands, for the purpose of cultivating the Forest of Inglewood, hitherto in its original state, and to teach the natives the art of profiting from the natural fertility of the soil. To this colony all the records agree in attributing the first regular tillage that was known in the fertile plains of Carlisle. But, notwithstanding these agricultural efforts, we find, 70 years afterwards, that the vicinity of this town was not cleared of wood.

About the beginning of the reign of King Stephen, Carlisle was seized by David King of Scotland; which, together with the whole county, Stephen afterwards ceded to him, with a view of procuring his aid against Henry II. In 1138, King David made this city the place of his retreat, after his dreadful overthrow at the battle of Standard. And here he received Alberic, the Pope's legate, by whose influence all the women captives were brought to Carlisle and set at liberty. He also obtained from the Scotch leaders a solemn promise, that, in future incursions, they would spare the church, and with-hold their swords from the aged, from women, and infants: an injunction which humanity dictated, but which the savage customs of the contending nations had not admitted into the modes of warfare.

In

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158, Henry II. and the Scotch
ad an interview at Carlisle, re-
o the restitution of Cumberland
former. This meeting did not
ite pleasantly; but it appears,
on afterwards the English ob-
and held quiet possession of this
ll a fruitless assault was made
in 1173 by William the suc-
of Malcolm on the throne of
d. But returning the next
th an army of 80,000 men, he
nced a regular siege; the garri-
der the command of Robert de
was reduced to the greatest dis-
and the town would probably
ave been in the hands of the
nad not William's being made
r at Alnwick concurred with
isastrous events for Scotland to
end to the horrors of the war.
this reign great part of the
fered by fire, and the records
irters were destroyed.
ander, King of Scotland, besie-
l took Carlisle in the reign of
ohn; but could not reduce the
which held out, and continued
ands of the English.
292, great part of the city and
al, with the records, were de-
by an accidental fire: and, in
he Scots, after laying waste the
approached Carlisle, burnt the
, and attempted to take the
storm; but the bravery of the
nts obliged them to abandon
terprize, and retreat to their
ntry. During the attack the
shewed astonishing valour;
oured boiling water over the
pon the heads of their assai-
nd performed other intrepid ac-

he 4th of June, in the 32d Ed-
half the city, as far as Ricker-
as burnt down; and three years
nat time King Edward I. resi-
e for about five months, when
eeded on his last expedition to-
icotland, and died at Burgh-on-

In the 9th of Edward II. the King of Scotland besieged Carlisle in regular form, for ten days; but was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and was pursued by the English with good effect.

In the 11th of Edward III. the Scots laid siege to Carlisle, and burnt the suburbs, but the city held out.

In 1345, the Scots burnt this place, but were afterwards repulsed by the English.

Carlisle, during Aske's rebellion, in the 29th of Henry VIII. was besieged by an army of 8000 men. The garrison, however, found means to discomfit their designs; and they were afterwards intercepted by the Duke of Norfolk, who ordered the leaders, with about seventy others, for immediate execution, and hung them on the city walls.

In the 40th and 41st of Elizabeth a dreadful plague visited this place; to which 1196 persons fell victims.—These were computed to be about one third of the inhabitants.

In 1644, Carlisle was surrendered to the Parliament forces under Lesley, after a siege and blockade of near eight months; in which time the distress of the garrison was so great, that they eat dogs, horses, rats, &c.

The last hostile acts of which Carlisle was the scene, were those in the Scotch rebellion in 1745; when it was taken possession of by the rebel army; and afterwards retaken by the King's forces, under the Duke of Cumberland. The result of this transaction is too well known to need a repetition here.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, (14th May) Mr P. Walker read an Ac-

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Account of the Birds that frequent the vicinity of Edinburgh. He enumerated 178 species; of which 11 belong to the genus Falco; 4 to Strix; 1 Lanius.—8 Corvus; 1 Oriolus; 1 Cuculus; 1 Picus; 1 Alcedo; 1 Upupa; 1 Certhia.—2 Sturnus; 6 Turdus.—1 Ampelis; 2 Loxia; 7 Emberiza; 8 Fringilla; 1 Muscicapa; 3 Alauda; 15 Motacilla; 4 Parus; 4 Hirundo; 1 Caprimulgus,—2 Columba.—10 Phasianus; 6 Tetrao.—8 Ardea; 6 Scolopax; 7 Tringa; 4 Charadrius; 1 Haematopus.—3 Rallus; 3 Fulica; 4 Podiceps.—4 Alca; 6 Colymbus; 2 Sterna; 12 Larus; 1 Procellaria; 5 Merganser; 20 Anas; 4 Pelecanus. This account was accompanied with interesting observations on the distinctions of several of the species, their changes of plumage at different ages and times of the year, and their kind of food; and specimens of some of the dubious species were exhibited.

At the same meeting, Mr Jameson read the following Mineralogical Queries, and stated the reasons that induced him to consider the objects pointed out by them, as deserving the particlar attention of Mineralogists.

Mineralogical Queries.

1. In what species of rock are the metalliferous veins of Tyndrum situated; and what are the minerals they contain?

2. Are the lead-glance veins of Strontian situated in Sienite; and what are their other geognostic relations?

3. Are the trap-veins that traverse the mining-field at Strontian, basalt, porphyry-slate, or greenstone; or do all these different species of rock occur in that district?

4. Does the quartz-rock of Scuraber and Morven in Caithness, and of Portsoy, in Banffshire, occur in an unconformable and overlying position; or does it belong to the conformable primitive rocks, as clay-slate or mica-slate?

5. Does not the granular rock of Bennevis rather belong to the Sienit than the granite formation?

6. Does the rock of the hill of Kinnoul, near Perth, belong to the floetz-trap or newest floetz-trap formation?

7. Is the mountain of Cairnsmuir, in Galloway, composed of old granite?

8. What is the extent, and particular geognostic relations, of the Black Pitchstone of Eskdale-Muir in Dumfries-shire?

9. Does the Black Pitchstone of the Cheviot Hills belong to the newer floetz-trap formation?

10. On what formation does the porphyry slate of Braid Hills, near Edinburgh, rest; and what are the venigeno and imbedded fossils it contains?

11. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the edge and flat coal-beds or seams in Mid-Lothian?

12. On what formation does the Calton-Hill, near Edinburgh, rest?

13. Does the greenstone of Corstophine Hill belong to the independent coal formation?

14. Does not the hill, on which the town of Stirling is built, belong to the coal formation?

15. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the veins that traverse, or are included in the greenstone of the independent coal formation?

16. What are the characters of the Transition Greenstone of the South of Scotland?

17. What are the particular species of petrifactions that occur in the transition limestone, near the Crook, on the road from Edinburgh to Moffat

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View of the Origin, Formation, and Present State of the RUSSIAN *Navy.*

THE first mention which we find of Russia as a naval power, is in the 9th century, when the Great Wlodimir reigned over that extensive coun

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y. At that time, Russia laid
he shores of the Black Sea, and
terror even into Constantinople.
e vessels, or rather canoes, in
these formidable expeditions
ndertaken, rather recal to us the
ion of the American Indians,
at of an European power. The
ion of the vessel was laid in a
em of a tree hollowed out, and
d on each side to the height of
welve feet, by planks joined to
these vessels they sailed down
rysthenes, till they came to the
where this river is crossed by
of rock, which prohibit all
ion. The vessels were then
t to the shore, and dragged for
miles over land, till they could
mbark on the river, and navi-
thout interruption. In the de-
the Greek empire, these fleets
ed, with little resistance, the
of the Black Sea, which then
ed in opulent and commertial
After continuing these incur-
r some time without resistance,
length ventured to attack the
l city. They made four seve-
cks upon Constantinople, with
success. At first, no expecta-
ng entertained of such an at-
d consequently no precautions
they passed without opposition
g strait of the Bosphorus, where
ade vessels might easily have
pped or destroyed; and having
at the palace stairs, they pro-
directly to a church of the
Mary. At another time, when
eeks, warned by experience,
ured the Bosphorus by a strong
of arms and fortifications, their
l assailants without hesitation
their boats, drew them over
mus, and sailed direct for the
ess capital; while the Greeks,
pposed them to have sailed mi-
ly over dry land, lost all con-
resist them.

oes not appear that in the sub-
periods of her history, Russia made any considerable advances in navigation. Her country, comprising a vast mass of inland territory, extended then neither to the Baltic on one side, nor the Euxine on the other, and instead of any hope of extending her possessions, she could with difficulty maintain them against the inroads of the Poles and Tartars. She included indeed within her boundaries the free and commercial city of Great Novogorod; but as that place was indebted for its prosperity to its position near the Borysthenes, and its navigation, therefore, was entirely carried on by rivers, large vessels could not be employed with safety or advantage. After the destruction of this celebrated mart, the mercantile and naval shipping of Russia sunk into a state of perfect annihilation. Even from Archangel, where some trade was carried on, not a Russian vessel ever sailed: the commercial intercourse of that city with the European states, was carried on entirely in English or Dutch vessels. Russia had not a single vessel of any kind belonging to her, at the memorable era of the accession of Peter the Great. That Prince, whose active mind turned itself to every branch of public improvement, applied himself with peculiar ardour to the formation of a navy; and this appears to have been a leading object in his most splendid and daring enterprises. At first, however, there was nothing in Russia which could give him even the idea of a navy. At last, he found upon the banks of a lake adjoining to one of his pleasure houses, a Dutch sloop which lay neglected and going to decay. This object instantly awakened in his mind the most magnificent projects. He immediately set about the construction of vessels; but as in such an occupation the employment of Muscovite workmen was out of the question, he was under the necessity of procuring Dutch carpenters. By their means, he constructed upon the lake of Pereslaf, first vessels of small

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small burden, and then frigates of four guns. He caused these vessels to engage in mock fights with each other. An incident soon after occurred which impressed on him still more forcibly the importance of a navy. Having laid siege to Azof, he found it impossible to take that city so long as the Turks should have it in their power to send succours up the Don. He therefore procured Venetian artizans, who, constructing gallies for him, enabled him to shut the mouth of that river, after which the place was obliged to surrender. He found, however, that to employ only foreigners was extremely inconvenient, and precluded the carrying his operations to any great extent. This consideration led him to the well-known and extraordinary measure of leaving his territories for the purpose of learning in person the art of ship-building. The manner in which he accomplished this unexampled determination, is familiar to every reader.—After a residence of two years in England and Holland, he returned to his native country, completely master of the trade of a ship carpenter, which he appears to have valued above every other accomplishment. It was some time however before scope was afforded to his talents in this way. Internal disturbances and foreign war confined his attention for some time chiefly to military pursuits. But when, after being repeatedly beat, he at length succeeded in beating the Swedes, and in wrestling from them the provinces of Ingria and Livonia on the Baltic, he applied himself actively to the formation of a navy. He began with gallies, a species of vessels till then unknown in those seas, but the form of which were extremely well calculated for the rocky coasts of Sweden and Finland. Gradually enlarging their size, he was at length able to construct one of 90 guns, entirely by Muscovite workmen, which was launched in 1718 amid universal acclamations. Already, in 1714, he had gained a naval victory over the Swedes, where he himself fought, in the capacity of Vice-Admiral. At his death, in 1725, he left a marine of forty ships of the line and 200 gallies.

The acquisition of naval power seems, as already hinted, to have been the favourite object of the Czar's ambition. Even his military enterprizes appear to have been chiefly directed towards the acquisition of sea coast, as subservient to this object. Yet nature is not easily thwarted; and though Russia has risen to the first rank among the military powers of Europe; as a naval power, she has with difficulty maintained herself in the second rank. Her force in the Baltic appears to have rather decreased since the time of Peter; since, in 1788, it fought with doubtful success against the Swedish fleet, consisting only of twenty sail of the line. But the successful wars carried on by the Empress Catherine against the Turks led to the formation of a navy upon the Black Sea. This object was accordingly accomplished with great activity and success, and several successful engagements were fought against the Turkish fleet. The flotilla on the Caspian was in like manner formed about 1780, in consequence of the war which Russia was carrying on against Persia. It was extremely small, but as it has no rival there, it has been the undisputed mistress of that sea.

By an official statement at the beginning of the present war, it would appear that Russia has in the Baltic 20 sail of the line, carrying in all 1580 guns, 14 frigates, carrying 426 guns, and 20 gallies carrying 220 guns. In the Black Sea she has 12 sail of the line, 918 guns, and 4 frigates, 161 guns. On the Caspian there were only six small vessels, carrying in all 70 guns. At sea, 11 ships of the line, 760 guns. Ten ships of the line were said to be building.

Popu-

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ATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

AND TOWNS. The mark * includes the whole to be included.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
ERDEEN.									
en,.....	1,753	5,705	44	7,194	10,403	105	10,450	7,042	17,597
ichar,.....	1,383	2,842	40	4,160	5,751	315	2,652	6,994	9,911
ad,.....	826	1,234	10	1,933	2,558	583	914	2,994	4,491
.....	493	684	5	1,349	1,514	595	888	1,380	2,863
burgh,.....	490	571	21	1,000	1,215	375	217	1,623	2,215
m,.....	410	444	1	691	893	1,354	170	60	1,584
ROYLE.									
elltown,.....	1,000	1,582	—	3,095	3,998	661	649	5,783	7,093
y & Glenary*,	275	440	—	986	1,065	114	215	1,722	2,051
AYR.									
.....	727	1,238	18	2,424	3,068	477	4,861	154	5,492
nock,.....	1,091	2,153	2	3,716	4,363	1,140	6,757	182	8,079
.....	710	1,205	19	1,850	2,734	336	3,961	287	4,584
e,.....	537	665	7	1,554	1,608	1,626	1,312	224	3,162
on,.....	430	592	17	1,272	1,385	1,341	1,161	155	2,657
BANFF.									
.....	660	907	18	1,541	2,030	616	429	2,526	3,571
.....	723	909	26	1,372	1,912	405	435	2,344	3,284
,.....	262	291	2	469	607	168	481	427	1,076
ERWICK.									
.....	449	712	21	1,490	1,667	233	499	2,425	3,157
eam*,.....	390	541	8	1,034	1,235	224	304	1,741	2,269
*,.....	339	399	10	810	950	545	634	583	1,76(
w*,.....	252	294	6	595	675	70	125	1,075	1,27(
BUTE.									
y,.....	592	1,150	14	2,495	2,736	802	4,347	82	5,231
THNESS.									
.....	702	819	84	1,598	2,030	1,044	572	2,012	3,628
.....	884	922	6	1,781	2,205	2,879	1,015	92	3,986
KMANNAN.									
.....	807	1,287	10	2,416	2,798	174	541	4,499	5,214
nnan,.....	710	710	29	1,384	1,577	406	150	2,405	2,961
OMARTY.									
y,.....	410	552	7	956	1,252	262	575	1871	2,208
MFRIES.									
s,.....	1,263	1,673	12	3,177	4,111	189	612	6,626	7,28
.....	464	553	7	1,227	1,343	389	341	1,840	2,57(
r,.....	468	540	10	1,054	1,296	94	198	2,063	2,35(
pen,.....	496	587	3	900	1,158	679	771	608	2,05
m,.....	385	448	6	977	1,062	134	312	1,593	2,08
BARTON.									
on,.....	318	635	11	1,125	1,416	127	882	1,532	2,541
NBURGH.									
gh and Leith,	9,002	18,993	383	35,361	47,199	1,540	18,920	66,910	82,56(
h for St An-									
s parish,.....	1,932	1,932	—	4,294	6,679	18	890	10,065	10,973
nongate,.....	448	1,391	132	2,361	3,316	17	934	4,726	5,677
Cuthberts,...	1,808	7,007	15	13,313	16,323	1,373	5,606	22,657	29,636
her parishes,..	3,304	4,986	209	6,658	12,373	13	3,275	18,457	21,00
outh Leith,...	715	2,873	—	5,279	6,765	113	2,897	9,034	12,044
orth ditto,....	795	804	27	1,355	1,873	6	318	2,904	3,228

(To be continued.)

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An original and genuine NARRATIVE, *now first published, of the remarkable* BLOCKADE *and* ATTACK *of* BLAIR-CASTLE, *the* HOUSE *of* JAMES, DUKE *of* ATHOL, *by the* FORCES *of the* REBELS *in the Spring of* 1746, *written by a* SUBALTERN OFFICER *of his* MAJESTY'S GARRISON, *who served in the* DEFENCE, *and has long since been a* GENERAL *in the first rank.*

IN February 1746, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Perth, with the King's army under his command, on his march towards the East coast and Northern part of Scotland, against the Rebels, who had retired to the country about Inverness. He there found it necessary to make two detachments from the several regiments of infantry under him, to secure and keep in awe the country of Athol, where almost all the inhabitants were notoriously disaffected to government. One of these detachments, consisting of 200 men, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Webster, was sent to occupy Castle Menzies, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies of Weem, in order to secure the passage of the Tay at Tay-bridge, and for other objects.

The second detachment of 300 men, commanded by Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. Lieut.-Col. of the Royal North British Fusileers, was sent by the route of Dunkeld, and through the Pass of Killicranky, to take post at Blair-Castle, the seat of James Duke of Athol, a very faithful subject of his Majesty, but then absent from the country; whilst almost all the others, capable of bearing arms, had followed the standard of the pretended Prince of Wales; and were suspected to maintain a traitorous correspondence with the ladies, and aged gentlemen, or persons of any note who had remained in the country.

The chief object of the service committed to the commandant of the King's garrison in Blair-Castle, was therefore supposed to be, not only to prevent such correspondence, but to prevent all ill consequences arising by interception of such correspondence, and effectually to cut off, by proper parties, at fit outposts, the communications by the great roads between the Southern and Northern parts of the country.

Accordingly there were several outposts taken possession of, and kept by parties from the garrison of Blair; but none of these parties exceeded the command of a non-commissioned officer. As to what means were used by the commandant to obtain useful information, and convey it to the Duke of Cumberland, the writer of these notes knew of no step taken in that way; nor of any prisoner of note brought in, under suspicion of treason, excepting once the Hon. Mrs Robertson of Lude, a sister of Lord Nairne; but who contrived so well to justify herself with the commandant, as to be apologized to, entertained at dinner, and sent back to her house. As to voluntarily and faithfully sending intelligence to the commandant, none were supposed to shew that loyalty, excepting some of the presbyterian clergy, and Thomas Bissett, Esq. of Kincraigie, residing near Dunkeld, where he was the Judge of the Commissariot Court, and certainly a most zealous and active friend to government. One lady too, (called lady Faskally,) sister of John Mackenzie of Delvin, Esq. was esteemed to be sincerely loyal; and sometimes visited Blair-Castle, where she was particularly well received.

As, at the time of the detachments being sent from Perth, no siege or blockade of Blair-Castle had been foreseen, it was expected that an open communication with it, and the means of its garrison being supplied with provisions, would be securely main-

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ntained; the quantity of garrison isions sent to it, (which is not ex- recollected,) was but small; no artillery or military stores were r sent, or, it is believed, after- s demanded by the commandant: much that, on the castle's being surrounded by the rebels, and the ber of serviceable cartridges of ler and ball, in possession of the ers, strictly examined, it was found they did not exceed 19 per man. respect to water, there was a well in the house; but before roops were shut up, most of the used by them, for different pur- was brought from a brook which d a pond at a small distance from ront of the castle.

air-Castle was then irregular and high, with walls of great thick- having what was called *Cuming's* projecting from the west end front of the house which faces North. The entrance into the d story of that tour was by a n the centre of its E. side, with- house: but it might be defen- y musket fire from some of the ws. The great entrance into the itself, was by a large door on side of a stair-case, projecting the front to the North: and ad- to the E. gavel of the old house tle, a square new building had begun, but only carried up to a et above some beams or joists for the first floor. There was, or 5 yards distance eastward hat new building, a strong wall g N. and S. for 40 or 50 yards, about 15 or 16 feet in height: ming the west end of a sunk g-green, and serving as a strong ng wall to the ground above, lay between it and the E. end new building: and about the of this wall, fronting, and on a with the bowling-green, was a large recess, or room for hold- e bowls, and into which persons occasionally retire. Along the N. side of this bowling-green ran a range of office-houses, chiefly seeming to be new built. But, between this period and autumn 1777, when the writer of this had the honour to visit the Duke and Duchess of Athol*, there had been great alterations made, particularly on the castle itself, which had been considerably lowered, modernized, and improved, with a front of modern appearance: and the very high projection, called Cuming's tower, had been taken away: it is said also, that other improvements in the gardens and other environs have been since made by the present Duke.

But to return to matters relative to the king's garrison, and the blockade of the castle, it is to be observed, that very early in the morning of the 17th March, all the detached parties, without the castle, had been completely surprized, and made prisoners, by the rebels, at their several posts; after which, by break of day, Blair-Castle itself was so closely invested on all sides, by the advanced post of the rebel forces, that they fired from behind the nearest walls of enclosures, at the picket guard of the garrison, which was commanded by a subaltern, and posted at a short distance from the castle. It was with some danger of being intercepted that that guard, as well as some horses belonging to the officers, with a small quantity of provender, could be brought into the house: and one of the horses, which had been just brought by Captain Peregrine Wentworth †, of his Majesty's 4th regt. of foot, having been brought too late to get into the castle itself, was put into the lower part of Cuming's tower, with the door shut upon it, and without either forage or water.

The

* G. M. was accompanied by his relation, John Whyte of Bennochy, Esq.

† Peregrine Wentworth of Toulston Lodge, Esq. near Tadcaster in Yorkshire: a very respectable gentleman, still living.

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The great door in the stair-case being then barricado'd, and a small guard placed at it, some disposition of the garrison (amounting now to about 270 men, rank and file) was made thro'-out the different apartments of the castle, under their proper officers; and with positive orders to the men to abstain from any firing by the windows, excepting in case of being actually attacked.

For the defence of the new unfinished building before-mentioned, which joined the E. end of the castle, and to which the only communication was down by a ladder of 10 or 12 steps, from a door in the E. end of the castle, a hasty flooring or platform of loose boards was laid on the joists; and an Ensign *, with a guard of 25 men, was posted on it; who was not relieved during the whole of the blockade.

There was also a small guard, with a non-commissioned officer, appointed to remain at the draw-well within the house, with orders to prevent any water from being taken up, excepting during an hour in the morning; a precaution which was judged to be necessary, in order to obtain a sufficient quantity that should not be too muddy.

The provisions in the castle, excepting what were accidentally in it, for the use of the commandant and officers, consisted chiefly, if not wholly, of biscuit and cheese, of which too the quantity was so small, that the whole allowance fixed, *per diem*, for each man, was only one pound of biscuit, a quarter of a pound of cheese, with a bottle of water.

There were, of persons to be subsisted in the castle, (besides the garrison, and a few servants of officers,) domestics of the Duke of Athol to the number of 7, viz. a land-steward and female house-keeper, with 3 maid-servants, a gardener, and game-keeper.

Pretty early in the forenoon of the 17th March, Lord George Murray, as Lieutenant General for the Prince-Regent, with Major-Generals Lord Nairne and Mr Macpherson of Clunie, and the principal part of the rebel forces, having established their head-quarters in and about the village of Blair, nearly a quarter of a mile to the north of the castle, sent down a summons, written on a very shabby piece of paper, requiring Sir Andrew Agnew, Baronet, commanding the troops of the Elector of Hanover, to surrender forthwith the castle, garrison, military stores, provisions, &c. into the hands of Lieut.-Gen. Lord George Murray, commanding the forces there of his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent, as the said Sir Andrew Agnew should answer to the contrary at his peril.

It appeared afterwards, that the Highlanders, from the impressions they had received of the outrageous temper of Sir Andrew Agnew, could be prevailed on to carry that summons; but a maid-servant from the inn at Blair, (then kept by one M'Glashan,) being rather handsome, and very obliging, conceived herself to be on so good a footing with some of the young officers, that she need not be afraid of being shot, and undertook the mission: taking care, however, when she came near the castle, to wave the paper containing the summons over her head, as a token of her embassy: and when she arrived at one of the low windows in the passage, whither the furnisher of these notes, with three or four more of the officers, had come, the window was opened, and her speech heard; which strongly advised a surrender, promising very good treatment by Lord George Murray, and the other highland gentlemen: but denounced, if resistance were made, that as the highlanders were a thousand strong, and had cannon, they would batter down,

* Ensign (now General) Robt. Melville of his Majesty's 25th regt. of foot in which he had served the two preceding campaigns.

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or burn the castle, and destroy
ole garrison.
t speech was received from
with juvenile mirth by the
, who told her, that those gen-
would be soon driven away,
e garrison again become visitors
Glashan's, as before. She then
them much, that the summons
be received from her, and car-
Sir Andrew: but that was po-
refused by all, excepting a
nant, who being of a timid tem-
ith a constitution impaired by
ig, did receive the summons,
er its being read, carried it up,
ver it to Sir Andrew; with
opes, doubtless, of its having
: but no sooner did the peer-
ight hear something of it read,
e furiously drove the Lieutenant
his presence, to return the pa-
ociferating after him, so loud,
stairs, strong epithets against
George Murray, with threat-
o shoot through the head any
essenger whom he should send:
he girl herself perfectly over-
him, and was glad to take back
nmons, and to return with her
Lord George; who, with Lord
, Clunie, and some other prin-
fficers, were seen standing toge-
the church-yard of Blair, to
her, and could be observed, by
otions and gestures, to be much
d by her report.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NATION *of Terms in the Char-*
r of the Town of AYR.

To the Editor.

,

highly gratified with the ex-
ation of the Gaelic names in
arter of the Town of Ayr,
nicated to the public in your
Miscellany of November last,
y much regret that communi-
cations of this kind are not more frequent. The antiquities of Scotland lye widely and thickly scattered, and are every day sinking into eternal oblivion. In the course of a few years there would perhaps not have been a man living capable of explaining the said Charter. It is not my intention to add any thing to what is already so ably executed, but merely to explain two words which the author seems to consider as now unintelligible or doubtful. These are *Loudun* and *Crois-nan-Con*.

I am, Sir, yours &c.

18*th April* 1808. *MILO.*

Loudun, i. e. *Lagh Dun*, i. e. the Law or Justice Hill. *Lagh* is the Etymon of our English word *Law*, and has been corrupted and modernized into Law, and Low, as the numerous *Law Hills* and *Cnoc-an-Lows* every where to be met with, sufficiently testify. This boundary of the precincts of the town of Ayr is therefore a *Justice Hill*, and such is the peculiar and uniform structure of these *Laghs*, *Laws*, *or Lows*, that, if not demolished, it cannot possibly be mistaken, under whatever name it may now present itself. In fixing the boundaries of property, it was necessary to have recourse to objects in their nature likely to be most permanent and durable. Thus in the present case we find a *Moss*, a *Mill-Dam*, a *Cross*, &c. and certainly a *Justice Hill* might rank with any of them as an eligible land-mark, either on the score of *notoriety* or stability.

Crois-nan-Con, i. e. the Hounds' Cross i. e. the Hunting Cross. In ancient times hounds were the emblems of nobility, and our ancestors appear at an early period to have derived a principal part of their subsistence from hunting. This cross is the boundary betwixt the counties of *Dumfries* and *Ayr*. The circumjacent country is mountainous and uncultivated, and at the time of the erection

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erection of this cross must have been merely a hunting tract, as it is little cultivated even at this day. This cross therefore appears to be, as the name imports, the *Limes Venandi*, or hunting boundary betwixt two ancient chieftains, whose lands lay contiguous to it.

It is hardly at this day possible to conceive the importance anciently attached to hounds, and hunting privileges. A trespass on the lands of Earl Douglas occasioned the famous and tragical battle of *Chevy-Chace*. The stealing of a greyhound caused a war betwixt the Picts and Scots, bloody and inveterate almost beyond example. Instances of this kind are so numerous in the Scottish history, that I shall not further encroach on the patience of your readers, by pointing out minutely what is already generally known.

Our ancestors however carried their hunting jealousy still a pitch farther, and had not only their distinct hunting boundaries, as in the case of *Croisnan-Con*; but also boundaries and regulations of what was called the *Conjunct Hunting*. There is a *Clach-nan-Cochielg*, i. e. the Stone of the conjunct hunting, in the Orkneys. There is a *Carn Coshielg*, i. e. the Carn of the conjunct hunting*. This word *Cochielg* is a corruption of the Gaelic *Cosielg*.

The account which tradition gives of these conjunct huntings is not a little curious, and with it I shall conclude the present communication. On any commonty to which two or more proprietors had a right, there were placed on some conspicuous part a *Stone*, a *Carn*, or some other remarkable object, and generally in as centrical a situation as possible. When a hunting was intended, a day was fixed by the general concurrence of all interested, on which day they repaired to the *Stone*, or *Carn*, &c. and in company hunted all over the commonty. When the hunting was over, they all returned again to the *Stone*, or *Carn* &c.—divided the prey, and took each the nearest way to their respective habitations. No hunting took place in their approach to, or in their departure from, the general place of rendezvous, so that these were, in the strictest sense of the word, *Conjunct Huntings*. If, however, any proprietor failed to appear at the time appointed, it was lawful for the rest to hunt without him, nor did he receive any part of the prey.

* Near *Jardine Hall*, about three miles from *Lochmaben*.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(Continued from page 260.)

BLOUNT.—Translation into English of the two first books of Apollonius of Thyana, with notes, London 1680.

This work was condemned in England in 1693. The notes, which are very numerous, are directed against religion, and tend only to throw contempt on the holy scriptures. Charles Blount put an end to his own life in 1693, in despair at not being able to marry his brother's widow. It is of him that Pope says,

"If Blount dispatch'd himself, he played the man."

Sermons on the feigned conversion and nullity of the pretended absolution of Henry of Bourbon, by John Boucher, curate of St Benoist, Paris 1594 8vo.

This work, printed with the privilege of the Duke of Mayenne, is very rare, because, immediately on the reduction of Paris, all the copies which could be found were burnt by the hands of the executioner. Boucher wrote also; "On the just abdication of Henry III. from the throne of France, Paris 1589;" containing the most

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rious satire against that mo- He is also suspected of pub- under the name of Francis of another still more exception- ork, entitled, " Apology for astel, and for the Fathers and s of the Society of Jesus, ba- rom the kingdom of France," er to the decree of Parliament, gainst them at Paris the 29th er 1594. Chastel, as is well had suffered the punishment of de.

.—The author gives here an of the disasters which happen- ne of these mandates of the Rome, which had formerly powerful. A curious circum- mentioned with regard to a Pope Innocent IV. in 1245, the Emperor Frederick, or- be read in all parts of Chris-

A curate of Paris mounted it, and instead of reading the h the usual ceremonies, said: now, my brethren, that I have o fulminate a decree of excom- ion against Frederick. I am of the cause; I only know, re is an implacable enmity be- hat Prince and the Pope. God tell which of the two is in ng; therefore, with all my s far as it can reach, I excom- e him that does injury to the nd acquit him that suffers it.' nperor, it is said, having learn- anecdote, sent a considerable to the preacher; but the Pope Louis obliged him to expiate by a canonical penance.

p, the Fair, made a most vigo- istance to the bulls fulminated him in 1300, by Pope Boni- The following is the answer e made to one of them " To e, pretended Pope, *peu ou point* .—Let your very great folly hat we are subject to no one oral affairs; that the appoint- benefices belongs to us by the our crown; that the revenues of vacant churches are ours; that the provisions which we have made, and shall make, are valid, both for the past and the future; and that we will support, with all our power, those whom we have appointed, or shall appoint; such as believe otherwise, shall be reputed fools and madmen." In a general assembly of the states, held in 1303, his minister accused the Pope " of being a heretic; of not believing the immortality of the soul; of pretending that fornication is no sin; of being a sorcerer, and addicted to simony; of maintaining that the Pope cannot commit simony, which is heretical; of eating flesh at all seasons; of having shewn in all his proceedings a violent hatred against the French; of having said, that he would rather be a dog than a Frenchman." On the other hand, the Bishop of Pamiers accused Philip of being a false coiner; of not being of the genuine race of Charlemagne, but descended from a spurious branch; of being unworthy and incapable of governing France, &c. Such were the compliments which then passed between the Princes of Europe.

Henry IV. when King of Navarre, was excommunicated by Pope Sextus. The irritated monarch found means, through his emissaries at Rome, to have a reply fixed on all the streets of that city, on the gates of all the palaces of the cardinals, and even on that of the Vatican. The following are extracts: " Henry, by the grace of God, King of Navarre, Sovereign Prince of Bearn, first Peer and Prince of France, opposes the declaration and excommunication of Sextus V., calling himself Pope of Rome, maintains it to be false, and appeals from it as an abuse. In regard to heresy, of which he is falsely accused, says, and maintains, that Mr Sextus, calling himself Pope, has falsely and maliciously lied, and is himself a heretic -holds and declares him to be antichrist and heretic, and, in this character, wishes to have

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have perpetual and irreconcileable war with him. If, in past times, the King's and Princes, his predecessors, have known very well how to chastise the temerity of such blades, as this pretended Pope Sextus, when they forgot their duty, and went beyond the bounds of their vocation, mingling the temporal and spiritual; the said King of Navarre, who is nowise inferior to them, hopes that God will give him grace to avenge the injury done to his king, to his house, and to all the parliaments of France, upon him, and his successors."

In 1661, a bachelor in theology, of the name of Tanaquil, maintained in a thesis, presented to the Sarbonne, the following proposition: "If the King should renounce the catholic religion, the Pope could depose him." A decree was passed, declaring this proposition to have been supported indiscreetly and inconsiderately; that the contrary was true, and that Tanquerel should retract, and should entreat the King to pardon his offence. Nevertheless, it was represented, that this question was agitated in the schools *doctrinaliter*, and not *juridice*, in the way of discourse only, and not to decide and determine it.

The Advantages of Marriage, and how salutary it is for the priests and bishops of this day, to espouse a christian girl: By the Abbe Desforges.—Brussels 1758, 8vo. The author of this work, feeling himself extremely indisposed to the celibacy to which his situation bound him, lays open his situation to the king, to the sovereign courts, to the bishops of France, and last of all, to the Pope, in order to obtain dispensation from his vows, or permission to marry, without losing the character of a priest. The indecent manner in which he expressed himself, the severities in which he indulged against the fathers of the church, and the pictures which he draws of the Council of Trent, could not fail to draw upon him the animadversions of his superiors, and the suppression of his work.

Encyclopedie. By Diderot and D'Alembert. The editors of this immense work experienced opposition from the very outset of their undertaking. Scarce did the two first volumes appear, when the impression was suspended, by a decree of council of the 7th February 1752. The prohibition was not taken off till the end of 1753; then five new volumes appeared; but in 1757 the censures were renewed, and a decree of 8th March 1759, revoked the privilege, and prohibited the continuance of the impression. It went on, however, from that time till 1766, and copies were secretly distributed. The clergy complained, and the government, having procured a list of the subscribers who had received copies, sent them an order from the king, to bring them to the lieutenant of police; the booksellers, authors, and all who assisted in this edition, were sent to the Bastile. Nevertheless, in the end, the printing of the last volumes was allowed, thro' the protection which Choiseul, Malesherbes, and other great men, afforded to the authors and editors of this vast enterprize.

This Encyclopedie first originated in a plan to translate that of Chambers. It was undertaken hy John Mills, an English gentleman, in conjunction with one Sellius, a native of Dantzic. These persons, being strangers, engaged the printer, Brereton, to take out the privilege in their name. Brereton, who appears to have been a complete scoundrel, takes out the patent in his own name. Mills and his companion, however, found means to make him acknowledge their right, and get the patent altered, so that they might appear to be the proprietors. But Brereton took care to introduce into these new proceedings informalities of which he availed himself to get them set aside; and he then took out a new patent, in his own name,

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for the Encyclopedie of Dide-
D'Alembert.
process was raised against the
llers for not having fulfilled
onditions. In the course of
cess, it appeared, that the num-
subscribers was upwards of
The expence of printing was
be 1,158,958 livres, (nearly
l.) and the produce, 3,789,352
about 140,000l.) The prose-
sserted, that the whole amount
o the writers was 150,000 liv-
,250l.) while the booksellers
nted it as amounting to 400,000
nearly 17,000l.) It is certain,
r, that Diderot, who took so
share in this publication, gain-
ing by it but an annuity of
vres, (42l.)

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ERALOGY, although one of the
ost important and interesting
es of Natural History, has, un-
y, been almost totally neglect-
reat Britain. The persevering
y of KIRWAN, the zeal and a-
s of BOURNON, the discoveries
itings of the disciples of the
ian School, have assisted very
lly in exciting that general
r this science which is now ma-
g itself in the kingdom. The
logical memoirs in the late vo-
f the Transactions of the Roy-
ety of London, of the Royal
cademy, and of the Royal So-
Edinburgh, shew that these
us bodies are now particularly
ed in encouraging mineralogi-
estigations. Several years ago,
ralogical Society was establish-
ondon, and we lately announ-
establishment of a Wernerian
l History Society in this place,
whose objects is the cultivation
ralogy. Very lately, the most
and best-informed mineralo-
, and about London, have as-
1808.

sociated themselves into a body, under the title of the *Geological Society*. The object of this society is to be the promotion of Geology, or the natural history of the inorganic parts of the earth. The following office-bearers have been elected: Right Hon. Mr Greville, Patron.—G. B. Greenough, Esq. M. P. President.—Dr Babington and Mr Davy, Vice-Presidents.—Mr Pepys, Treasurer; and Dr J. Laird, Secretary.

This Society has published a series of GEOLOGICAL QUERIES, of which we have been favoured with a copy, and which we shall, in this, and our succeeding number, lay before our readers. These Geological Inquiries are preceded by the following Introduction.

"Geology relates to the knowledge of the system of our earth, of the arrangements of its solid, fluid, and aeriform parts, their mutual agencies, and the laws of their changes.

"In this point of view, it is necessarily connected with many branches of Natural Science, but it is more particularly dependent upon Mineralogy, which distinguishes the species of inorganic bodies; and upon Chemistry, which investigates the intimate nature of matter and its hidden properties.

"Geology, in its comprehensive sense, is consequently a sublime and difficult science; but fortunately for its progress, it is susceptible of division into many different departments, several of which are capable of being extended by mere observation.

"The knowledge of the general and grand arrangements of nature must be collected from a number of particular and minute instances, and on this ground the slightest information relating to the structure of the earth is to be regarded as of some importance.—To reduce Geology to a system, demands a total devotion of time, and an acquaintance with almost every branch of experimental and general Science, and can be performed only by

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by Philosophers; but the facts necessary to this great end, may be collected without much labour, and by persons attached to various pursuits and occupations; the principal requisites being minute observation and faithful record.—The Miner, the Quarrier, the Surveyor, the Engineer, the Collier, the Iron Master, and even the Traveller in search of general information, have all opportunities of making Geological observations; and whether these relate to the metallic productions, the rocks, the strata, the coal of any district; or to the appearances and forms of mountains, the directions of rivers, and the nature of lakes and waters, they are worthy of being noticed.

"It is with a view to facilitate and in some measure to direct general research, that the Members of the Geological Society have collected from different sources, and put together the annexed inquiries; and, as insulated remarks and local information can be of no avail, unless preserved and arranged, they venture to offer a repository for any facts that may be communicated to them. One great end of their association is to afford means by which this kind of knowledge may be concentred; and they conceive that, by the labours and talents of many individuals, thus united and assisted, several important objects may be easily attained; that Mineralogical maps of districts, which are now so much wanting, may be supplied; that the nomenclature of the science may be gradually amended by the selection of the most current and significant terms; that theoretical opinions may be compared with the appearances of Nature, and above all, a fund of practical information obtained applicable to purposes of public improvement and utility. They address themselves more especially to their countrymen, and they cannot conclude, without noticing the extraordinary facility of obtaining Geological information, afforded by the territory of the British Isles, and th peculiar interest which ought to be a tached by their inhabitants to such i quiries. In no equal space is so gre a surface of the earth laid bare by n ture and by art; no country is rich in those mineral productions on whic some of the most important of our m nufactures, and the most useful of t arts of life depend; and the prese time is one in which we are partic larly called upon to explore and e ploy the whole of our native rich and internal resources."

Geological Inquiries.

§ I. *Concerning Mountains and Hill*

Are they solitary, or in groups, do they form a chain?

If Solitary,

The general figure, as conical, p ramidal, &c.—more particularly the summits?

The height above their base, a above the level of the sea?

The length, breadth, and gener form of a horizontal section passin through the base, or the *ground plan* and the points of the compass betwe which the long diameter lies?

The degree of declivity on eve side with regard to the circumjace plain?

Do they present on any side abru craggy faces, and to what points the compass are these opposed?

Do these precipices extend to t foot of the mountain, or are there their bottom sloping banks of loo fragments?

Is the surface smooth or rugged —dry or marshy?

To what height does vegetation a cend, and what are the prevailin plants in different parts of the ascent

The springs, streams, lakes, hollow gullies, caverns?

Whether any loose blocks of ston are found on the surface, different fro those of which the mountain is com posed?

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dition to the preceding Inquiries,

If in a group,

the component mountains of the same height?

ich are highest, the central or l ones?

If in a Chain,

outline of the chain?

ighest point?

ength?

ether straight or curved, and ed between what points of the s?

ether any lateral ridges proceed ie main chain?

§ II. *Concerning Vallies.*

ir geographical boundaries?

r length, breadth, depth?

they occasionally dilated and ted, or do their sides preserve orm parallelism?

e bottom or floor even or rug- nearly level or much inclined? ned, whether regularly or in- edly, and in what direction?

the slopes that form their sides and gentle, or rugged and ous?

he opposite sides consist of the nd of rock, and do they cor- in the inclination of their beds a?

there on their sides depositions r-worn and rounded pebbles, ose or compacted, and to what do they reach?

the detached fragments, by he bottom is overspread, angu- ounded? of the same species of composes the sides of the val- different?

what description is the solid base upon which these rest?

they open or closed at one or tremities?

ny subordinate lateral vallies to the main one, and what re- le circumstances occur at their ?

Do streams rise in or flow through them, and in what direction?

§ III. *Concerning Plains.*

Their shape and extent, with the nature, height, and general appearance of the hills or mountains by which they may be bounded?

The degree and direction of their inclination or slope?

The nature and character of the different soils by which they are covered?

Whether dry or abounding in springs and standing waters?

If traversed by streams, in what direction do they flow?

Are the beds of rounded pebbles (if such occur) composed of minerals similar to those which form the surrounding mountains?

Have any opportunities presented themselves, in sinking shafts or wells, cutting canals, excavating docks and quarries, and digging foundations, of examining the subjacent strata, and what are the results of such observations?

§ IV. *Concerning Rivers.*

Their source, their mouth?

The direction and length of their course, and whether these are the same now as formerly?

Their breadth, depth, and rapidity?

What is the rate of their descent or fall? is it uniform or interrupted?

The amount of their periodical increase or decrease?

The colour, temperature, and other properties of the water?

Whether any part of their course is subterranean?

Do they run in the same direction as the strata, or cross them, and at what angle?

The nature of the bed, whether rock, mud, sand, or gravel? Are the pebbles of the same rock as that of the adjacent country?

To be continued.

Of

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Of Religious Praises, *or of* Hymns.

From the French of Thomas.

Laudatory compositions are very ancient. If we seek their origin, we shall find it in the first hymns that were addressed to the Divinity. These hymns were inspired by admiration and gratitude. It was natural that man, when first placed upon the earth, should be struck with the grand spectacle which nature displayed before his eyes. The extent of the heavens, the depth of forests, the immensity of the seas, the richness and variety of the plains, that innumerable multitude of beings in motion, destined to be the ornament of the globe which he inhabited; all this vast assemblage naturally conveyed to his mind an impression of grandeur. Another sentiment soon succeeded.—He saw that this magnificent nature had relations with him. The stars lent him their light. Fruits sprung up beneath his feet, or dropt from the branches to nourish him. The trees protected him by their shade, and offered shelter to his repose. The heavens, during his slumber, seemed to cover themselves with a veil, and shed only a mild and tranquil light on his abode. Struck with so many wonders, he feels that their cause is not in himself; he feels that all is the work of a Being hidden from his senses, but who manifests himself by his benefits. Then he seeks this Being amid the solitary world in which he has been thrown; he inquires of the heavens, of the earth, of all that surrounds him; he listens if he can hear his voice.—Full of that religious sentiment which rises in his breast, he mingles his voice with that of nature; and from the summit of a mountain, or in a remote valley, by the sound of rivers and torrents which roll beneath his feet, he sings a hymn in honour of the Divinity, whose presence he experiences, who makes him to exist and to feel.

The first hymn which was sung in this solitude of the world, was a great era to mankind. Soon the fathers were seen to assemble their children amid the fields, to render the same homage. The old man was seen in the midst of his harvest, in one hand holding a sheaf of corn, and with the other pointing to the heavens, that he might teach his family to praise that God by whom they were nourished.

In these early ages, praises were offered to the Divinity at the rising of the Sun: this was a kind of new creation, which restored the universe to man. Praises were offered at the approach of night, on account of the fears inspired by its silence and obscurity. Praises were in like manner offered at the beginning of the year, at the change of seasons, and at every new moon. It would seem as if, at the origin of the world, man, ill assured yet of the beneficence of Nature, was, if we may so speak, every instant astonished at not being abandoned by her; and the disorder which he beheld in many parts of the yet uncultivated earth, made him set greater value on that invariable order which he perceived in the heavens.

At a subsequent period, even among the most polished nations, whenever any unexpected good fortune, or any terrible disaster occurred, men were ever in haste to propitiate the gods who were the objects of their worship. Accordingly we find in history that it was particularly in the time of pestilence and war; when great battles were lost; when pestilence swept away the citizens by thousands; when the people imagined they saw a pale and terrible spectre spreading desolation over their walls; then it was that, in the temples, and at the foot of the altars, the priests, surrounded by a numerous people, and all together raising their hands to heaven, composed new hymns, and sung them to the Divinity.

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nay naturally expect that, du-
se awful periods, hymns should
ated by imagination, and should
enthusiasm; for man, when
ng against nature, conceives
deas from the very view of his
eakness. Then every thing
to his eyes under an exaggera-
m; his expressions rise with
s: he paints every object with
; he borrows from all nature,
to praise him to whom nature
ect. His style is sometimes
ous, like the Being whom
dresses. Even in the sounds
he employs, his ear seeks to
harmony before unknown; and
, as it were, a habitation to the
y, he has raised pillars, has
t vaults, has shaped porticos;
resent him, as it were, he has
d every proportion, and sought
him a commanding figure; in
mpts to approach him at pe-
f solemnity, he has exchanged
inary step, for one regulated by
e and measure; thus in order
se the Divinity he seeks, if we
express ourselves, to improve
ords, and joining poetry to mu-
ates a language every way dis-
om the common language.

how durst the mind of man
e the idea of praising God?—
iend may praise his friend, the
is master, the subject his king.
withstanding the distinction of
man stands still by the side of
Pride separates, yet nature u-
hem. But between man and
where is the common measure?
t all nations have had their
. Their wishes, their wants,
vices, or their virtues, have de-
ed the attributes that were to be
in the Divinity. I praise thee,
he savage inhabitant of Green-
O thou whose invisible hand
ear brings the whale under my
ns, and makes his blood stream
h the sea, to assist me in tra-
cing his path when he retreats from the shore. And at the other extremity of the globe, the Indian sings beneath his beautiful sky: "I praise thee, O thou who makest crops of rice to grow on my plains, and who makest the citron and the orange tree to flourish by the side of my brooks;" whilst on the eastern shores of Asiatic Russia, another savage people sing by the side of their volcanoes: "I adore and praise thee, O powerful and terrible Being, who dwellest in these flaming dungeons, and who thence rollest thy fires over our snows and our ice." Thus, among every people, hymns, if we may so speak, receive their tincture from the climate; and nature, either savage or smiling, acting through the sensations upon the ideas, determines the different praises which are sent up to the Divinity.

Many hymns of the ancients have come down to us. The country where Homer sung, where Orpheus founded mysteries, where architecture erected temples, the ruins of which we still go to admire; where the chisel of Phidias seemed to cause the Divinity to descend upon marble; this country, where the air, the earth, and the waters, had something sacred in the eyes of its inhabitants, and where every law of nature was represented by a Divinity, was likely to produce many hymns in honour of the gods whom it adored. But most of these hymns were disfigured by fable. Composed for poets and painters, they amused the populace, but offended the wise.

We have some that are ascribed to Homer. It is well known that, in his poems, he celebrated heroes better than gods. His hymns are in the same tone. They are rather monuments of Pagan mythology, than religious praises. But we sometimes find in them his pencil, and the charms of the most smiling poetry.

The hymns of Callimachus offer the same beauties and the same faults.

We

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We see genius enslaved by superstition, popular errors sung with equal harmony and grace.

None of the hymns of Pindar remain; but we know that they were all consecrated to the Delphic Apollo, whose oracles laid under contribution the credulity of nations, and the ambition of kings.

We have Roman hymns, or at least some detached passages in their poets, which give us an idea of them; but we have nothing of this kind which paints the Divinity in a strong or eloquent manner. The hymns which Horace composed for the secular games of Rome have the merit of delicacy and taste, but how much are they beneath the subject! A solemnity established for the revolution of ages; the idea of the Divinity to whom all ages together are but a moment; the weakness of man who is hurried along by time; his labours, which survive him for an instant, and then disappear; generations succeeding each other, and plunging into oblivion; the misfortunes and crimes, which marked in Rome the age that had elapsed; wishes for the happiness of that which was to succeed; all these circumstances, it should seem, might have furnished, to a poet like Horace, a hymn full of warmth and eloquence. But the more civilized a nation is, the less enthusiasm its hymns are likely to breathe; and the less do they in fact breathe. New nations are more struck by nature, and consequently by the idea of a creating being. Supposing imagination equal, this impression is even stronger upon persons who inhabit the country, than among those shut up within cities; and it is natural that it should be so. In cities, if we may so speak, we see only man. Man meets every where with his own greatness. The objects which surround and strike his attention, are the buildings which he has erected, the metals which he has drawn from the bowels of the earth, the riches which he has searched for beyond the ocean, the different parts of the world united by navigation, all, in short, that is brilliant in the picture of society, of laws, and of arts; but in the country, man disappears, the Divinity alone is seen. The heavens, there, are ever in our eye.—There the spectacle of day is more commanding, that of night more terrible. There the constant return of the seasons is marked by more striking effects. The eye, discovering a boundless extent of space, is more struck with the magnitude of the universe, and with that invisible hand which has traced its plan. We must not be surprised if the earliest people who were almost all pastoral, and particularly the orientals, who inhabited a finer climate, felt and loved nature more than we; if they gave to their religious praises, a character which is not found among us. In our western climates, and above all, in a great part of modern Europe, almost all of us have begun with being a sort of savages, without imagination, shut up in our forests, under a gloomy sky. Afterwards, from singular circumstances and the mixture of nations, we were barbarous and corrupted at once.—Last of all, we have been corrupted and polished. It is easy to see, that in these three eras, religious praises were likely to be feeble and cold.—At present, our only merit is that of having introduced some purity of style into a species of composition the most susceptible of energetic beauties, and which ought to be great and sublime, like Nature herself.

On the early History of the BRITISH ISLES.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I See you frequently amuse your readers, and I may say instruct them, with etymologies in your very useful and

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tertaining Miscellany. Indeed this branch of study is skilfully d, and not whimsically urged, ow so much light upon ancient nd ancient things; but we find ften limited to the literature of non dictionary, and even there ly and negligently used. It o doubt, have been abused, and use it was meant to support weakened; but if such things mitted to induce an endless de- I fear most of the arts and sci- would not escape the same ha-

led to these observations, by usal of a publication by a Dr , on the early part of the his- the British isles; of which, as t in few hands in the south, I o give your readers a short ab- and as it is for the extension of dge, and the Doctor seems to ritten with the same view, I e will forgive me.

Couper commences his notes, as them, with a proof of the uni- y and general uniformity of the language, over not only the isles, but most of the Continent, hese isles came to be known: re he takes an opportunity of up a passage in Bede, the ehension of which had not on- injurious to the understanding enerable priest, but also a stum- ock to succeeding historians tiquarians. He then gives us ery singular etymologies, but rely are unquestionable. The me of Celtæ, whether assumed r own vanity, or imposed on y their oppressed enemies, is escriptive of this people, as far can judge from remaining re- r from tradition. Ce, or Ge, nd G being pretty similarly ced by the Celts, signifies the nd Oilt, terror,—the terror or of the world, the very desig- or rather description of that n the earliest times. Tribes of them, too, assumed, or received, as usually happens, names from the country, or the peculiarities of the country they inhabited, as Celtiberia.—The word Celt is already disposed of.—Ibh, signifies a country, and Err, or Er, bounding, limiting, terminating; the terminating country of the Celts, which corresponds exactly with the idea of Celtiberia in those days, and the famous Gibraltar, in the same district, supports the same idea by its explanation;—Gibbach, signifying rough;—Err, as before, terminating;—Ab, a rock,—and Ter, the earth, the rough, terminating, rock of the earth. Calpe was of old also the name of this celebrated rock, signifying nearly the same thing. Cal, signifying a rock, and Peodh, sounded nearly Pee, the world, —the rock of the world. The Doctor offers another explanation, but he does not remark how etymology here may include an useful distinction, the last syllable being supposed badh, pronounced nearly as our word bay, and signifiying the same thing, the whole will be the bay of the rock, probably, like the name of the rock in those days, by way of eminence. The Doctor next gives his explanation of Albion, the general name of our island, and I confess I think it the most feasible, legitimate it undoubtedly is. Albion is generally derived from Alb, high, I, an island, and On, spotted, stoney, and even trading; but he thinks the IO should be pronounced as the English E, or the Scottish I, as is done by the Highlanders at this day, when we will have Albin, the name known in all times, and signifying the high island. As I mean not here to attend to the author's historical doctrines, I shall go on with the most singular of his etymologies as they come in my way. The Bodotria and Boderia of Tacitus and Pliny, though established as the firth of Forth, have never, as our author believes, been explained. He thinks they may be rationally explained as follows: Bogh, the gh a slight

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slight asparite, very usual in that language, signifies crooked, winding; and Dothar, the h always sunk, a water, a river, the winding river; and the deria, in Boderia, is evidently the desire of the Celts, all the letters sounded, signifying the deep,—the winding deep, both surely abundantly descriptive. In his derivation of Erin, Ireland, he does not follow the latter etymologists, and I find him supported by the older ones. Er and Iu are both already explained, and mean the remote, terminating island; and of the more modern name, as is supposed, Hybernia, the hyber is already explained, and adding the In, also explained, we have a word which easily runs into the Latin Hibernia.—Of the term Scotti, which has created so much antiquarian jealousy and contention, he gives a very easy, and, according to my ideas, a very feasible derivation. The word is now on all hands written and used Scotti; and it is as generally brought from the words Scuith, Scuithi, and Scuiti, remembering the h almost quiescent, and this again has met with many derivations. The Doctor apprehends, and he is borne out by the appellations given to those immense bodies which in after times burst from the north, and overturned the greatest empires, that Scuiti is evidently from the Celtic Scaoth, the ao in that language being sounded as the English oo, or rather the Greek upsilon, which signifies a swarm, a multitude; and he thinks Bede must have had this in his eye, when, speaking of the Dalruidines settling in the northern parts of the island, he says, that thus another, or a third nation of the Scotti, beside the Britones and Picti, were settled in Britain.

To be continued.

To the Editor.

SIR,

PERMIT me to hand you the following interesting Narrative, *concerning certain* ENGLISH *people, who, in the year* 1569, *making a voyage to the* EAST INDIES, *were cast away and wrecked upon an uninhabited island near the coast of* TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA, *and all drowned, except one man, and four women. Given by* CORNELIUS VAN SLOETTEN, *captain of a* DUTCH *ship, which was driven there by foul weather in the year* 1667, *who found their posterity (speaking good* ENGLISH) *to the amount of ten or twelve thousand souls*, which, though of indubitable veracity, may not be very generally, if at all, known to most of your readers.

CERTAIN English merchants, encouraged by the great advantages arising from the Eastern commodities in the year 1569, having obtained Queen Elizabeth's royal licence, furnished out for the East Indies four ships, of which —— English was chief factor, who embarked on the 3d of April, O.S. with his wife and family, consisting of a son of twelve years old, a daugher of fourteen. two male servants, a female negro slave, and George Pine, his book-keeper, on board one of the said ships, called the East India Merchant, of 450 tons, being provided with all manner of necessaries and conveniences, in order to settle a factory there.

On the 14th of May they were in sight of the Canaries, and soon after arrived at the Cape de Verd islands, where they took in some provisions for their voyage, and steering their course south, and a point east, about the 1st of August came to the island of St. Helena; and there having taken in some fresh water, set forward for the Cape of Good Hope, where by the blessing of GOD they arrived safe, having hitherto met with no tempestuous or disagreeable sailing weather.

But it pleased GOD, when they were almost in sight of St Lawrence *, (sai-

* Now Madagascar.

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ne of the largest islands in the
they were overtaken by a
orm of wind, which separated
om the rest of the ships, and
ed with such violence for ma-
s, that, being driven out of
owledge, they lost all hopes of

1st of October, about break of
e sea continuing very stormy
npestuous, they discovered land,
appeared high and rocky; and
rer they approached to it, their
reased, expecting the ship would
y be dashed to pieces. There-
ne captain, Mr English, and
hers, got into the long boat, in
by that means, to save them-
and presently after all the sai-
t themselves overboard, endea-
to save their lives by swim-
but, probably, they all perish-
e sea.

Pine, Mr English's daughter,
maid-servants, and negro girl,
ne only persons remaining on
ne ship; and these five persons
raculously preserved: for after
had beat three or four times
the rocks, being now broken,
ite foundered in the waters,
d, with great difficulty, got
ves on the bowsprit; which
roken off, was driven by the
nto a small creek, wherein fell
iver, which being encompas-
he rocks, was sheltered from
ds, so that they had an oppor-
though almost quite spent, to
emselves.

Pine getting together some rot-
d, by the assistance of a tin-
he had in his pocket, made a
which they dried themselves;
n leaving the females, he went
he could find any of the ship's
y, that possibly might have es-
ut could find none. At length,
ng towards evening, he, with
could get from the wreck, re-
o his fellow-sufferers, who were
ich troubled for want of him,
1808.

he being all their support in this lost condition.

They were afraid that the wild people of the country, (if there were any) might find them out; but could distinguish neither footsteps nor paths. And the woods round about them being full of briars and brambles, they apprehended, too, there might be wild beasts to annoy them, though they saw no marks of any. But above all, for want of food, they were afraid of being starved to death; but God had otherwise provided for them.

The wreck of the ship furnished them with many necessaries, for getting together some broken pieces of boards and planks, sails and rigging, with the help of poles they made themselves tents; and having got wood for firing, and three or four sea gowns to cover them, making the negro their centinel, they slept soundly all night, having been without sleep for several nights before.

The next day, after being well refreshed with sleep, the wind ceasing, and the weather being warm, they went down from the rocks on the sands, at low water, where they found a great part of the ship's lading, either on shore, or floating near it. Mr Pine, with the help of his companions, dragged most of it on shore, and what was too heavy for them they broke; and, unbinding the casks and chests, and taking out the goods, they secured all, so that they wanted neither clothes, nor other necessaries for house-keeping; but the salt water had spoiled all the victuals except one cask of biscuit, which, being lighter and perhaps better secured than the rest, was undamaged; this served them for bread some time, and a fowl of about the bigness of a swan, very heavy and fat, which by reason of its weight could not fly, served them for present subsistence. The poultry of the ship by some means getting on shore, bred exceedingly, and were a great help to them. They found also in the flags,

by

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by a little river, plenty of eggs of fowl, much like our ducks, which were very nourishing food, so that they wanted for nothing to keep them alive.

Mr Pine being now less apprehensive of any thing to disturb him, looked out for a convenient place to build a hut to shelter him and his family from the weather; and, in about a week's time, made a room large enough to hold them all, and their goods; and put up hammocks for his family to sleep in.

Having lived in this manner full four months, without seeing or hearing any thing to disturb them, they found the land they were in possession of to be an island, disjoined, and out of sight of any other land, uninhabited by any but themselves, and that there was no hurtful beast to annoy them; but, on the contrary, the country was very pleasant, being always cloathed in green, and full of agreeable fruits, and variety of birds, ever warm, and never colder than in England in September: so that this place, had it the culture that skilful people might bestow on it, would prove a paradise.

The woods afforded them a sort of nuts as big as large apples, whose kernel being pleasant and dry, they made use of in place of bread, together with the fowl before mentioned, and a sort of water fowl like ducks, and their eggs; and a beast about the size of a goat, and almost such a like creature, which brought forth two young ones at a time, and that twice a-year, of which the lowlands and woods were very full, and being harmless and tame, they could easily take and kill them: fish also, especially shell fish, were in great plenty, so that, in effect, they wanted nothing of food for subsistence.

After being in possession of this country full six months, nature put them in mind of the great command of the Almighty to our first parents, as if they had been conducted thither by the hand of providence to people a new world; and in this respect th proved not unfruitful, for in less th a twelve month from their first arri on this island, the females proved be all with child, and coming at ferent seasons, they were a great h to one another. The women all their teemings annually, and the chi ren proved strong and healthy. Th family increasing, they were now satisfied with their condition, for th was nothing to hurt them. The warn of the climate made it agreeable them to go abroad sometimes, they reposed themselves on mo banks shaded with trees. Mr P made several pleasant arbours for and his women to sleep in during heat of the day, and in these they sed their time together, the fem not liking to be out of his compan

Mr Pine's family was increased, ter he had lived in this island years, to 47 children: for his first brought him thirteen; his second, ven; his master's daughter, who se ed to be his greatest favourite, fifte and the negro, twelve; which was the produce of the first race of mor in this island.

Thinking it expedient to prov for another generation, he gave eldest son a mate; and took care match the rest as fast as they g up, and were capable. And, lest t should encumber one another, he pointed his sons' habitations at so distance from him, for, advancing years, he did not like the wanton noyance of young company.

After having lived to the sixti year of his age, and the fortieth of being in possession of this island, summoned his whole people togeth children, grand-children, and gre grand-children, amounting to 565, all sorts. He took the males of family, and married them to the males of another, not permitting to marry their sisters, as they did first out of necessity.

Having taught some of his childr

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d, he laid them under an injunc-
o read the Bible once a-month
ir general meetings.
ree of his wives being dead, viz.
egro woman and the other two
had been servant maids to his
r; she who was his master's
ter survived them twelve years.
were buried in a place he had
art for that purpose, fixing for
n interment the middle part, so
wo of his wives might lye on
ide of him, with his chief favour-
ne on each side, next to him.
riving to the 80th year of his
nd sixtieth of his coming to this
, he called his people together a
t time, the number of which a-
ed to 1789, and having inform-
em of the manners of Europe,
harged them to remember the
ian religion, after the manner of
who spake the same language,
admit of no other, if any should
and find them out; and praying
d to continue the multiplication
m, and send them the true light
gospel, he dismissed them.
called this island the *Isle of*
and gave the people, descended
im, the name of *English Pines*,
guishing the tribes of the parti-
descendants by his wives' names,
nglishes, the *Sparks*, the *Trivo-*
d the *Phills*, Phillipa being the
of the negro.
ng now very old, and his sight
ng, he gave his habitation and
re that was left, to his eldest
ter his decease; made him king
overnor of the rest; and deliver-
him the history of these transac-
written with his own hand, com-
ng him to keep it, and if any
ers should come hither by any
nt, to let them see it, and take a
of it also if they pleased, that
me of this people might not be
om off the earth.
happened that in the year 1667,
lius Van Sloetten, captain of a Dutch ship called the Amsterdam, was driven by foul weather to this island, where he found the posterity of Mr Pine, speaking good English, and amounting, as it was supposed, to 10 or 12 thousand souls.

The above narrative was given, by Mr Pine's grandson, to the Dutch captain, and printed in London, being licensed 27th June 1668; a copy of which is in my possession, (the only one I believe extant) and in my opinion cannot fail of affording a few minutes innocent amusement to the most of your readers; therefore, by giving it a place in your truly entertaining Miscellany, you confer a distinguished favour on your constant reader*,

W——R R——D.

[SINCE the publication of our last number we have received the following additional notice, which we think must remove every doubt that the narrative in question actually was *published* at the time specified. Whether the events really happened, or whether the narrative is to be regarded as merely an ingenious fiction, we leave to the judgment of our readers. Even on the last supposition, we consider it as curious, and shall gladly hear more from Mr R—D.]

To the Editor.

SIR,

ACCEPT of my best thanks for your very obliging offer of inserting the Narrative handed you by me, providing it be duly authenticated, which is nothing but what justice requires, considering its curiosity.

The following circumstance will shew by what means it came into my possession:

An uncle of mine, (a considerable antiquarian,) who resided at Ramsgate in England, dying some time ago, bequeathed to me his library, which consisted of a truly curious collection of books and pamphlets, notable for their

scarce-

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scarceness and antiquity, and which he took a peculiar pleasure in preserving. Among other rare pieces I found a collection of old folio pamphlets, stitched, among which the Narrative in question was: a faithful copy of which I sent you without "adding or paring."

I would have now sent you the original pamphlet, but for this one reason:—It being very tightly stitched with a great many others, (some of which, with your leave, I may at some future period entertain the public with, through the channel of your admired papers,) and all of them very frail, notwithstanding the old man's care, consequently cutting the stitching, could not fail of rendering illegible a considerable portion of the print, which *Deus avertat*.

Indeed, Mr Editor, the simplicity of the language in which the narrative is wrote, added to the probability of the event, in my humble opinion conspire, in an eminent degree, to render its verity fully apparent and unquestionable.

However, if you should still be disposed to call its authenticity in question, on your inserting a note, to that effect, in your next number, I will *immediately* produce the original, which will effectually banish all doubts. Believe me to be, with esteem and regard,

Your constant reader,

W——R R——D.

Edinburgh,
3*d May* 1808.

Tour thro' the HIGHLANDS *and other parts of* SCOTLAND, *in May and June* 1807.

(Concluded from p. 254.)

GLASGOW is a populous and flourishing city. The streets are regular and the houses well built. The public and modern buildings are magnificent, and executed in an elega style of architecture. It is certainl by far the most thriving town in Sco land, by means of the commerce ar manufactures carried on here in co nexion with Port-Glasgow, Greenoc Paisley, and the many populous vill ges which form the suburbs of the cit In the principal streets, every house a shop or inn, or devoted to some pu lic occupation.

From Glasgow to Hamilton, t country has much the same appearan of fertility and high cultivation, as t approach to the town from the we ward. It was the market-day wh we left Glasgow, and the road w crowded with people going into t town. Carts and baskets were load with articles of sale. Every thi had the appearance of wealth a plenty. The fields both under cr and pasture, had a thriving look; th the cultivation, in general, as we g further up the Clyde, is not in t most finished style of neatness. T old mode of broad, crooked and hi ridges, is still pursued in some part the bean crops, in many places, so in the broad-cast way; and those drills, cleaning in different places wi the hand-hoe. The barley crop see ed in general to be late. The soil, we got further up Clyde, and on t higher grounds, consists of a cold st clay, and must be difficult to manag either in very droughty or very w seasons. The horses in Lanarkshi are generally more strong and weigh than those on the eastern coast of Sco land; and they draw vast loads. Th carts, like the horses, are stout an clumsy.

Hamilton is a town of considerab antiquity, irregularly built, and situ ted near the confluence of the Avo and the Clyde. The Duke of Hami ton's palace and pleasure grounds, a in the immediate vicinity of the tow From Hamilton to Lanark, the ap pearance of the country is more ble and barren; the soil becoming poore an

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fertile, as we advance to the rd. Along the banks of the however, there are some fine w lying grounds. These are ornamented with plantations. ural grown woods, interspersed ntlemen's seats, and handsome uses. In this district, a good attention seems to be paid to ing of fruit, considerable spaces nd being laid out in orchards; every gentleman's place, farm- nd even cottage, having one eater or less extent.

rk is a royal burgh of great y, and the county town of La- re. It is situated on a rising considerably elevated above rse of the Clyde, the channel h is here broken with deep falls, ks being steep, rocky and con- It was a *fair* day when we hrough Lanark, and a great of people were on the streets. anark to Elvanfoot, after cros- Clyde, we struck across the nearly by the skirts of Tintoc, is one of the highest hills in shire. This part of the coun- ostly devoted to rearing sheep, a good part of it seems for- o have been under cultivation, now in pasture. Before we n the public road again up the which has a very circuitous here, it was getting dark; and drizzling rain coming on, we the inn at Elvanfoot at a late The black-faced or short breed , is the common stock kept on ills, though the Cheviot is be- to be introduced on some he very superior value of the the latter kind giving them a preference over the other as profitable stock.

n Elvanfoot, the road is re- ly good, being wide, smooth, el, as far as the nature of the will permit. On leaving the the road falls into the Evan, a of the Annan. Along the banks of the Evan, it descends till within a mile or two of the village of Moffat, through a fine pastoral country. Moffat is a neat clean village, with a wide open street. Several of the houses are built with a kind of blue stone, or coarse marble, which has a fine appearance at a small distance. The celebrated Spa well is distant about a mile from the town.—It was formerly much frequented by invalids during the summer months; but it is not so much resorted to at present. The hills above Moffat are steep and bare, but afford a healthy pasture for sheep. The valley below spreads to a considerable breadth, and seems to be under a pretty good course of cultivation. Lime is much used as a manure, and its good effects are visible in converting the natural brown heath into rich and verdant grass pasture. The soil is gravel, or a light sandy loam on the low valleys, which produce good crops of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. After getting a little down the vale of Annan, we crossed over some rising grounds, by a steep winding road leading to the water of Dryfe, which washes a fine green valley, and unites with the Annan a little above Locherby, a market town on the Glasgow road to Carlisle. The banks of the Dryfe are well cultivated and improven; and the crops, as far as we could observe, had a thriving appearance. A good deal of wood, both natural and planted, adorns the banks of that river. From thence we crossed over a tract of hill country, for about eight miles, till we got into the valley watered by the Esk, a few miles above Langholm, a thriving manufacturing village in the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, and the first stage in Scotland on the road betwixt Carlisle and Edinburgh. This district is mostly pastoral, consisting of fine green hills of a moderate height, and now wholly stocked with the long or Cheviot breed of sheep, and a few black cattle of the Galloway breed.—

The

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The soil on the banks of the Esk consists of a dry gravelly earth, or a light sandy loam, in the vallies; producing pretty good crops of oats, barley, peas, turnips and potatoes. There are a number of fine natural woods on its banks, and a few plantations. The cultivated fields are mostly enclosed and subdivided with stone walls. Here we terminated our journey, after traversing a great part of the central, northern and western counties of Scotland.

A few general remarks shall now be hazarded.

From the observations we had an opportunity of making, and the information received from others, in the course of the above journey, it appeared evident, that the population of the Highlands, which in many places is very great, was by no means proportioned to the means of subsistence they at present possess. A numerous population, without commerce or manufactures, and labouring under a defective system of agriculture, and an unsuitable mode of pastoral economy, in managing a tract of country peculiarly destined for that purpose, was a consideration that struck us most forcibly on visiting that part of the country. The mountainous districts of Perth, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Argyleshires, are better adapted to pasturage than any other purpose. The rearing and grazing of sheep is more profitable, and consequently ought to be adopted in preference to that of black cattle, the former being supported at less expence, and depending less on the labour and industry of man for their food in winter. They are naturally themselves of more value in proportion to the food they consume. Their wool, as an article of manufacture and commerce, has been a principal medium in promoting the prosperity of the nation at large. The introduction of sheep-farming into these districts must of necessity reduce the population very considerably; for, under such a system, a comparative small number of inhabitants, to wh is at present on some parts of ther are sufficient for the purposes of past ral economy. We do not, howeve from what is stated above, pretend infer, as some have done, that the g neral population of the north is t great, or that it ought to be reduc by any arbitrary or violent measur On the contrary, no more is mean than that the population of the nor might be directed to more prop modes of employment and industr for the general interests of themselv the country, and the state. For wh an excess of population is complain of as a nuisance, it may be believ that there must be something radical defective in the civil or political ec nomy of the State. The populati of any country must be accounted greatest strength, as well as its tru riches, where its exertions are direct to promote the real interests and pr perity of the whole,—where the inh bitants mutually co-operate in advi cing the public welfare.

The depopulation of the Highlan has been a theme of declamation fo number of years past; and it certain has taken place to a certain degr though not to such an extent as create any serious alarm in the brea of those who wish to see their count prosperous and thriving. There m be fewer inhabitants in certain distri of the Highlands than there were h a century ago; but the general pop lation of Scotland is not decreased. the same proportion that the popul tion of some parts of the country h declined, that of the manufacturi towns and villages has increased, perhaps in a higher ratio.

The introduction of sheep-farmin into the Highlands, and the encourag ment given to graziers from the Sou country, has been considered as t principal cause of this depopulation and the policy of the present propri tors, in favouring this system, in pr

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e to the old mode of economy
ed by their forefathers, has been
ned, by superficial reasoners, as
ect of the most alarming and se-
concern to the State. It is evi-
however, that the true interest
landlords, as well as of the inha-
, is connected with the success
p-farming, provided those parts
country which are capable of
vement by cultivation are not
into sheep walks. If this is
ly kept in view, there is ample
or employing the surplus popu-
which the grazing system might
from certain districts in the
. There are many tracts of low
grounds, and along the coasts,
are capable of much improve-
The proportion of that under
tion is but small, in comparison
at is at present in a state of na-
or, at best, under a very imper-
ode of culture. As the land-
re supposed to derive consider-
profits from the introduction of
grazing upon their estates, they
be enabled, without any detri-
o themselves or their posterity,
such grounds to the present in-
nts on improving leases and li-
terms. A greater number of
cattle, by this means, might be
on less bounds than at present.
s, in this case, it would be the
terest of both the landlords and
untry at large, that a number of
country farmers should be invi-
settle on their estates. It would
hem what improvements might
ected by introducing a proper
of husbandry, and a suitable ro-
of crops; and, at the same time,
t and stimulate the natives to
the most eligible modes of in-
and economy necessary for pro-
their own interests and those
ir country. Where the native
tants, however, are willing to
n what their present skill and
enable them to do, they ought
be wantonly turned out to gra-
tify the avarice or caprice of a land-
lord, or the interests of a stranger.—
There can be no reason, either physi-
cal or moral, why a native Highlander
may not improve his country as well
as any other, provided he enjoys the
requisite knowledge and means of im-
provement possessed by the other.

A more general introduction of the
turnip husbandry, and a proper rota-
tion of green and white crops, into the
agriculture of the Highlands, when
the soil is adapted to such culture,
might be productive of very great ad-
vantages to that part of the island.—
The turnip is naturally a hardy plant,
at least a great variety of them come
to perfection in very cold and exposed
situations; and thrives on almost any
dry soil, where a sufficiency of dung
can be applied to the raising of them.
When kept clean, and properly ma-
naged, turnips enrich the soil in a re-
markable degree, particularly where
they are eaten off with sheep. Where
the ground is rich, and in good heart,
it admits of being earlier sown; which
is a great matter in Highland districts,
as it produces grain of a better quality,
and gives the chance of being earlier
reaped.

A more general application of lime
or marl as manures, would be produc-
tive likewise of the same advantages
to the north of Scotland; and where
they cannot be had on the spot, from
the advantage of water carriage might
be brought to most places in the
North at no great expense. Scot-
land already possesses many advanta-
ges in this respect, and must, in the
course of a few years, have the ad-
vantage over most other countries,
when we consider the numerous pub-
lic works, such as canals, roads, brid-
ges, and harbours, now going forward
or in contemplation. The advantages
of water communication may be yet
much further extended, by means of
the many fine lakes and rivers with
which this part of the island is particu-
larly enriched. It is not easy to fix
the

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the bounds, to say to what extent the improvements in any country may be carried, when the spirit of enterprize and industry is fairly roused among its inhabitants; and there is no inducement more forcible than self-interest, where it is clearly discovered.

A better breed of horses might likewise be introduced into the Highlands, as, without such a previous measure, little solid improvement can be expected in the agricultural system. A vast number of the old breed of small poneys is still reared and bred in the northern counties; though there is no exaggeration in affirming, that a pair of good stout horses, properly fed, harnessed, and trained, will perform more work, and to much better purpose, than a score of the present kind can be supposed to do. The implements of husbandry may be characterized in a similar manner; indeed it excited our surprise, that the husbandry of these districts, imperfect as it is, was so well executed under such disadvantages. *P.*

On the Connection of Political Events with the Literary Pursuits of a Nation.

(From Murray's "Enquiries, Historical and Moral.")

FAMILIARITY with great events has a peculiar influence in animating and ennobling the efforts of genius. Literary excellence is not the mere offspring of recluse leisure; it requires also great and interesting objects, to exercise the understanding, and warm the fancy. Dr Ferguson was, I think, the first who observed this connection of literature with the business of life; and it is confirmed by the whole tenor of history.

It must be premised, however, that external great events have this animating influence only when they are of a prosperous nature. Adversity, tending to depress the spirit of a natio produces quite opposite effects. A cordingly we shall find, that, in eve age, the nations most famed for geniu were also those who held the first ra in the political world.

Of this observation Greece furnis es a remarkable instance. Her sple did victories, with the just and glo ous cause in which she fought, rais her to a height of military renow before unparalleled in the annals nations. Athens, which already, a superior degree, united all the oth principles of activity and progressio by a rare felicity of situation, tained this also. Her coast lay nea est to that of the Lesser Asia; a being situated without the Peloponn sus, her territory lay first exposed the approaches of a land army. T wards her, therefore, in both instanc the overwhelming torrent first rolle Her arms drove back the myriads Asia, delivered Greece from bondag and made the great king tremble his throne. From that era, her geni began to take its loftiest flights; a a race of writers succeeded, such as t world has rarely seen. After h power declined, and she ceased to the arbitress of Greece, every oth circumstance continued as favourab as before. Her tranquillity was mai tained, and her name respected, by succession of civilized conquerors.- Her schools remained open, and we filled with a constant crowd of rhet ricians and sophists. But no Xen phon, no Socrates, ever appeared.- The animating soul was fled; and g nius, with liberty and greatness, h taken its flight to another region.

Of Rome, we need only observ that her classic, or Augustan age, w also that in which she had reached th zenith of her greatness;—when sh reigned the undisputed mistress of th world. The period which Gibbo has fixed upon as the commencemen of her decline, is also that, in whic she ceased to produce writers worth

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anding the attention of poste-

e moment, too, when her arms
umphant over every foreign
she was torn by the most vio-
stine dissentions. Corrupted
rown wealth and dominion,
me no longer capable of liber-
the question arose, Who was
master? The vast prizes o-
ambition, the struggles of ex-
erty, and the efforts of mighty
ntending for the empire of the
presented a scene the most
eat that had yet appeared on
re of history. Every politi-
g, both within and without,
ught into a state of the high-
ity.

at the period of the revival
ng, contained many flourish-
powerful states. It was the
which were acted the great-
s of the age; the centre, as it
und which the political system
e revolved. Since sinking
tical insignificance, this coun-
eased also to make any dis-
d figure in the world of let-

rope, since the revival of learn-
at Britain and France have
held the first rank in the po-
rld. The age of Louis XIV.
lly distinguished for success
and in literary pursuits.—
esides external great events,
se nations have had civil com-
of long duration. In England,
les which terminated at the
ion were succeeded, not very
r, by the Revolution; which,
short, gave a powerful addi-
npulse to the public mind,
besides her great civil war,
ee successive minorities, the
of which were accompanied
nt internal disturbances.

may observe, however, that
essful cultivation of the arts
ace rather after the immediate
of these events, than during

their actual occurrence. At that time, political distinction, more flattering, and attended with more immediate advantages, attracts within its vortex the most splendid talents; and literature is considered as only a secondary object. But when the storm is succeeded by a calm; when the avenues to political greatness are shut; then the talents which had been produced by the preceding commotions, being excluded from their usual sphere of action, turn themselves into another, less dazzling indeed, but safer, and in which they have no obstacle to encounter.

The classic age of Athens was not contemporary with, but immediately succeeded the Persian war. The title alone of the Augustan age sufficiently denotes it to be that, which immediately followed the cessation of foreign and domestic commotions.

This observation is less obvious when applied to the foreign concerns of great and extensive empires, where, while the frontiers are the theatre of war, the centre may enjoy a state of repose. But it applies in a peculiar degree to civil wars, during the continuance of which, letters, as well as laws, are generally silent. As soon as they cease, however, a rich harvest of talents generally rises. Thus in England, the age of Charles II., which immediately succeeded the close of the civil wars, became, without any patronage on the part of the monarch, a sort of Augustan age. Paradise Lost, in particular, would perhaps never have been written, had not its author been excluded, by the Restoration, from any concern in public affairs. Another constellation of great writers arose immediately after the Revolution. The disturbances during the minority of Louis XIV., joined to those greater ones which had recently ceased, were, doubtless, equally instrumental in producing the multitude of ingenious writers, who gave celebrity to the reign of that monarch.

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The occurrence of great public events, besides prompting to the cultivation of literature, is peculiarly efficacious in giving a proper direction to its efforts. To their absence I am disposed to attribute that corruption of learning, which has been supposed to be the natural consequence of its continuing to be cultivated beyond a certain period. Literature, it will be found, is thus corrupted, when its votaries are ignorant of, or inattentive to, the objects of real life; when the philosopher employs his mind on questions that are of no importance to the happiness of mankind; when the poet ceases to occupy himself with human interests, and human passions; and when both seek only to gratify vanity, by the display of a misplaced ingenuity. To this wrong bias the writer will always be liable, when there is passing on the scene of life, nothing great or varied, to turn his views in that direction. Whenever a man seeks to shine by writing on a subject in which he takes no interest, his taste is inevitably corrupted.

An exemplification of this remark seems to have been afforded by Alexandria, after the period of its subjection to the Roman empire. Even then, from its situation, its commerce, the number of its inhabitants, and the splendid patronage which literature had received during the time of the Ptolemies, that city continued to flourish long as a seat of learning. But there is, perhaps, no situation less productive of interesting events, than the remote provincial town of a despotic empire. In the capital, the residence of the monarch, and the scene perhaps of frequent revolutions, a considerable degree of bustle is always kept up.—But here there were no objects of real importance to occupy the thinking mind; it was left to feed entirely on its own reveries; and Alexandria became the centre of all kind of dreaming and useless speculation. Hence, though her writers be numerous, few or none have risen to the rank of cl sics. Longinus, so far as I recolle is almost the only exception; w though sprung from the Alexandr school, yet being raised by his sub quent fortunes to a familiarity w great events, and illustrious charact shook off the pedantry of his ori and has displayed in his interest writings, all the correctness and rity of a happier age.

Precisely the same perversion t place in the infant state of the lit ture of modern Europe; when it co not have arisen from any natural fect of continued cultivation. Bu seems sufficiently accounted for the observations just made. Learni during the middle ages, was entir in the hands of monks; they alone sessed the leisure and tranquillity quisite for its cultivation. But th were men secluded, by their very fession, from the living scene; whom it was a religious duty, to s their eyes on every thing relating to business of this world. Even had t been otherwise disposed, their nar and confined mode of life would h left them little opportunity of indulg their inclination. Ignorant both of ture and of man, they could form just conceptions, even of those imp ant subjects to which they had de ted themselves. Nothing remai but a few barren and uninteres ideas to ring continual changes u and to torture into a thousand di ent shapes, without the least profit ther to themselves or others. cloud was never dispersed, till the fusion of wealth and intercourse m letters be generally cultivated by of the world. This character bel in a peculiar degree to Bacon, the g philosophical reformer, and the firs expose the futility of monkish stu Even then it dispersed only by grees; and the literature of mod Europe continued, during several a to smell of the cloister.

I have the satisfaction to obse

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n consequence of the wide diffu-
f literature through all classes of
, it is now exempted, in a great
re, from these political vicissi-
Having struck its roots deeper,
onger requires the same foster-
re, nor the same combination of
able circumstances, to make it
h. The great number of per-
f all ranks, by whom it is culti-
place its patronage on a surer
ore permanent basis. From the
causes, its direction is likely to
ore sound and useful. Having
object, the gratification, not of
recluse individuals, but of man-
n general, it must recommend it-
y being natural, and adapted to
l use.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Works of John Dryden, now first
ected in eighteen volumes. Il-
rated with Notes, Historical,
tical, and Explanatory, and a
e of the Author. By Walter
tt, Esq. 18 vols. 8vo. 9l. 9s.
, 12l. 12s.

V editions of any writer have ex-
ted a more general interest than
esent. It is rare that such poets
Scott should condescend to be-
editors of the works of others;
is still rarer that they should
s those powers of research, which
render them duly qualified for
sk.

composing the Life of Dryden,
cott considers the research of
he, and the critical acumen of
on, as having left little to do in
different departments. But
ething, he conceives, remained
n who should consider these li-
productions in their succession,
uated by, and operating upon,
ste of an age, where they had so
minant influence; and who might,
same time, connect the Life of
Dryden with the history of his publications." Accordingly, the most original, and to us the most interesting part of the present work, consists in the view which it exhibits of the general literary character of Dryden's age, and of the one immediately preceding. Mr Scott discovers often very considerable sagacity in tracing out the causes which led to the formation of the different, and often very opposite stiles of writing, which prevailed during the period from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles II.

The first part of Dryden's life appears to have been spent among flaming puritans, who considered poetry and profanity as synonimous. It is probable, however, that he then served a secret apprenticeship to the muses, the fruits of which broke out upon the death of Cromwell, when our poet wrote an elegy, to which his fanatical friends could hardly object. Several of his relations, it appears, enjoyed high situations under that usurper, and lines are even preserved from a satire written against him, which seem to indicate that he was a "sequestrator and committee-man." We entirely agree with Mr Scott, however, in considering these epithets as applying to his relation Sir Gilbert Pickering, to whom it is probable he may have officiated as secretary or amanuensis. This elegy was afterwards, thro' a singular species of hostility, republished by Dryden's enemies, at a time when he was the flaming partizan of the opposite party, and would gladly have left it in that obscurity to which it had sunk. It is observed, however, that he praised Cromwell only for qualities in which he really excelled, and that he never had occasion absolutely to retract any of the expressions used in that occasion.

At the restoration, the authority of our poet's puritanical patrons immediately fell; and Mr Scott not improbably conjectures that this event was not very afflicting to him; that he might, with

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with Sterne, rather prefer a misfortune which opened his mouth, to a good fortune which kept it shut. Certain it is, that he lost not a moment in paying his court to the new government, by publishing "Astrea Redux," and soon after another copy of verses, entitled, "A Panegyrick on his sacred Majesty," to which he added one to Lord Clarendon. There is reason to suppose that, according to the custom of the age, Dryden received for these poems a gratuity, but that this gratuity was not very splendid; and he was soon reduced to depend entirely for subsistence on the produce of his pen. An irresistible combination of circumstances attracted him towards the drama. The fate of Davenant's Gondibert, and of Paradise Lost, sufficiently indicate the little esteem in which heroic poetry was then held.—But besides the natural attraction of the drama for a court eager after amusement, the strict anathema under which it had lain during the time of the dissenters, at once gave it the charm of novelty, and closely connected it with the royal cause. The stage had fallen with the court and revived with it. It revived, however, in a very different form from that in which it had fallen. The king, who had spent his life on the continent, had contracted an attachment to foreign representations. From the French, were borrowed those heroic tragedies written in rhime, replete with extravagant adventure, and removing themselves to the utmost possible distance from nature and truth, which were the model followed by Dryden and Lee. French comedies, however, were too correct and decent for a licentious court, and a nation whose taste was yet uncultivated. Here the Spanish model was adopted; comedies of intrigue were introduced, consisting of "adventures, surprises, rencontres, mistakes, disguises, and escapes, all easily accomplished by the intervention of sliding panels, closets, veils, masques, large cloaks, and dark lanthorns." N was it offensive to taste only, but st more to morals. For this, besides t licentiousness of the court, Mr Sco has assigned a reason, which appea to us both ingenious and just. H the drama continued to be cultivat uninterruptedly from the age of Eli beth, a gradual refinement would ha taken place. But in consequence the long interruption caused by t puritans, the nation abandoned the selves to it, as to a new pleasure, wi a coarse and indiscriminate appetite.

The following summary of the ch racteristics of a rhyming tragedy, m be given as a very good specimen the style of the work.

When we consider the various esse tials of a rhyming play, we may, pe haps, without impropriety, define it be a metrical romance of chivalry form of a drama. The hero is a perfe knight-errant, invincible in battle, a devoted to his dulcinea by a love, su tle, metaphysical, and abstracted fro all the usual qualities of the instincti passion; his adventures diversified splendid descriptions of bull-feasts, ba tles, and tournaments; his fortune u dergoing the strangest, most causeles and most unexpected varieties; his hi tory chequered by the marvellous inte ference of ghosts, spectres, and hell i self; his actions effecting the change empires, and his co-agents being lords and dukes, and noble princes, order that their rank might, in som slight degree, correspond to the nativ exaltation of the champion's character

The reader may smile at this descri tion, and express his surprise, how con positions, involving such gross absurd ties, were to be rated by an audienc having pretence to taste and civiliz tion. But something may be said of th heroic drama.

Although the manners were prepos terous, and the changes of fortune rapi and improbable, yet the former ofte attained a sublime, though forced eleva tion of sentiment; and the latter, by ra pidity of transition and of contrast, se ved in no slight degree to interest well as to surprise the audience. If th spectators were occasionally stunned wit bom-

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, or hurried and confused by the
ation of action and intrigue,
aped the languor of a creeping
, and the tedium of a barren plot,
n the termination is described
e acts before it can be attained.
if these dramas were sometimes
ant, beautiful passages often oc-
o atone for these sallies of fury.
s, ingenuity makes some amends
bsence of natural feeling, and
er's fancy is pleased at the ex-
f his taste. In representation,
y of the verse, assisted by the
ion of such actors as Betterton
un, gilded over the defects of
, and afforded a separate grati-
The splendour of scenery al-
ich these plays claimed a pecu-
llence, afforded a different, but
ad to popular favour; and thus
a, with all its faults, was very
wanting the usual requisites
ss. But another reason for its
opularity may be sought in a
orrespondence with the man-
e time.

in Charles II.'s time, the age
y was totally at an end, yet the
ts, which had ceased to be mo-
ction, were not so obsolete as to
ally strange to the public ear.
ch romances of the lower class,
assandra, Cleopatra, &c. were
rite pastime of the ladies, and
all the extravagancies of chi-
entiment, with a double portion
s form and metaphysical sub-
here were occasionally indivi-
antic enough to manage their
dence and their amours on this
system. The admired Mrs
arried on an extensive corres-
with ingenious persons of both
which she called herself Arin-
er husband Mr Wogan, by the
Antenor. Shadwell, an acute
of nature, in one of his come-
ibes a formal coxcomb of this
o courts his mistress out of the
rus, and rejoices in an oppor-
shewing that his passion could
despite of her scorn. It is
he had met with such an ori-
he course of his observation.—
ieuse of Moliere, who affected
mixture of the romantic he-
modern fine lady, belong to
class of oddities, and had their
prototypes under the observation of the satirist. But even those who were above such foppery had been early taught to read and admire the conceits of Donne, and the metaphysical love poems of Cowley. They could not object to the quaint and argumentative dialogues which we have described; for the course of their studies had formed their taste upon a model equally artificial and fantastic: and thus, what between real excellence, and false brilliancy, the age had been accustomed not only to admit, but to admire heroic plays.

After a long and splendid, though varied dramatic career, Dryden appeared under a new character. Controversy was then running high between the opposite political parties, and the aversion of the nation to a Roman Catholic successor, and consequent claims of the Duke of Monmouth, gave considerable uneasiness to the court. Dryden, ever since the restoration, had been attached by habit and inclination to its interests; his office of poet-laureat seemed to fix him down to them more strongly; to which might be added his growing bias towards the Catholic religion.—These circumstances led to the production of his *Absalom*, *Achitophel*, and other political poems, which have tended to establish his reputation beyond perhaps any of his other works. This engaged him in a long course of furious personal and political controversy, nor did it bring in that golden harvest which he probably hoped. He received indeed, in the reign of James II. an addition of 100l. a-year to his pension as poet-laureat, which was accepted probably as an earnest of more. But the revolution soon succeeding, subverted all his hopes from political sources. He lost his pension, and was happy to be able, by profound silence on these subjects, to escape without any more serious consequences. The disgrace into which he fell, however, was but of short duration. Within a year or two after the revolution, he again began to be an object of patronage

to

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to the great, and even to be favoured by powerful parties in the state. It was now that he began to cultivate the field of poetical translation. Some small specimens which he had already given of his powers in this way probably led to the conclusion of his probable excellence in it, and to the public encouragement given to his translation of Virgil. It seems to have been executed, like most of Dryden's other works, with rapidity. It does not appear to have been under immediate contemplation till 1694, and it appeared in July 1697. It drew an uncommon share of public attention and approbation. It appears that Dryden cleared by it about 1200l., a great sum in that age, though considerably inferior to what Pope afterwards received for the Iliad.

The last character, and the most brilliant of all, in which Dryden appeared, was in lyric poetry, by his ode on Alexander's feast. He also projected a translation of Homer, and seems to have been sensible that the irregular fire of that ruder poetry was better suited to his own genius than the correctness of Virgil. Necessity, however, impelled him to undertakings of which the profit should be more immediate, and the approach of death finally prevented the execution of the plan. His last production was for the stage, and consisted in several accompaniments which he composed to Fletcher's comedy of the Pilgrim. It is remarkable, that in several of these he is busied in defending his reputation from the attacks of Blackmore and Collier. "So dearly, says our author, was Dryden's pre-eminent reputation purchased, that even his last hours were embittered with controversy; and nature, overwatched and worn out, was, like a besieged garrison, forced to obey the call to arms, and defend reputation even with the last exertion of the vital spirit." He died on Wednesday morning 1st May 1700.

There seems reason to think Dryden's private character was tremely amiable. He appears to been most affectionate to his fa and though Lady Elizabeth's pe arities of temper precluded the id a warm attachment, he is not upb ed with neglect or infidelity by a his numerous assailants. One o tenants is said to have described as "the easiest and kindest land in the world." His chief moral linquency appears to have been i writings. He certainly yielded b too easily to the temptation of su himself to the then corrupted tas the public. It appears, however, immodesty was chiefly confined t writings, and was an unwilling tri to the reigning licentiousness. disposition in private life is said to been modest, even to timidity; a his maturer years he candidly ack ledged and regretted the demeri his own compositions. The poli versatility which he displayed a Restoration may be perhaps accou for by a previous secret attachme these sentiments: accordingly, a Revolution, we find him firmly a ing to the cause which he had espoused, and making no attemp court the favour of the new go ment. As his conversion to the man Catholic religion was from D it must be considered as a favou change. The boundless adul which he lavished on the great, w fault so universal in his age, as al to cease to be a ground of persona reproach.

Mr Scott concludes with a ge sketch of Dryden's poetical chara Of this he conceives the leading ture to be the power "of reaso and expressing the result in appr ate language." We certainly no hesitation to agree in conside this as, at least, a very prominent ture. At the same time, we ca help expressing our surprise that Scott, through a desire to elevate

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should have been seduced in- elief, that this power of raci- n is the " most interesting which can be possessed by a To us it appears evident, that ualities which can be possessed et, this is the most completely sting. The departments of nan mind with which he has re totally different. Even di- oetry must derive its interest, n the solid sense which it con- ut from the manner in which se is adorned and embellished. ther cases we conceive it to be fficient if there be no violation non sense; and even from this e requisition we should not al- unwilling to abate, in favour ddid beauties of imagery and nt. We are the more surpri- find this hypothesis supported Scott, since we do not find his own poetry he has at all pon it. The beauties there t are almost exclusively those and passion; and had it been se, we doubt very much if it ave met with the same univer- iration.

truth is, we are inclined in a easure to ascribe to this cir- nce that Dryden, (as has always d to us,) though a great, is not arly interesting poet. His ob- writing appears always to be he display of his powers, than pression of his feelings. He , indeed, and commands often hest admiration; but still we him at a distance; we are not d to his secret thoughts, and feel inclined to identify our- with him. It is otherwise with and this is perhaps the chief why his writings have been, haps always will be, more po- han those of his more powerful To these observations we scarce- llect an exception besides the ted ode on St Cecilia's day, e believe there is a tradition of Dryden having declared this to be the the only composition which he had written to please himself. If so, the fault which we complain of, may have been the fault of his fortune, rather than of his genius.

But though, in this general criticism, we must differ from Mr Scott, we are inclined to concur with him in most of his observations on the different quality of Dryden's various productions. Besides this comprehensive criticism, we find prefixed to each of Dryden's pieces, whether dramatic or otherwise, an account of the occasion on which it was composed, with a concise view of its merits. These form a very pleasing accompaniment. We read the play with greater relish, from being enabled to compare our ideas with those of Mr Scott. The criticism, though it does attempt to go into minute particulars, seems commonly just, and derives a great interest from the animation inspired by congeniality of sentiment in the writer. The style of these little Pieces is, we think, superior to that of the Life. Copious notes are likewise added, to illustrate the Historical poems.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

ENQUIRIES, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations, and the Progress of Society. By Hugh Murray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Indian Recreations. By Dr Tennant. Vol. III. 8vo. 8s.

An Enquiry into the Extent and Stability of National Resources. By the Rev. Thos. Chalmers, Kilmany. 8vo. 8s.

New Editions.

The Sabbath, with Sabbath walks, and other poems. By James Grahame. Sixth edition. 8vo. 6s.

Scotch Itinerary. Second edition. 5s.

Scot-

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Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Third edition of *Marmion* is now in the press.

The Survey of Inverness-shire, by Dr Robertson, of Callander, has been delayed a few weeks owing to the preparation of a new map, which is to delineate the situation of the different soils, and the lines of roads, as ordered by parliament. The work itself will contain a topographical description of the different districts and principal houses, specifying not only the means of cultivating the soil, but the propriety of establishing villages for improving the fisheries and the woollen manufactures, as a great fund of subsistence, employment, and wealth, to the people, which may effectually prevent emigration: with extracts of Letters from Mr Dempster of Dumchan, on that desolating evil; and an appendix, containing Directions on the Cultivation of Moss, by Sir John Sinclair; Letters on the comparative Value of different breeds of Sheep, and a short Account of the British and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Country.

Sir John Carr's Tour in Scotland is preparing for publication, and will appear this season.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR Arthur Young, having by desire of the Board delivered two very interesting Lectures on Agriculture, at the house of the Board, in Sackville-street, the first Lectures which were ever delivered on this subject in England; he has been requested to publish them, and they will be put to press without loss of time.

At the same meeting, Sir John Sinclair exhibited Specimens of preserved Potatoes, which, after a voyage to New South Wales and back again, were as good as on their first preparation. The mode of preserving them is to slice them, and then bake the slices on ir plates, or on a kiln; they then assu a horny appearance, but may be red ced to fine and wholesome flour by a of the means used to pulverise grain any kind. This is perhaps one of t most useful discoveries that has be made for many years, and puts an e to all alarm on the subject of a scarc of wheat and other flour.

Sir John Sinclair also introduced S cimens of Cordage, made from lo coarse wool instead of hemp, and th appeared to possess all the valuable p perties of hempen cords, and to be some respects superior.

This important Board proceeds w increased zeal and activity in the p paration of the County Reports, tw ty-eight of which have already appe ed, and Oxfordshire, by Mr Young, Bedfordshire, by Mr Batchelor, are r dy to be put to press. New editions Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and Lan shire, are also in forwardness. It is possible to speak in terms of praise qual to the intrinsic worth and natio importance of this series of books.

Mr Wordsworth will shortly put press a new poem under the title of White Doe, or the Fate of the Norto

Mr Thomas M'Gill has in the pr Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Rus during the years 1804, 1805, and 18 with an account of the new Settlem at Odessa, in the Black Sea, and of Trade of Turkey.

A translation of Richard of Cor cester on the ancient state of Brita with notes, a commentary on the R man itinerary, and Remarks on the B tish roads and Antiquities; accom nied by the original Treatise de S Britanniæ, from the scarce work p lished by Professor Bertram at Cop hagen, is in the press, and will speed be published.

Mr Cumberland is printing a new vel, under the title of John of Lanc ter.

In the course of next month will published, Memoirs of the Life Writings of Sir Philip Sidney, in volume, 4to., by Dr Zouch, Prebend of Durham.

The second volume of Organic R mains of a former World, by Mr P kinson, will be published in the beg

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June. It consists of Zoophy-
nains, and will contain twenty
presenting nearly two hundred
fossils, coloured after nature;
hich are the mineralized Re-
upwards of twenty species of
inus; the greater part of which
found in this island.

obert Bakewell, of Wakefield,
ared for the press a work on a
of considerable importance to
llen manufacturers, and the
wers. Its chief object is to de-
e the possibility of improving
ty and increasing the value of
wool, by means the most sim-
easy, but which have been hi-
glected, from an ignorance of
structure and nature of wool,
he effects which difference of
climate produce on the grow-
e.

dham, of Clifford-street, has in
a small volume on the Inflam-
of the Mucous Membrane of
chiæ, comprehending Remarks
neumonia Notha and Chronic

Nicholson, of Poughnill, near
announces a new publication,
in considerable forwardness at
, called "The Cambrian Tra-
Guide and Pocket Companion,"
g the collected information of
authentic writers, relating to
cipality and parts of the adjoin-
nties of England, augmented
siderable original additions, the
various excursions. It is print-
middle-sized octavo, in double
so as to include a mass of
ng particulars in a small com-

chard Walker, of Oxford, will
ublish Experiments and Obser-
on the Production of Artificial
new edition, with considerable
s.

Verninck, pastor of the Dutch
n Austin Friars, who has suc-
employed himself in translating
of Washington into Dutch; has
rtaken a translation of Mavor's
Tourist, into the same language;
orks being to be published at
without loss of time.

econd part of Hints to the pub-
e Nature and Effects of Evan-
reaching, by a barrister, is in a
1808.

state of great forwardness. Report ascribes this work to the able and learned author of the Critical and Miscellaneous Remarks on Blackstone's Commentaries.

There will speedily be published in two volumes quarto, illustrated by a great number of copper-plate engravings, Select works of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his wonderful discoveries; translated by Samuel Hoole, from the original Dutch and Latin editions.

Mr Gilchrist is printing an Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakespeare.

In November last, a geological society was formed in London. Its objects are to make geologists acquainted with each other; to stimulate their zeal; to induce them to adopt one nomenclature; to facilitate the communication of new facts; and contribute to the advancement of geological science, particularly as connected with the mineralogical history of the British Isles. The patron is the Right Honourable Charles F. Greville, F.R.S. &c.—The president, G. B. Greenough, Esq. M.P. F.R.S.—And the vice-presidents, Wm. Babington, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Davy, Esq. Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.I.;—The treasurer is, W. H. Pepys, Esq.—And the secretary, J. Laird, M.D.

Mr John Ayrton Paris, of Caius college, Cambridge, and fellow of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, has now in the press a Compendium of Modern Chemistry, in the Latin Language; a small work intended as the *fidus Achates* of the medical as well as chemical philosopher. It treats not only of the principal subjects in Chemistry, but unfolds the processes by which the different compounds of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœiæ are prepared, and the theories upon which such operations are founded. The analyses also of animal and vegetable bodies are as fully given as the prescribed limits of a compendium will allow.

Mr Robertson Buchanan, of Glasgow, has in the press an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, accompanied by a Practical Enquiry respecting their Strength; and by Practical observations relative to making patterns of Cast Iron Wheels.

In

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In the present interruption of commerce, the writers of France are likewise turning their attention to the possibility of introducing the culture of cotton into that country. From a comparison of the climate of the regions in which this plant is cultivated with that of the southern provinces of France, one of these writers deduces the probability of its succeeding in the latter. In support of this opinion, he quotes the authority of two curious old works, to prove that the cultivation of cotton has already been carried on there to a considerable extent. The first of these, printed at Toulon, in 1566, is entitled, *Recueil et Discours du Voyage du Roi Charles IX. de ce nom à présent regnant, accompagné de Choses dignes de Memoire*, &c. by Abel Jouan. It is a kind of journal, in which we find the following passage:—"This day the king entered Yerres, a large and fine town. Around it there is such a number of orange, palm, and pepper trees, and other trees which bear cotton, that they look like forests." The same fact is certified by Peter de Quiqueram de Beaujeu, bishop of Senez, in the curious and scarce work which he published in 1606, entitled, *La Nouvelle Architecture, ou Instruction générale pour ensemencer toutes sortes d' Arbres fruitiers*, &c. In the fifty-second chapter of the second book, we find this passage:—"Have we not enough to admire in the rarities of our province, who is so kind and liberal as to grow most successfully the sugar-canes, planted within these few years. We now equal other countries, and like them possess a great quantity of cotton plants." The testimony of these two authors is confirmed by J. Bauhin, who informs us, that in his time cotton was grown in France, and that it had been brought from Italy.

The Irish College in Paris is the only school in that metropolis that has a course of Latin philosophy and logic, such as existed in the University of Paris. The prefect of studies in this college, M. Fontanel, commenced a course of philosophy in November with a speech in the Latin language.

Proposals have been circulated in Charlestown, Carolina, for publishing the Life and Secret History of Macbeth, King of Scotland, from authentic manuscripts in the possession of the noble family of the Howards, and from original papers and deeds now in the hand the ancient family of Cummin, with original Laws and Statutes of Ken II. It appears remarkable, that if papers be authentic, they should fir the light on the other side of the A tic.

Mr J. Workman has announce intention of publishing at New Or in four volumes octavo, A Digest Laws of Castile and the Spanish I with a general View of the Princip the Roman Code, on which those are founded.

Memoirs of the Progress of M FACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCI *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE experiments of Mr Da the alkalies have been rep before the Askesian and Miner cal Societies, by Mr Pepys, w very large galvanic apparatus, co ing of one hundred and twenty of plates of 36 inches surface containing nearly seven hundred w of copper and zinc. The solid tic pot-ash was used, slightly mo ed by the breath. The metalloi tained was highly inflammable, in rectified naptha, but was with culty separated from the potas which it is plentifully imbedded, being exposed to the galvanic a Water being dropped upon it, the ticles explode similarly to grai gunpowder thrown into the fire. metalloid obtained from soda is n highly inflammable, and can ther be collected more easily. A gl about the size of a small tare thrown on paper moistened, inst became apparently red hot, and ning off the surface of the water luminously through the air. Mr len has also repeated the experim of Mr Davy, and obtained both metalloids by four troughs of pairs, each of 16 inches surface.

The following directions are g in the foreign journals, for prepari

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ition for resisting the action of water. Take half a pint of nd mix it with an equal quan- vinegar, so as to coagulate the Separate the curds from the and mix the latter with the of four or five eggs, after hav- t them well up. The mixture e two substances being com- dd quick-lime to them which ed through a sieve, and make ole into a thick paste of the ncy of putty. If this mastic is y applied to broken bodies, or es of any kind, and dried pro- fterwards, it resists water and

on-juice has generally been em- for taking stains out of linen, German journal gives a more ical method, by means of aqua One or two drops are suffi- r taking out a large spot of out damaging the linen. It ary previously to moisten the h water, and to rinse it after- n water.

Curaudau, professor of chemis- memoir on the theory of soap- read to the Institute of France, onstrated, that oxygen is one component parts of soap; that principle oxygenated oils, or hich easily oxygenate, owe operty of making the best soap. also pointed out a very simple by which the fabrication of y be accelerated, and at the ne improved.

Marcel, director of the imperial press at Paris, when he ac- ed Bonaparte to Egypt, took *ile* of the curious inscription tta, which has lately been en- and published.

Millin, a recent traveller thro' h of France, adopted the same taking a copy of an Arabic on under the entrance of the M. Meiulaw, at Aix. After the stone, and covering it with printer's ink, he applied over it wetted paper, which on being with- drawn, bore a very distinct impression of the characters, which appear white on a black ground, when they have been hollowed out, and black on a white ground, when the inscription is in relief. But as the letters are rever- sed, it is obvious they must be read backwards; on holding up the leaf, however, to the light, they are readily decyphered in their proper position.— In order to give to the letters the greatest degree of transparency, the paper which is employed ought to be as little sized as possible. The stone can be afterwards freed from any re- mains of the ink, by washing it with a solution of pot-ash. This process has been long known in Italy, but it would appear that its application has been hitherto confined to taking im- pressions of inscriptions executed on bronze tables. It is evident that this method possesses many advantages, since it can not only be performed with the greatest ease by a single indi- vidual, but since persons, the least ver- sed in the science of inscriptions, may by it obtain copies with the greatest accuracy.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

THE last days of April were of a wintry aspect; but in the begin- ning of May the character of the wea- ther changed, and became of the most genial kind.

May 3.—6. With refreshing show- ers, and a temperature uncommonly high for the season, vegetation has, during these days, proceeded with un- common rapidity. The lately sown grains and garden-seeds have appeared above ground all at once, as if they had been sown on a hot-bed. The buds of many trees have expanded so quickly, that the most marked differ- ence

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ence in appearance has been observable in the course of a single night.—The blossom of fruit trees having been hitherto much retarded, and there being now a greater probability of the weather continuing mild, there is every prospect of a considerable fruit-crop.

Saturday, 7th May. There was today a good deal of thunder and lightning, accompanied with sudden and violent showers of hail, the hailstones being of uncommon size, some of them said to have been half-an-inch in circumference.

May 9. In the stove of the Botanic garden, at present, a fine plant of Crinum erubescens displays an umbel of its beautifully white and very fragrant flowers.

At the bottom of the north-west side of Salisbury craigs, there is a rich meadow, which is flooded during part of the winter with the water from some of the common sewers of Edinburgh. The grass on this meadow is always cut three times, and sometimes four times in the course of the summer. It has this season already exhibited an instance of rapid vegetation, perhaps seldom surpassed. On the last day of April the grass was not two inches high. In the course of ten days from that date, it was found to be, on an average, eighteen inches high! and on the 13th May current, the people began to mow it for cowfeeders. By far the most prevalent species of grass in this meadow is Poa trivialis: in the marshy places, however, Poa aquatica appears; and a few dry spots are clothed with Holcus lanatus, Dactylis glomerata, and some others.

P. S. I have been favoured with the following journal (kept at Prestonfield) of the appearance of the swallow, (swift,) cuckoo, &c. and budding of the larch-tree, for the five preceding years, together with the journal for the present year.

1804. *April* 9. Larch* buds green *yellow*: followed by cold weather.

May 1. One swallow seen: gr in Prestonfield parks dark green, a spotted white with daisies.

— 3. Larch in full leaf, havi been retarded by cold.

— 4. *Many*† swallows seen.

— 6. Cuckoo heard.

— 16. Bat seen.

1805. ——

March 29. Larch buds green *yellow*.

April 19. Larch in full leaf, 21 days from the buds appearing y low. Last year, being a more bac ward season, it required 24 days to into full foliage.

May 4. Cuckoo heard, and a co ple of swallows seen.

— 5. Many swallows seen.

1806. ——

April 19. Larch buds *green*.

— 30. Grass in the large pa dark green, and spotted white w daisies.

May 3. One swallow seen.

— 4. Many swallows seen.

— 12. Cuckoo heard.

May 16. White-throat sings; a Bat is observed flying about in t evening. (The bat was first observ on the very same date in 1804.)

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* The writer of the journal consid the Larch as particularly well adapt for making observations by which compare different seasons together; t pencils of leaves being *yellow* at the m ment of bursting from the bud-scale, a becoming *green* as soon as they are fai expanded. The observations must made on the same tree for the successi seasons; for some larch-trees are stantly earlier or later than others.

† "One swallow does not make s mer." When only one is seen, also may sometimes be apt to suspect the observer has been in a mistake. appearance of *many* swallows is there marked as a surer criterion.

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. *April* 16. & 17. Ground co-
ith snow to the depth of seve-
es, and long icicles hanging
e roofs of houses.
5. Grass white with daisies,
swallow seen.
3. Many swallows seen.

—

17. Snow and frost, as on the
y last year.
3. Larch buds greenish yellow.
1. Larch very perceptibly
One swallow seen, (but not
tainty.)

May 2. Cuckoo heard.

— 3. In a fine spring shower, many swallows all at once make their appearance.

— 5. In one night's time the increased verdure of the grass in Prestonfield parks was perceptible. Larch-tree green.

— 8. Old standard *geen*-trees begin to show blossom.

15. These *geen*-trees quite white with blossom.

Edinburgh, *27th May* 1808. } N.

Poetry.

N EVENING HYMN.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

whose glory shines sublime
orning's dawn and evening skies:
e the bud of fading time,
vening fall and morning rise.

ou art great, these glowing spheres
studious eye must show;
ou art good, as well appears
field and mountain's brow.

d which poiz'd the orbs that sail
on sky of purest blue;
d has made this lowly vale,
shed the evening dew.

e in the stars that soar
ning o'er the southland sea,
s in the bounteous store
s to Nature and to me.

c of the vernal grove
the breeze is all of Thee,
s sacred choirs above,
hy presence bow the knee.

he insects live and move;
he suns and planets shine:
thy upholding love,
l of Nature;—Power divine!

sing on thy obvious might
ain sun or starry frame;
he fair impression right,
me to adore Thy name.

te Mr Patrick Halyburton, Dunbar.

een Drumbender's airy heights,
s of sportive youth,
He stray'd, and, on the summit, woo'd
Benevolence, and Truth.

With mind matur'd, and soul erect,
He clear'd law-doubts away,
In which fair Equity 's oft deck'd,
As mists obscure the day.

Rich Ceres, o'er his native vale,
Led by his fostering hand,
Spread her fair treasures to the gale,
And bless'd the fertile land.

The festive circle's cordial glow
His social powers confess'd,
His wit on Care's contracted brow
Approving smiles impress'd.

Who now shall fill his mantling bowl,
The chosen group that charmed?
Where now's the genial flow of soul,
His precious clay that warmed?

No more!—with rare convivial power,
His anecdotic store
He'll never spread like magic o'er
Each friend's dejected core.

Yet there his virtues long shall live,
Whilst in their veins shall flow
Those tides the bliss of health that give,
And memory's powers bestow.

No canting, fawning sycophant,
Need blazon forth his name,
In sneaking, servile rhyme descant,
To bolster up his fame:—

For every drop that trickles forth
From balmy friendship's eye,
More testifies departed worth,
Than pageants rear'd on high.

Above

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Above his dust no sculpture tow'rs,
His simple tomb to shade,
But Friendship's tear shall drench the turf
That's on his bosom laid.

Edinburgh,
30th April 1808. } J. S.

THE UNFORTUNATE WANDERER.

Founded on Fact.

By John Stagg.

COLD, cold blew the winds o'er the brows of King Harry *,
The hoar on the heather fell heavy and chill;
The day far declin'd, when dejected and weary,
A trav'ller slow wound down the slope of the hill.
Lank famine and want in his face were depicted,
His limbs with fatigue and the cold seem'd constricted;
His looks spoke a heart with deep anguish afflicted,
And mis'ry had mark'd him with masterly skill.

To the mansion of wealth his weak steps were directed,
In hopes an asylum thro' pity to find;
But often by wealth are the needy neglected,
More icy their hearts than the tempest behind;
For spite of entreaties, the poor helpless ranger
Is thrust from their portal, midst darkness and danger;
No sympathy here for the sad sinking stranger,—
The wild waste receives him, and keen blows the wind.

By the side of a hedge, which the tempest was tearing,
The wand'rer sunk down, his sad fate to deplore;
"O Erin!" he cry'd, for his country was Erin,
"Dear, dear happy land, I shall see thee "no more!
"For here, by barbarity unprecedented,
"I languish unseen, and expire unla-"mented,
"Whilst all my complaints are from hear-"ing prevented,
"And drown'd by the whirlwinds that "round me loud roar.

"O Albion, where lives now thy boasted "humanity?
"That clemency, partial, extends not to "me;
"No vestige I meet of remaining urbanity,
"Which if it has been, now no longer "can be:
"The savage who ranges the desert most "dreary,
"Whom Reason ne'er taught, nor Reli-"gion more cheery,
"Would not thus have spurn'd at a wand'-"rer when weary,
"And left him to die at the root of a "tree!

"I ask'd but a morsel to stay my keen "hunger,
"I ask'd but a shield from the cold and "the rain;
"With common compassion, what claims "could be stronger?
"But such from the selfish but seldom "obtain:
"For sordidly fearful for my sad remaining,
"Unmov'd by my anguish, and deaf to "complaining,
"They thrust me abroad, all entreaties "disdaining,
"And left me to perish with mis'ry and "pain.

"Sick, sick is my heart, while around the "storm musters,
"The cold hand of Death seems to sink "to my soul;
"My ears scarcely hear the loud tempest "that blusters,
"Scarce mindful I heed the loud gusts as "they howl:
"Sensation scarce lives,—Oh! just Heav'n "forgive me,
"If dying, the cruel I curse that outlive me,
"Who neither protection nor pity would "give me,
"Expos'd to the rage of the storms as "they roll.

"Bewilder'd, unknown, 'mongst a people "inhuman,
"Where pity ne'er dwelt, her kind aid "to impart;
"With no kindly ray the drear waste to il-"lumine,
"No friend to support me, or sooth my "sunk heart;—
"Ah! little suppose you, my dear, dear "connections,
"My babes, my Alicia! what piercing "reflections
"Engage my rent bosom! the sad retro-"pections
"Increase my keen anguish, and double "the smart."

"Who's

* A mountain on the eastern border of Cumberland.

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he that exclaims?" call'd a voice
ly sighing,
's he that sustains all the rage of
e storm?"
ot," he reply'd, "a poor wand'rer,
w dying,
whom thy compassion no part can
rform:
twas true pity thy heart actuated,
leaven thy purpose shall be com-
nsated,
ose who inhumanly spurn me, be
ted
cruelties that would a demon de-
rm!"
ve, and despair not," exclaim'd the
nd stranger,
'n yet may restore thee to com-
t and life,
ndly support thee, through hard-
p and danger,
isit thy country, thy friends, and
y wife."
!" said the wand'rer, "each fond
pectation
e sadly sinks, having no consola-
n;
ld hand of Death fast arrests each
nsation!"—
hed, and deep silence concluded
strife.

ympathy sits in the soft-heaving
m,
ye, still responsive, a tear can be-
;
re Rancour crops Pity's delicate
om,
tender emotions they seldom can
v:
ink, O ye sordid disciples of malice,
hearts to the cries of distress still
callous,
which the convict receives at the
ows,
perly Justice on you might bestow.

de l'ile de GUERNESEY *en l'an*
ous le regne d' EDOUARD III. *Roi*
LETERRE, *et de* CHARLES V. *Rio*
NCE.

M.S. in the possession of Dr Tyt-
mmunicated to him by the princi-
il Magistrate, who was also the
f a very ancient family, in the

)

endez grands et petits,
ouleur fort envenimee,
nbre de gens ramassee;
sillant la mer sallee,
le France ramasse,
a de Galle guide,
mauvais fier a mort.

Par un Mardi, ye comparu
L'armee de la Gendarmerie,
Faite de grands Saragousez
Gens enrages a la bordee,
Dans le Vason fut adressee,
Cette pitieuse matinee
Pensant nous mettre tous a mort.

Un Jean Lestoig si se leva
Plus matin qu'a l'accoutumee
A sa Bergerie s'en alla
Sur l'ajournante a la brunee,
Telle compagnie a trouvee
Sur le grand maree arretee,
La quelle grandement l'etonna.

Sur le chemin vit un cheval,
Faisant marche de haquenee,
Qui pour vrai etait un Gildin,
Qui leur echappa de l'Armee,
Toute l'isle il a chevauchee,
Criant a la desesperee,
Sus haut les armes en un mot.

Et vous trouverez sur le Vason
L'armee la dessus arretee.
Diligentez vous bons Garcons
Ou toute la terre est gatee.
Mettez tout an fil de l'epee
Hazardez-vous a la bonne heure;
Ou vous mourrez grieve mort.

Yvon de Galle vrai Guerrier
Etoit conducteur de l'armee,
Homme grandement avanturier,
Dessus une terre etrangere
Ne se donnant garde en arriere,
Il recut la rouge jartiere,
Qui n'etoit de soie ni de velours.

Cest qu'il fut frappe dun garçon
D'une Halebarde meurtriere
Qui se nommoit Richard Simon,
Sur le montin en la Cariere;
Tant qui'l eut la Cuisse coupee,
Aussi la main dextre tranchee,
Par ce brave compagnon.

Sur le mont de St Pierre Port
Fut la dure guere livree
Cinq cens et un furent mis a mort,
Tant de l'isle que de l'armee,
C'etoit pitie cette journee
De ouir les pleurs de l'assemblee
Des Dames de Saint Pierre Port.

Tomin le Lorreur fut pour vrai
Tout le jour notre Capitaine,
Rolf Holland fut le plus fort
Il eut l'honneur de la journee,
Sa pauvre vie fut hazardee
Car il eut les jambes coupees,
Dont il falut quil souffrit mort.

Frappant a tort et a travers,
Le sang couloit par les Valees,
On marchait dessus les corps morts,
Qui cheyoient au fil de l'epee.

Une

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Une meurtriere fut tiree
Qui a grand force fut vandee
Et aux Etrangers fit grand tort.

Quatre vingts von Marchands anglois
Arriverent sur le Vespree,
A notre secours accouroient.
Mais l'armee etoit fort cassee,
Tout a l'heure leva le siege,
Ne sachant quel remede faire
Sinon crier a Dieu merci.

Furent contraint de s'enfuir
Prenant leur chemin ils revinrent,
Par le bordage s'en sont alles,
Pour passer par dedans la rue.
Mais les Anglois, sans retenue,
Remplirent de corps morts la rue,
Sur cette troupe de Babillots.

Par force prirent le Chateau
La mer etant fort retiree
Ou les tuoit a grands monceaux,
Taillant tout au fil de lepee,
La terre etoit ensanglantee
De cette troupe ainsi navree
Dessus, la chair et les os morts

Les Navrires et les Bateaux
Enseignaient l'isle par derriere.
Nos bons Paisans leur firent grand tort
Par le chateau de la Corbiere.
Vinrent par le Bec a la Chevre,
Pour alors faire leur traversee,
Avec le reste des Lourdants.

Rembarquerent leurs Matelots
Puis soudain mirent a la voile,
Tous irrites comme Lionceaux
D'avoir perdu telle bredelle.
Le General fort se rebelloit
Commandant de mettre a terre
Dans le havre de St Sampson.

A l'Abaye St Michel s'en vont
Ou Bregart etoit Commissaire.
Les recut avec grand accueil
Donnant presents et fort grande chere.
Donnant or a la Gergondee
Qui etoit Dame dans l'armee
Nommee la Princesse Eleonor.

Car Yvon l'avoit epousee
En France au pays de la Gravelle
Dont il fut riche a grands monceaux
Des brins de la grand maree
L' Abbe fit a l'armee grand joie
D'or et d' argent, et de monoie
Quil leur donna bien largement.

Yvon l'ennemi s'en alla
Sur une montagne voisine
Du pauvre Chateau St Michel
La ou Yvon faisait ses mines

Frere Bregart par courtoisie
L'adresse au Chateau par envie
Pour faire croitre ses tresors.

Edmond Rose, Gouverneur
Du puissant Chateau d' Archange
Dit qu'il seroit avant tranche,
Que de se rendre a gens etrangers.
Mais si ces gens se vouloient rendre;
A Bregart pour leur terre vendre
Par Camparts, il etoit d' accord.

Le Pauvre peuple se rendit,
A cet Abe pour leur grand perte
Qui avoient pour eux accorde
Aux ennemis par ses finesses,
La plus part a payer deux ferbes
Aujourdhui nommes les Champards.

TRANSLATION FROM CATULL

C. Cattuli ad Lesbiam.

VIVAMUS, mea Lesbia, atque amem
Rumoresque senum severiorum
Omnes unius aestimemus assis.
Soles occidere, et redire possunt:
Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.
Da mihi basia mille, deinde centum,
Dein mille altera, da secundum centum
Deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum
Dein cum millia multa fecerimus,
Conturbabimus illa, ne sciamus,
Aut ne quis malus invidere possit,
Cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

TO LESBIA.

LOVE, my Lesbia, let me tell you,
Love should now our life engage;
Life from love derives its value,
Heed not then the saws of age.

Setting suns with splendour beaming,
Rise with more refulgent light,
Life's last taper dimly gleaming,
Sinks in endless drowsy night.

Then sweet maid a thousand glowing
Kisses give thy raptur'd swain,
Now a hundred quick bestowing,
Give the thousand o'er again.

Every kiss my rapture feeding,
Give me now a hundred more;
Hundreds, thousands, quick succeeding,
Lesbia, let's efface the score.

Kisses past, no record telling,
Untold thousands still renew,
Thus no wretch with envy swelling
Shall the tell-tale record view.

C.

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 5.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

THE *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, and that copies of the several Orders of Council, lately issued, be referred to the said Committee.

Lord H. Petty said, that from the most deliberate consideration he had been able to give, he could not give his countenance to measures which he thought to be illegal. These Orders in Council, he said, as well as that of a similar nature issued in January last year, were issued in consequence of the decree, stating it to be the determination of France to place England in a state of blockade—*a vain and empty boast*—and were meant as an act of retaliation. It had, however, been held, by the highest authority, that any measure of that kind, not acted upon, become thereby null and void, and the same as if never made at all. In Robinson's report of cases adjudged in the Admiralty Court, it is laid down by Sir W. Scott, "that no blockade is sufficient without a fact to support it;" and he (the Noble Lord) insisted, that up to the 11th of November, there never had occurred a single instance in which that decree of France had been acted upon. Nay, an explanation had been given by M. Decret to General Armstrong, the American Ambassador, disavowing their intention of carrying it into effect, and of capturing ships at sea, or in any respect infringing on the rights of neutrals.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* coincided with the noble Lord, that the orders issued by his Majesty were a violation both of the law of nations and of the municipal law of this country, as applied to a period of peace; but he would inform the Noble Lord, these orders depended entirely on his Majesty's war-prerogative, and not on any prerogative exercised by his Majesty in time of peace, such as, on an emergency, the retaining from export the produce of the soil, in order to prevent the approach of famine. It was neither a measure intended to encroach on the privileges of commerce, or the rights of neutral trade, nor to lay any impost for the purposes of revenue; but merely related to the King's *war* prerogative as a measure of retaliative annoyance upon the enemy. Now, as to the effect that these orders of Council were likely to produce upon America, he must do that nation the justice to say, he did not believe they would drive them into a war with us. For his part, no man deprecated more than he did a war with that country. (*Loud cries of Hear! hear!*) It could be no consolation to his mind to think what America might suffer if she were to resolve upon war; he thought the losses of that country could never be the profit of this. He was not one of those who looked upon the prosperity of America with envy; but, on the contrary, he wished that prosperity to be increased, as he was convinced that her prosperity would promote, instead of injure, the prosperity of this country. He hoped, however, that this country would not be attacked by America; he believed it would not, as he could not conceive it possible for any enlightened nation to go to war upon no other grounds than that we have been obliged to take measures of retaliation in consequence of the decree of Bonaparte. It was impossible that any considerate American could read those orders of Council, without perceiving that great pains were taken to do as little injury as possible to their commerce. If their spirit was roused to war, it would be from an insult they had received, but for which insult this country had made every reparation in its power, and every thing which in reason could be expected.

Dr Lawrence spoke at great length against the Orders in Council; and the Master of the Rolls took also an extensive view of the question, and defended them. The motion was agreed to.

Mon.

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Monday, Feb. 8.

Mr Whitbread moved for the production of copies of certain papers, parts of which had been quoted by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr Canning,) in his speech in defence of the late memorable expedition against Denmark; particularly a copy of the instructions sent by the late Secretary of that department (Lord Howick, now Lord Grey,) to Mr Garlike, our Minister at Copenhagen. He made a direct charge against Mr Canning of exhibiting only such parts of the letter of Lord Hutchinson, as, in the detached manner he gave them, led the House to form a very different opinion from that which it would have done, had the whole contents of the documents been before them. Those Noble Lords (Hutchinson and Grey) felt themselves exceedingly hurt at the manner in which they had been misrepresented by the Right Hon. Secretary. With respect to Mr Garlike, and the instructions which he received, he strongly condemned the latter, for he was instructed to furnish the Government at home with information, not only of the operations in the Cabinet of Denmark, but even of the murmurs and cabals among the merchants and traders. He concluded by moving that there be laid before the House copies and extracts of the instructions, &c. sent to Mr Garlike at the Court of Copenhagen by the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Howick,) also several other documents upon the same subject.

Mr Canning answered the observations of the Hon. Gentleman at great length, when the motion was rejected, 127 to 73.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The House resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he felt great satisfaction in informing the Committee of the favourable arrangement he had made with the Bank of England, which must be highly advantageous to the public. This arrangement had arisen from the suggestion of the Finance Committee of last session, and it embraced three different subjects. The 1st was the management of the public debt; 2d, the allowance to the Bank for that management; and, lastly, the unclaimed dividends, and unclaimed lottery prizes remaining in the custody of the Bank. The Right Hon. Gentleman then went on to describe the sums to be allowed the Bank for the management of the public debt, at the rate of 343l. per million, as it at present stood. When the debt should be farther reduced, the allowance was then meant to be 400l. per million. This arrangement would eventually prove a saving of 62,000l. or 63,000l. a-year.—He trusted the Committee would approve these arrangements. The next point was, the advance by the Bank of 3,000,000l. during the war.—This came from the advantages the Bank enjoyed in possessing the balances of the public money. It appeared by the most accurate calculation, that these balances amounted to something between 11 and 12 millions, from which, however, there fell to be deducted 600,000l. being a deposit on account of America. That money, he observed, might have been better employed had it been expended in Exchequer bills. It, however, amounted in the whole, he believed, to ten millions and a half, deducting the above sum. He then described the amount of the unclaimed dividends from 1791, as amounting to 500,000l.; and the three millions as the profit of the Bank on the deposits of Government in their hands. After some further observations, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved, first, "That towards the supply granted to his Majesty, a sum of 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends, and undemanded lottery prizes, be granted."

Mr Bankes, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, commended the object the Right Hon. Gentleman had in view, on the principle that it was no thing but fair that the public should have the use of its money. The country had a right to expect this. But he could not agree that the Right Hon. Gentleman had made so advantageous a bargain for the public as he might have done. A reduction ought to have taken place in the allowance proposed to the Bank on the management of the public debt, as the advance from the Bank of three millions, without interest, might endure for a long time, at least until the end of the war. The Bank could, by its paper, form the money wanted by Government to-morrow

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ould not, at the termination of , be satisfied with any thing but return. What it might come to r, would scarcely cost it a pen- yet it would be reimbursed in a fferent way. He confessed he like to see the Government and k draw too closely to each other. ught to be independent, both of ntertaining at the same time a of good will towards each other, thorough understanding. Any ion of another kind was incon- with the constitution, and he was fraid, might lead to the subver- economy.

ierney did not approve of the re- s brought forward by the Chan- of the Exchequer, and urged, Bank ought, from the public therein deposited, to take the ment of the national debt with- charge. Instead of taking the illions from the Bank on the roposed, it would be much bet- ise a loan, and to know what tances enabled that Corporation so large a sum with such facili- the profits made of the transac- th Government. The profits of must be great, when, since the on, four millions were divided es, the dividend raised from se- en per cent. and such a conside- ddition made to the building. dent of that, we were informed ould spare three millions, with- rest, till after the conclusion of ; he would wish to be informed ank was prepared to lend this ovided the restrictions were ta- if they were, there could be no the transaction, for it would the Bank a farthing. The rea- thought it adviseable for Go- nt to take the management of onal debt under its own con- ould be, the great patronage at- o it, as the Minister would be to give away 450 places worth ch.

Thornton, *Mr Huskisson*, and o- ontended that the national debt ot be managed at an easier rate, the Bank could lend this sum, the restrictions were taken off.

H. Petty did not altogether ad- e mode in which the unclaimed ds were to be taken; nevertheless, if the war continued, he thought the advantage to the public, as far as respected these dividends, would be considerable.

Mr Brogden, *Mr Biddulph*, *Mr Croker*, *Mr R. P. Carew*, and *Mr H. Thornton*, each approved of the arrangement, as being favourable to the public.

The resolutions were all agreed to.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr Huskisson stated, that an act of the 38th of the King had abolished certain offices in the Customs at the various ports, and evidently intended to abolish all patent places in that department at the same time. A discovery had, however, been made of an office of that kind remaining entire, and he therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the office of surveyor of subsidies and petty customs in the port of London.—Leave given.

Sir F. Burdett then moved an account of all captures made at sea by British vessels, which were claimed, or said to have remainder in the Crown, from 1792 to the present day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that if such was the account wanted by the Hon. Baronet, it would be a difficult matter to make it out; but if he wanted only a statement of the droits of the Admiralty during that period, he thought the account might be produced. The droits of the Admiralty were long since, by the authority of Parliament, made his Majesty's private property; but if any improper distribution of that fund was made, it was certainly a fit matter for the investigation of Parliament. The King had liberally made use of that fund, and bestowed large sums on the public, frequently to the extent of millions, which must be in the recollection of the House, and he had also made provision for several of the junior branches of the Royal Family. He had no objection to granting the Hon. Baronet an account shewing the balance remaining of those droits, after all these deductions, from 1792; but if the Hon. Baronet asked how it had been disposed of, he would tell him it had been disposed of by his Majesty's own directions. He therefore suggested an amendment to the motion.

Sir F. Burdett had no possible objection to the line chalked out by the Right Hon.

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Hon. Gentleman, since he entertained an opinion, that a fund of property so immense ought not to be left in the situation in which it stood, although that might be called its legal situation.

Sir C. Pole supported the original motion, wishing much that the proceedings of the High Court of Admiralty were put on a new footing.

The Advocate General vindicated the droits pertaining to the Crown, as authorised by ancient practice. It had been the case in the war with Spain, where ships were taken before a declaration of war. These vessels were condemned to the Crown, the captors having no real interest in their condemnation. A moiety of two-thirds of the proceeds was, however, granted by the Crown, as a reward for the capture. He then restated all the advances made by his Majesty to the state, towards the alleviations of the burdens of the people; from whence he argued, that these droits were very properly applied when they were invested in his Majesty's hands.

Mr Lushington observed, that the Hon. Baronet had made no allusion whatever to the Court of Admiralty. He, however, was in possession of a fact which he felt compelled, by a sense of duty, to state to the House. It nearly concerned an Hon. Baronet, one of its Members, who quitted the service of the navy in 1787, and went to Ostend, where he got a vessel and proceeded to India. In that country he exchanged his ship for a vessel called the Etrusco, and returned with a cargo to Europe. He went to Ireland, and came to Dungeness, where he run a cargo on shore, or in other words, smuggled. (*Loud cries of hear from the Opposition.*) His ship was taken off Dungeness by the Brilliant frigate, and she was condemned in the Court of Admiralty. The Captain of the Brilliant received no reward for the capture; but in September 1805, 25,000l. was bestowed, not on the captors, but on an officer of the navy who had violated the laws of his country.

Sir H. Popham having been thus personally charged, vindicated his conduct in having gone to India. It was a period of profound peace, and he would refer to the journals for the sanction of applause his conduct received, when in India, from Lord Cornwallis and the Court of Directors. He was anxious that time to acquire a knowledge of profession; and his public services India must have been of a very extra dinary kind indeed (*a laugh*) to exc this attack. He had never been a sm gler, or been at all connected w smugglers.

Mr Perceval then moved his ame ment, which was for an account of net proceeds paid into the Court of miralty, as droits, since the 1st of Ja ary 1793, and of the balance still maining,—which was carried by 82 57.

Friday, February 12.

Mr Henry Martin moved, that th be laid before the House, the amo and the specification of the sums iss out of the Exchequer to the Payma General of the Forces, without acco from 5th January 1793 to 5th Janu 1803.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer re sented the great inconvenience resul from the motion of the Hon. Gen man, and the length of time that wo be requisite for the preparation of papers which it included. He rec mended the Hon. Gentleman rathe suggest the investigation of the sub to the Committee of Finance. Aft short conversation, however, the Ch cellor of the Exchequer acquiesced, the motion was agreed to.

Mr Eden moved for an account of number of neutral vessels brought the ports of Great Britain, under order of Council of the 11th Novem 1807, specifying to what ports t were destined, &c.

Mr Rose had no objection to the tion; but thought it so extensive could not well be complied with in its parts,—Agreed to.

Monday Feb. 15.

Mr Whitbread moved for the p duction of various papers, preparat to some resolutions he meant to br forward, relative to the Austrian Prussian mediation.

Mr Canning was of opinion that paper, purporting to contain the c versation of any crowned head, cou with propriety be laid before Par ment.

Mr Whitbread said, there had be many instances in which statements

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ersations with crowned heads had laid before Parliament.

a Committee of Ways and Means ising the supply, on the motion of Huskisson, a sum of ten and a half ns was voted to pay off Exchequer outstanding.

EDITION TO THE DARDANELLES.

Taylor rose to make the motion ich he had previously given no- He hoped and trusted that the e would feel that the character of untry was deeply involved in this on. We had hitherto taken upon ves the character of friends and ctors of the nations of Europe; e was now utterly at a loss to con- why, in this instance, we had a- ned that character, and why we nosen to attack the Turkish em- All he knew of the history of the ction was, that the British Am- lor suddenly left Constantinople, n the 19th of February a British ttacked and destroyed a Turkish ron in the Dardanelles; that they vards appeared before Constantino- nd staid there for many days, and vent away without effecting any bject for which they could be sup- to have been sent there. He con- d by moving for a number of pa-

Secretary Canning said, he expect- at the Gentlemen on the other f the House would have called for nner of papers relating to the ex- on to the Dardanelles. They had, ger, not done so. He could not y beneficial result or practical ad- ge to be derived from the produc- of those papers; but still, if the emen on the other side thought necessary for the vindication of character, he was perfectly dispo- grant every paper which could oduced without detriment to the e service.

Grenville said, that, as he had quit- s situation at the Admiralty be- the result of the expedition was n, it was impossible for him to the contents of the official docu- which were received after his ng office, and therefore he did not what papers would be necessary s justification. He had heard it suggested that the late Ministers had ordered Alexandria to be attacked in a time of profound peace; this letter, however, stated to Admiral Collingwood, that no hostile steps were to be taken, until Mr Arbuthnot should acquaint the fleet that the relations of peace and amity between the two countries were at an end. The Hon. Gentleman then complained that the letter he had written to Lord Collingwood, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and a report he had received from Admiral Louis, were refused to be received by the present Board of Admiralty. Under these circumstances, he thought those papers should be admitted as official.

Mr Wellesley Pole said, that although it was the custom for the First Lord of the Admiralty to write private letters to Admirals, yet it was perfectly well known that those private letters could not be considered as instructions upon which an Admiral could act. This very letter mentioned, that "official instructions would speedily be sent to him;" which clearly proved, that the Right Hon. Gentleman did not himself suppose that his own private letter was instruction sufficient for any Admiral. The letter was written by the Right Hon. Gentleman so long ago as the month of November 1806, and yet it was only a few days ago that he applied to the Board to make this an official document.

Lord Castlereagh could not perceive any necessity for entering into any inquiries on this subject, nor that it could lead to any beneficial result. He thought, however, that the Board of Admiralty were quite right in refusing to make this private letter an official document.

The question was then put and carried.

EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.

Mr Abercromby having prefaced his motions with several appropriate remarks, moved,

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will give directions there be laid before the House, copies of the instructions sent to Earl St Vincent, for the direction of his conduct at Lisbon, in 1806; an extract of which was read by Mr Secretary Canning in his place; and also

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also the instructions sent to the Earl of Rosslyn and General Simcoe."

The next motion was for,

"A copy of the official communication which was made by Earls St Vincent and Rosslyn from the Prince Regent to the Secretary of State; together with the answer thereto, and the dispatches respecting the sailing of the troops, and copy of the order for recalling Earls St Vincent and Rosslyn to give an account of their audience of leave."

Mr Secretary Canning had no objection to any of these motions, except to the latter part of the last; but to that he had the most decided objection, and he was glad the motion had been mentioned, in order that the House might make its stand alone against an innovation, the like to which, he maintained, had never before been attempted in this country, and which, if assented to by the House, would overturn the constitution.

Mr Adam took fire at the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, whom he charged with having done a thing more unconstitutional in that House than any Minister since the Revolution.

This produced a debate of considerable heat, in which Mr Sheridan, Mr Windham, and Mr Ponsonby, supported the sentiments of Mr Adam.

The House divided—

For the motion, 82—Against it, 142—

Lord Henry Petty then moved an address to the King,

"That there be laid before the House a copy of such communications as have passed between his Majesty's Government and the United States of America, relative to the ratification of a treaty with the United States."

Mr Secretary Canning could have wished that Gentlemen had abstained from making observations on this subject pending a negociation; but as they could not be restrained, it was better to give information of the real state of things than to allow Gentlemen to debate on that which was imaginary.—Motion granted.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Mr Whitbread rose to move for some papers preparatory to that motion which he had given notice for Monday se'ennight. He knew there were some cases where public documents could not safely be produced, but those cases we merely exceptions to the general ru The first papers he would move were the documents or official pap from his Majesty's Principal Secretar of State to his Minister at Vienna, lative to the mediation of that Cou The next was a copy of the minutes extracts, of the conversation betwe Lord Hutchinson and the Emperor Russia, on the 23d of August 18 The subject of the conversation been conveyed to Ministers in a patch from Lord G. L. Gower, therefore could easily be produced After stating the various papers wh he intended to move for, the H Member concluded, by moving "copies or extracts of the dispatc from his Majesty's Principal Secret of State to his Minister at Vienna pecting the mediation of that Cabin

Lord G. L. Gower said, that as to copy of the communication of the c versation between the Emperor of R sia and Lord Hutchinson, he alw looked on that as a private confiden communication from the Noble Lor him. He had, during his stay at mel, observed that the Noble Lord much in the confidence of the Emp of Russia, and thought he might f that derive some information wh might be of service to this co try. He, therefore, when the No Lord made the communication to h thought it proper and necessary to s it home; but as he held it to be pu confidential, and not fit to make a cord in a public office, he had not it in his public dispatches, but in a vate letter to his Right Hon. Friend Secretary of State.

Mr Secretary Canning said, that Hon. Gentleman had stated that view was to ascertain whether Gove ment had done all in their power wards procuring peace. He believe would appear they had, when it considered in what a situation were left by their predecessors in of Many of the papers moved for, he not the smallest objection to being duced. One of the Hon. Gentlem was for copies of any assurances gi by the late Ministers of affording tary succour. Some of the papers, said, would show, that more had b promised than he had stated, when

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was so amply discussed on a for-asion, in the last session. Lord nson, they would find, had made omises; and at the commence-f the war between Russia and dispatches had been sent by the nisters, most earnestly desiring to march her armies in support sia; and the most pressing in-were made to the Court of olm on the same account. The Honourable Gentleman then rther into a detail of the con-the late Administration, in res-their interfering for the safety sia. All their attempts were a-. He concluded with stating, some of the papers he had ob-, but none to the general pur-f the motion.

r a debate of some length, the t motions were severally put, ith the exception of the docu-eferring to the proffered media-Austria, were, without a divi-jected.

Thursday, February 18.

SIR HOME POPHAM.

Bent moved, "That there be laid the House a Copy of the Memo-esented by Sir Home Popham to ajesty in 1803, respecting his For-Property, together with a Copy Treasury Warrant for its restora-and copies of Letters from Sir Stephens, giving Sir Home Pop-eave of absence, on condition of ing his half-pay."

Long said there were many other also necessary for that subject, he should think it his duty to have efore the House, to clear the cha-of the Hon. Gentleman from any ation.

Lushington was proceeding to state remarks of a description rather and severe, when he was called er by the *Speaker*, as the Honour-Commodore was not then in his

Mr Lushington explained, and d for a variety of Papers relative e condemnation of the ship El o, and the Copies of the proceed-n the High Court of Admiralty; were ordered.

INDEMNITY BILL.

the question being put, for the d reading of the Bill for indemni-certain persons respecting the ex-ecution of the Orders of his Majesty's Council.

Mr Eden stated some objections to the Bill, the principal object of which was, that it went to break our faith with America.

Lord Castlereagh spoke at great length in support of the Orders of Council. When France was convinced that every kind of hostility she was capable of waging against us, would most certainly experience ample and complete retaliation, then only could we expect that she would be disposed to negociate on equal terms, and to make peace in the true spirit of peace.

The House then divided—Ayes, 214—Noes, 94—Majority, 120.

Friday, February 19.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—REPORT DUTY ON SALT.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved into a Committee. Mr Wharton in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the Committee, that, in pursuance of the fair principle of policy under which the country was obliged to retort as much as possible upon the powers of Europe inimical to it by measures of retaliating severity, and to render that principle as contributory as possible to the resources of the country, at the expence of our enemies, he had judged it expedient to lay an impost upon a commodity with which the nations of the continent were chiefly supplied from England, namely salt. The duty he meant to propose was only 9d. per bushel upon all salt exported from this country to the continent of Europe, and 3d. per bushel upon all salt exported to distant countries, our own colonies only excepted. He did not look to this measure with any view to revenue, so much as of pressure on the feelings of our enemies. He meant it to continue during the war, and the produce, whatever it was, to go towards the war supplies of the year. The amount, upon the best calculation he had been able to form, he would estimate at 60,000l. per annum.

Sir Francis Baring objected to this tax, which he considered as peculiarly vexatious to America, our principal customer for the article. Besides, the Right Hon. Gentleman should consider, that there

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there were sources for the manufacture of salt in many of the inland countries of Europe, which this tax would stimulate those countries to cultivate. The Bahama islands produced also a vast quantity; and, if that was not to be taxed, America might then be supplied to the injury of the British commerce.

Lord Henry Petty, *Mr Davenport*, and *General Gascoigne*, also signified their opposition to the tax, much on the same grounds with Sir Francis Baring.

Mr Huskisson said, that there could be no injury apprehended, nor any reasonable objection made to a tax on salt, with respect to continental consumption; and as to the three-penny duty on distant exports, it was so trifling as still to secure us a decided preference with America.

Monday, February 22.

COTTON AND BARK.

On the question for bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means being put,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that having taken into consideration the suggestion of a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him (Mr Ponsonby) respecting the resolution in that report for laying an additional duty of 3d. per bushel on salt exported, as it went the length of prohibiting the importation of that article into the United States, he thought it adviseable to adopt that suggestion, and rescind so much of the resolution in the report. The sum which this additional duty would have brought to the revenue, certainly was not so much an object as was the ulterior consideration of embarrassing an enemy: as America, however, was not to be considered in that light, he had followed the principle which he had just related, and should move to expunge so much of the said resolution.

PETITION FOR PEACE.

Colonel Stanley presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bolton, in Lancashire, stating the privations and distresses which they experienced in consequence of the war; and praying that no means might be neglected, consistently with the honour and interests of the country, to obtain a restoration of the blessings of peace.

On the motion that the petition do lie on the table,

Mr Secretary Canning—"Sir, I do not rise to object to the motion, satisfied as I am of the propriety of the terms in which the petitioners have claimed the attention of the House to a subject so highly interesting to the whole country; although I cannot but, at the same time, feel that it is a subject which must always be in the contemplation of the House, and of those whose duty it is to advise his Majesty. I trust, Sir, I shall not be considered as deficient in feeling for the situation of the petitioners, if I express my sincere opinion and conviction, that, even were peace to be the immediate cure of the evils of which they complain, the mode of obtaining that cure which they have adopted must necessarily retard its acquisition. While I allow that it is perfectly natural for the petitioners, experiencing the privations which they do experience, to look eagerly to any remedy that appears to promise them relief, yet, on the part of those who ought to take a more extensive view of the subject, I must deprecate any accusation of hardness of heart, if they declare their firm opinion, that, should they be driven to a negociation under circumstances in which they must feel fettered and embarrassed, such would unquestionably not be the mode of obtaining the object prayed for by the petitioners—a peace consistent with the security and honour of the country. In expressing these sentiments, Sir, I am sure I speak those of my colleagues. We are anxious to avail ourselves of the best means to accomplish this desirable end. Our duty and our interest unite to induce us, if possible, to obtain a peace consistent with the security and honour of the country. We have missed no fair opportunity for that purpose.—But we are bound to advise his Majesty conscientiously, to the best of our judgment, and we are satisfied that, by a premature negociation, or one commenced on any grounds but those of perfect equality and independence, not only would the object of the petitioners fail of being realised, but any subsequent hopes which they might be led to entertain, would be disappointed in a manner the most injurious to them, and to the country at large."—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

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Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

OM this country we have a vast
ss of intelligence, of a very extra-
ry nature indeed, but so involved
fusion and mystery, that we know
w to give any thing like an in-
ble abstract of it.

ere has been an insurrection at
d, which has ended in the dismis-
l disgrace of the Prince of Peace.
ccount is given in a very long
most unintelligible letter dated
19th; from the confused details
ch, however, it may be gathered,
ertain intelligence having been
ed at Madrid, of the Emperor of
intending to come thither, a de-
was made in the name of the
by the Prince, 'What was the
of his journey, and whither his
were directed to march?'—The
was, that he came in a peace-
nner, for the good of the nation,
make a Prince happy. Upon
e Prince of Peace, representing
King that the entrance of the
troops into Spain was a mea-
tal to his throne, wished him to
the example of his son-in-law,
nce Regent of Portugal, and e-
e to Mexico. The King, who
a mere idiot in his hands, consent-
d the Prince took 36 millions of
ut of the public chest to send off;
en the project was discussed in
l, it was opposed by Cavellero,
enounced the Prince as having
ed his Sovereign—swords were
a skirmish seems to have taken
n the very Council Chamber, and
ere wounded. The project of
igration became known, and oc-
d much public disturbance.—
rince of Peace became an object
eral indignation. He had, in or-
persuade the King to emigrate,
told him that the people were
ding his (the King's) head. The
when his project was frustrated,
ted to escape, and the populace
force the hussars who surroun-
s house. The brother of the
1808.

Prince ordered his regiment to fire on the mob; they refused, and instantly arrested him. Meanwhile, the Prince, who had fled from his house, was brought back; and soon after a decree was published, dismissing him from the command of the army and navy; a second decree contradicted the account that the Royal Family intended to leave the country; and a third declared that the French troops were traversing Spain only to march to the points that were threatened with invasion.—The dismissal of the Prince of Peace produced extravagant joy; it was attributed to the French, who were hailed as deliverers.

The following statement is partly from a Bourdeaux paper, and partly from the Gibraltar Chronicle:—

The disturbances at Madrid have not only ruined the Prince of Peace, but have *dethroned the King*. From the 16th to the 21st of March, Madrid and Aranjuez were the theatres of several insurrections, in which the houses of the Prince of Peace, the Minister of Finance, Soler, the Director of Consolidation, Espicossa, of other ministers, and of several relations and friends of the Prince of Peace, were pillaged, and the furniture burnt in the public streets. The Prince of Peace was arrested in a garret in his own house, where he had concealed himself for 36 hours. The pretence for these outrages was the design which the Prince had avowed of emigrating to Mexico. It appears that the proclamation issued by the King for dismissing the Prince from all his employments, produced no effect in calming the rage of the populace; and the tumult still encreasing, the King thought fit, on the 19th, to publish a decree, signifying that his habitual infirmities not permitting him to support any longer the burdens of the Government, and a private life in a more temperate climate being necessary for the re-establishment of his health, he had determined to abdicate his crown in favour of his son, the Prince of Asturias. The Prince accordingly,

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dingly, on the 20th, assumed the Government, under the title of Ferdinand VII. His first act was a proclamation for confiscating the effects of the Prince of Peace, said to be upwards of three millions sterling, and appointing his enemy, the Duke of Infantado, colonel of the Spanish guards, and President of Castile. The head-quarters of Murat were on the 19th at Somosiera, on the 20th at Bruhajo, and on the 21st at Aldevando. He had with him the division of Marshal Moncey and of General Dupont, and was hastening to the capital. The new king remained at Aranjuez, but promised to come to Madrid, when order was restored. On the 24th a royal proclamation announced his expected arrival at Madrid in about two or three days, and the inhabitants were ordered to receive him with rejoicings and illuminations.

Private letters say that the disturbances were not confined to Madrid and Aranjuez: At Cadiz the populace rose, and in spite of the exertions of the Police guard, broke into a number of houses, and carried off and destroyed all the portraits, busts, &c. of the Prince of Peace. A number of reports have been circulated, to induce a belief that this revolution is the work of the Spanish grandees, and the result of a preconcerted plan to rescue their country from French thraldom; they are too absurd for repetition. What follows we gather chiefly from the Dutch papers:—

On the 24th of March, the Grand Duke of Berg (Murat) entered Madrid, and was received with every possible expression of honour. On the 1st of April, he intimated to his troops the approach of his Sovereign, and a Paris article states, that on the 4th the new King set out to meet the Emperor; a deputation of the grandees had previously set out for Bayonne, to invite him to the Spanish capital. It would appear that the introduction of the French troops occasioned some serious commotions in the capital. They were suppressed, but whether by the authority of the Government, or the interference of the former, we cannot ascertain. Hopes, however, are expressed, that the repose of Madrid will not again be disturbed. How can it be expected, when there are no less than 54,000 French troops in and about that city. That the revolution is the work of Napoleon's agents, there can be no doubt, and they have availed themselves with great dexterity of the popular indignation against the Prince of Peace. In a proclamation published by Murat, on his arrival at Madrid, he expressesses Bonaparte's approbation of the measures adopted by the Spanish Government against the wretched man.

The latest accounts of the late revolution in this country are still involved in mystery, confusion, and contradiction; the following is all that we can make of them:—

The French army at Madrid was, on the 1st ult. informed in general orders that the affairs of Sweden had so much occupied the attention of Bonaparte as to delay his purposed visit to the Spanish capital; but the French and Russian armies were on their way to Stockholm, where they were to unite, and that being relieved from the necessary attention which he had paid to the concerns of the North, he would shortly repair to Madrid. The new King Ferdinand was ordered to wait upon him at Bayonne, where he experienced a gracious reception, and where a treaty was concluded between the two Sovereigns, of which the following is stated to be the principal provisions. Bonaparte recognises the new King Ferdinand VII. and confers upon him the administration of Portugal, till a general peace. Spain joins the Confederation of the Rhine; her contingent 50,000 men. She also cedes to France a port in Spanish America. There is an article containing an accusation against the Prince of Peace, who had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who was to be sent to France. There are also secret articles which have not transpired. The *Moniteur* contains an official report of an interview between the dethroned King and Queen of Spain, and an accredited Minister of the French Government, which throws some further light on the circumstances of the revolution. The dated Aranjuez, March 23d, and encloses two letters from the old King to Bonaparte.

The unfortunate Monarch accuses his son and a few accomplices of being the authors of the late conspiracy against

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Government, and declares that his ent to abdicate the throne was ex- ed by the knowledge that he, toge- with the Queen, would have been dered, unless it had been granted. protests, however, against this re- on, revokes his involuntary abdica- , and throws himself on the protec- of Bonaparte. He adds, that know- the impatience of his son to ascend throne, he had deliberated on resigu- to him the Crown, after having unit- im in marriage with a French Prin- . There are a thousand reports and ous anecdotes in the newspapers re- ting the detestation in which the ch are held by the Spaniards, of e bodies of their troops having been ounded, and disarmed by the popu- ; of mighty armies to be raised in rent provinces, for the purpose of rting the independence of the coun- and shaking off the French yoke, &c.; but they are unworthy of cre- There is a sufficient French force he country to bear down all resist- e, were it contemplated; the revo- on is manifestly the work of Bona- e, and it will no doubt terminate in expulsion of this last branch of the rbons. We cannot at present enter ter into the details on this subject.

PORTUGAL.

We have nothing from this quarter a repetition of former reports of the mitous situation of the country.— h a scarcity of provisions prevailed Lisbon, that even Junot, who has a so unrelenting in his exactions, med it necessary to send a flag of e to the British Admiral, Sir Charles ton, soliciting permission for a sup- of provisions to enter Lisbon, in or- to save the people in general from horrors of a famine. The person to Sir C. Cotton was a Mr Satero, acted as commissary to Lord St cent's fleet, when he was in the Ta- and he acknowledged himself to be present commissary-general to the nch army. He stated, that the nch army amounted to about 15,000 , and admitted that the army was ished with provisions for six months, stated that the provisions in Lisbon, even the supplies that might be ex- pected from the interior, would not be sufficient for the unfortunate inhabitants for more than 14 days. Sir Charles's short and obvious reply was, that for all the horrors and miseries in which the country was involved, the French alone were responsible.—An offer is said to have been made by our Admiral to raise the blockade, if the French army would evacuate the country. This the French General refused.

Many hundred Portugueze, who escaped on board Sir C. Cotton's fleet, have arrived in England, and many more are on their way. So eager are they to escape from the clutches of the French, that none remain behind, except those who dare not attempt to remove their families and property, from the fear of detection. It is confirmed that the Russian Admiral Siniavin has struck his flag in the Tagus, and set out by land, with all his principal officers, for St Petersburgh. They would be followed by the sailors, could they obtain passports, as their distress from the want of provisions is extreme.

General Junot, whom Bonaparte has created Duke d'Abrantes, has issued a decree prohibiting, under the severest penalties, all communication with the British squadron, and declaring that all persons who had left the country, and did not return by the 20th of May should be inscribed on the list of conspirators, and their property would be confiscated. The latest letters state that a supply of grain had been received from Spain, but that it was nearly exhausted, and no further aid could be spared. The apprehension of famine had in consequence revived, and the deplorable situation of the people was greatly aggravated by the remorseless tyranny of the French Commander.—Bonaparte was expected to visit Lisbon, and the Portugueze young gentlemen, it is said, were required to form a guard of honour for him, but they refused it to a man. The garrison of Oporto still consists of Spanish soldiers, but Quesnel, the French Commandant, has 25 French officers in his staff.

Several articles have risen to an extraordinary price at Oporto and Lisbon. Cottons at the former place is at the rate of 700 rees per pound; at the latter, 620. Butter is from 500 to 600 rees (about 3s. 6d.) per pound.

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SWEDEN.

The Gottenburgh mails bring us the following intelligence respecting the progress of hostilities in the North :—

The last accounts left General Klingspor on the 7th of April, at Calajochi, a town on the Bothnian Gulph. The Russians harrassed the Swedes on their retreat, and attempted to turn their flank, but the excellent dispositions of the Swedish General rendered every attempt of that kind ineffectual. On the 16th the rear brigade was attacked at Vipperi by a superior force, and an obstinate conflict took place; but the Swedes effected their retreat in good order, though they lost an Adjutant-General, Count Lowenhjelm, whose horse fell with him, and he was made prisoner. The enemy continued their march, fighting all the way, to Pyhajocki, where the three brigades of the Swedish army joined, and halted to rest themselves at Brahestadt. On the 18th they continued their retreat, and the Russians followed them to Sikajocki, where a considerable action took place, in which the Russians were defeated, and driven back in the utmost disorder. The Swedes then proceeded to Lamjocki, where the head-quarters were on the 20th of April. They have now reached almost the end of the Bothnian Gulph; and whoever considers the length and difficulties of their march, harassed continually by a superior army, will, no doubt, be of opinion that a more masterly retreat has seldom been effected.

A body of 3000 Russians, it appears, landed on the island of Gothland, but they have since retired, carrying with them a quantity of booty. The Russians, it is said, have also occupied the island of Aland, at the entrance of the Gulph of Bothnia. They landed in the beginning of April, and were soon after recalled, but have since repossessed it.

The important fortress of Sweaborg, in Finland, with the flotilla in the harbour, have been surrendered to the Russians. Sweaborg is built upon several rocky islands in the gulph of Finland, about three miles from Helsingfors. The place was invested on the 2d of March, and the Russians appear to have been employed from that time until the 16th in erecting batteries, and preparing all the means of a regu siege. On the 17th, the batteries w opened, and a brisk fire was maintai against the fortress during the four f lowing days. On the 24th the ene sent in a flag of truce, when there wa conference, and the activity of the siegers appears to have been relax until the 29th, when the bombardm was renewed, and continued until 2d April, when the place and flot surrendered, and a convention was s ned. Vice-Admiral Cronstedt, w signed the convention, alledges, in j tification of his conduct, the excess fatigues of the troops, and the gr numbers of sick, amounting to 515 me he also urges the imperfect state of fortress, and the smallness of the ga son, in proportion to the extensiven of the works. He admits, howev that only one-third of his powder w exhausted at the time, and although asserts that the fortress is liable to attacked on all sides, it is not to be lieved, that, with a considerable flot in the harbour, this was a danger to much apprehended. The justificati of the Swedish Admiral has not be considered satisfactory by the Kin who has accordingly dismissed h from his service, with all the offic composing the Council of War which the surrender was agreed up and who did not protest against th measure. The convention signed the 2d April was an armistice, stipu ting for the surrender of the place the 3d of May, if it should not recei within that time, effectual succour the amount of five ships of the lin and to guarantee the execution of t armistice, the Russians were put in i mediate possession of three islands, i cluding that of Longorn, which is g ven absolutely and unconditionally Russia; by another clause it is stipul ted, that upon the conclusion of peac Russia shall restore the Swedish flot la, provided England shall restore t Danish navy to Denmark; but the mo objectionable part of the convention that which recognises the revolutionar proclamation of the Emperor Alexa der, incorporating Finland with Russ This was an unjustifiable undertaking o the part of the Swedish Admiral, an deserves a much severer punishmen than a mere dismissal from the service

A

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ecount was received from Gotten-
on the 10th of May, that the place
een actually given up. The Swe-
ead quarters remained at Lumi-
on the 25th of April.

specting the affairs of Norway,
rument, we are informed, have ac-
s of the arrival of the expedition
Admiral Keats and Sir John
e off the Norwegian coast, and of
nding of the troops without oppo-
The Swedish corps, it is said,
was advancing against Christi-
as been obliged to fall back, and
reat to the frontiers was not ef-
without difficulty and loss. We
ot heard where the main strength
army disembarked, but it is sta-
hat a sufficient force had been
o take possession of Bergen.—
Norwegians, according to accounts
ht by some of our vessels, were
ate of starvation, living on saw-
nd fish, and have signified to the
of Copenhagen, that if they did
ceive assistance within a given
resistance was hopeless.

onsiderable Russian force is said
e lately sailed from Riga for the
n of Sweden; but on the appear-
f a British Squadron, the ships of
into port, leaving to their fate the
orts, several of which were tak-
destroyed. The Russians are, in
en time, making great prepara-
o place Cronstadt out of the reach
ger. A number of hulks have
unk in certain channels in the
of Finland, to prevent the ap-
of a British squadron. The in-
of Caulincourt continues, it is
ndiminished; and the want of
articles of English manufacture
duced at St Petersburgh, among
who were in the habit of consum-
m, no little dissatisfaction.

Swedes have acted with uncom-
ergy, and have shown a spirit of
patriotism, which holds out a
ground of hope that, with the
ich they are to receive from this
, they will be able to defend
ives against the wanton attack
been made upon them. It gives
pleasure to be able to announce,
art of the promised aid has al-
reached Sweden. On the first
, ten sail of transports from this
, laden with ammunition and o-
ther warlike stores for the use of the Swedish Government, arrived at Gottenburgh, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Kite.

The King of Sweden, convinced that his Prussian Majesty has entered into the war against him reluctatitly, has issued a proclamation, allowing Prussian vessels to enter into and depart from his ports; he considers the warfare declared against him by Frederick-William as compulsory, and he has therefore refused to act hostilely himself. He has also ordered the Prussian prisoners in his dominions to be set at liberty.

The naval events in the Baltic also become interesting. The English sloop Daphne, and two others, on the 25th April, attacked the harbour of Flastrand in Jutland, and cut out, from under the protection of the fort, six brigs, three galliots, and a sloop, all laden with provisions for Norway, and carried them into Gottenburgh. They set four other vessels on fire. They found the vessels moored close under the fort of the castle, which mounts ten guns, with hawsers fast to the shore, and immediately the alarm was given by some Danish boats; the Danes instantly forsook the vessels, and the castle kept up a heavy fire of round grape and musketry, notwithstanding which, the five boats cleared the harbour of all but two brigs, both light. A Danish boat with five men, persisting in a mad endeavour to retake one of the vessels, after repeated warnings, was fired upon, and three of the five were killed. On our side Mr Elliot, first lieutenant of the Daphne, Mr Stewart, master, and two seamen, and one seamen of the Tartarus, were wounded—none dangerously.

Another smart engagement took place near Stromstadt, on the 26th of May, between 28 Norway coasting vessels, and four Swedish gun-boats, assisted by one mortar-boat. The Norway flotilla mounted guns from six to 24 pounders. The action was fought half a gun-shot from Stromstadt, and four 24-pound shot entered the town, without doing much damage. The battle lasted one hour and 40 minutes. Two of the Danish vessels were sunk, with their crews and every thing on board; three of them were towed away by the rest, who made off.

HAM-

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HAMBURGH.

Serious disturbances took place in this city on Easter day; they arose from a great number of the inhabitants having been refused admittance into the city after the gates were locked, which on that evening were closed at a very early hour. The people assailed the military, who fired in consequence, and killed seven or eight of their opponents, and wounded several others. French troops have since been marched to Hamburgh in great numbers, and a proclamation has been published by order of Bernadotte, by which it is ordered, that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier should be tried by a military commission, and, if found guilty, be punished with death. If four or more persons were found talking together, the French soldiers on duty had a right to require them to separate, and in case they disobeyed, to fire upon them.

BRAZILS.

Dispatches have at length been received from the Brazils; their contents were on Monday, May 2d, communicated to the emigrants from Portugal, and to the principal merchants concerned in the trade to the Brazils, in the following circular letter:—

"Late last night, a Portugueze officer arrived with the long-expected and joyful intelligence of the safe arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal at Bahia, on the 25th January; and after remaining there about a month, had sailed for the Rio de Janeiro. His Royal Highness made several excursions into the surrounding country; and was at a hunting party at Cachoeira, about 15 leagues from Bahia. The concourse of people from the interior was incredible; and his Royal Highness, with his usual affability, gave audience to every one. It appears that the Principe Real was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of the squadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th that she was joined by the Bedford man of war, Captain James Walker. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte arrived at the same time at Bahia, on b the Alfonso, and was in perfect hea

From this it appears, that the Pr Regent first landed at Bahia, with intention of proceeding overland to neiro, but that after he had rei his shipping, and obtained some supplies of provisions, he found it expedient to sail round to the ca He was received with the utmost l ty by his colonial subjects, and his consideration appears to be a desi conciliate the people on whom hi ture fortune was to depend. It is rious fact, that by the separation fleet which carried the Court of L to the Brazils, the whole of that e sive coast was visited at one and same time, some going into one and some into another. The P was desirous of delaying his ent on the functions of Government, he should have assembled all his p at the Rio de Janeiro, and establ his court; but the necessity of sa ing the minds of the people made forego his intentions, and he iss proclamation, establishing the fo ing commercial regulations:—

"That at the custom-houses i Brazils, all kinds of goods, mercha and commodities, brought eithe board of foreign ships, belongin subjects of such powers as are con ed to be on terms of amity and with his Crown, or in vessels belo to his subjects, shall be admitte payment of 24 per cent. import consisting of 20 per cent. consoli customs, and 4 per cent. additional already established; the collecti the said customs to be effected i same manner as has hitherto been at the said custom-house. Wine, dy, and sweet oil, shall pay doubl duty that has hitherto been levi the said articles. That it shall be ful, not only for his own subject also for those of the powers above tioned, to export, to such ports as shall deem expedient, every speci colonial commodities and produce, the exception of Brazil wood, a ther articles, the exportation of w is prohibited, on payment of the export duty as has hitherto been blished in the respective provinces laws, royal edicts, and other ordin

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hitherto prohibited, in the state Brazils, a mutual intercousse ritime trade with foreign nations, ing, until further notice are sus-

Solebay frigate arrived from Janeiro, has brought further dis- to Government and the Portu- Ambassador. The Prince Re- Portugal arrived at Rio Janeiro Bahia on the 7th of March, a- he joyous greetings of the peo- The town was illuminated for lays previous to the departure of ebay. The Prince had establish- w order of merit, which he di- to be called *The Order of Fidelity*, d presented Commodore Moore, Walker of the Bedford, and the British officers, with the insignia order. The Surveillante frigate, Collier, arrived at Rio de Janeiro 11th of March. The Surveil- ook out Mr Hill, the British Se- of Legation, Mr Chamberlayne, gentlemen of the name of Mor- These gentlemen, on landing, ith a most favourable reception, m the smallness of the town, and cent arrival of the Court, they vith difficulty enabled to find a in which they could be accom- ed. Some letters received from gentlemen are written in the t spirits, and give the most plea- ccounts of the state of the coun- d the hospitality of the people.

Prince Regent had appointed as ef Ministers those who were well ed to the British interest; and his was put under the superinten- of an English officer.

has been declared between the gueze and Spaniards in that part world. The Portugueze vessels Spanish ports of South America een seized.

Portugueze flag has been re- d at Madeira, by order of the Government. The Portugueze ter in this country is said to have unicated to Mr Canning the a- le information that his Govern- holds itself responsible to the ts of his Britannic Majesty for all ses which they sustained by the f the Portugueze Government o the Prince Regent's quitting , but particularly for those which were occasioned by the decree of the 8th of November last.

EAST INDIES.

The General Stuart extra ship, arrived on the 8th of April at Portsmouth. She left Bengal the 8th of December, arrived at St Helena the 14th, and sailed from thence the 21st of February. She brings dispatches announcing the success of a detachment which had been sent to besiege a fort of considerable strength, near Delhi. In the fort was shut up a refractory Chief, of the name of Dooundea Khan, alias Dundea Wahag. For several months this Chief had evinced a hostile disposition towards the British Government, without any apparent cause for his conduct. It was at length deemed necessary to punish him, and for that purpose a force was sent against him, consisting of detachments from European regiments, and Seapoys, under the command of Colonel Dickens and Hopsford: three battering trains followed the troops. The fort which was the object of attack, has been variously named, viz. Kitspore, Cumoona, and Kassapoor; it is situated, however, not far from Alyghur, between Agra and Delhi. The British force arrived before it about the 23d of October, and having effected a breach, they took it by storm on the 24th of November. The Chief had concentrated his whole strength in this place, and his force was three times greater than the number of the British and native troops. The conflict was terrible, and the carnage great, but British courage at length prevailed, and we obtained possession of the fortress, though not without a very heavy loss of brave men. While the Rajah's main body was opposed to our troops, he is said to have escaped to another strong fort, where he had resolved to make a vigorous resistance. The loss of the enemy is estimated at upwards of one thousand men. Our loss, we lament to say, does not fall much short of five hundred men. We subjoin a list of the killed and wounded of the officers.

Killed.—Lieut.-Col. Duff, Brigade-Major Fraser.—Capt. Radcliffe, Capt. Kirk, 17th foot; Capt. Roberton, 21st regt. N. I.; Capt. Brown, 1st bat. do; Lieut. Sneyd, ditto; Lieut. Macleod, 2d bat. 27th ditto; Ensign Jones, engineers;

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neers; Lieut. Defde, 1st bat. 23d N. I.; Lieut. Ramsay died of his wounds.

Wounded.—Brigade Major Wm. Fogo severely; Lieuts. Wilson, Campbell, Harvey, and Dudingstone, 17th foot, severely; Lieut. Harrison, ditto, dangerously; Lieut. D. C. Livingstone, 21st regt. N. I.; and Lieut. Macartney, 11th ditto, slightly; Capts. Fraser and Mathews, 1st. bat. 9th N. I. slightly; Lieut. Rolland, ditto, dangerously; Lieut. T. Brooke, 1st bat. 23d N. I.; Capt. Perkins, Lieut. Dunsterville, 1st bat. 17th ditto, severely; Lieut. Corbett, ditto, slightly; Lieut. Dennis, 2d bat. 17th ditto, severely; Lieut. Denty, ditto, slightly; Ensign Vetch, ditto; Ensign Fordyce, engineers, slightly; Lieut. Swinton, pioneers, severely; Lieut. Anderson, slightly; Lieut. Wilkie, 1st bat. 9th N. I. severely; Lieut. W. M'Quhae, ditto.

The other intelligence by these dispatches is of a more agreeable nature. It is stated that the Indian Government, apprised of the designs of France and Russia against Hindostan, were engaged in attaching the native powers to its interest. Scindea and Holkar are represented as having made the warmest professions of friendship, and to have offered to assist the British power in repelling any attempt to disturb the common tranquillity. The Gauacur, Peishwa, and Nizam, have made similar declarations, probably with more sincerity; but the circumstances which more than any other manifests the general sentiment in India in favour of the English is, that the Seicks have consented to the occupation of some strong passes in their country by British troops, in the event of the menaced invasion being attempted.

Depots of stores are forming in the Upper Provinces, and many of the hill forts are repaired.

DREADFUL HURRICANE AT MADRAS.

A Madras paper, received by the Malabar man of war brig, the last dispatch from India, gives a circumstantial account of the dreadful effects of a hurricane, experienced at Madras and in its vicinity, in the month of December last, which we cannot better describe than in the language of the writer on the spot:—

"We have to discharge a most ful duty, in detailing the circumsta which have attended the most lent storm ever experienced in the natic, since that at Pondicherry in year 1762.

"On Wednesday last, the surf observed to rise unusually high, the clouds gathering thick and bla the northward, with an encreasing excited apprehensions that a storm at hand. During the evening, some fell in occasional showers, but in night, and during the whole of T day, it rained incessantly: the wind the north-west gradually encreased a gale, which, by one o'clock on F morning, had acquired a violence threatened every thing with des tion, and in this direction, exciting may and spreading desolation, dic wind blow until about four o'cloc the morning. About this hour the lessened, and, altering its course, g ally came round to the southward. ring this time there was an awful pense, for the experienced in this mate anticipated a renewal of the of mischief, from the sudden abate of the storm, and from the shiftin the wind. When it had completely ed round to the southward, it sud ly burst into a hurricane, the lik which was never before remembere Madras.

"The canal forced its banks, overflowed the country as far as Government Bridge on one side, beyond the powder mills on the o where the water was three feet dee Boats were carried away, and se were found at the burying ground, one near the Government gardens.

"The sea rose much beyond its height, bringing some of the Masso boats within a few yards of the Cus house, and destroying others, to number, we understand, of about The surf reached Mess. Harrington the beach, and by its violence exp four feet of the foundation of the ho luckily this was not half its depth. one side of the adjoining building, Naval Office is much damaged. Company's rice godowns near the tomhouse were forced open, and m of their contents washed away. The rose close to the ditch of the fort, the surf dashed with violence over

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ts. The counterscarp at the N. le gave way, and the water pour- the ditch at every rising of the The sea has not yet receded, but ay possibly be owing to the spring We sincerely hope that it will in time return to its former limits, y building on the sea face must anger. The bastion at the north- tremity of the Black-town wall ay, and two guns are dismounted e sea. It is impossible to give an te or adequate description of the ef this storm has occasioned: far n we describe the feelings of in- ls who witnessed this work of tion. Trees are every where torn he roots; the houses of the Eu- inhabitants have universally suf- onsiderable damage; many were ed, and some partially blown The mud houses of the natives most places swept away, and with many also of their wretched inha- It is apprehended many thou- have perished. Dead bodies of omen, and children, were found n every direction when the storm ; as the sun rose higher, so the nd rain, which had all along ac- nied it in torrents, gradually aba- d before noon returned to the ard, and by Friday evening blew steadily, and without violence, e north-east, where it now con- During the hurricane there was nder and lightning, altho' some perienced on Friday night.

relating the account of the great e sustained, we must not omit to n the effects of this tornado at jesty's Naval Hospital.—Several wards were partially unroofed, some places the roof fell in, to minent danger of the sick be- —Fortunately, however, by the y of the officers and men attach- he hospital, the sick were remo- time to save them, and we are re happy to say no lives were The wall surrounding the hospital en in various parts, leaving brea- 20 feet wide. The trees are torn the roots, and the place exhibits ntinued scene of devastation. tensive wall of Dent's garden is materially, and in some parts le- with the ground.

ack Town, St Thome, and the 1808.

Mount, seem all to have suffered alike; at the latter place, the flag staff is blown down. In the roads, carts upset, and cattle dead, were every where lying; all the sentry boxes were blown down; as were the steps going up to the signal staff of the fort; and the large box in which the colours are there deposited, was thrown on the parade. As no market could be held, so many families, European and Native, were without food nearly the whole of Friday.

"A Pariah vessel, lying in the roads, was stranded, and the brig Cyrus, which put to sea on the appearance of the storm, returned to the roads on Sunday morning, with the loss of her masts, and half full of water. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the current, and force of the surf, from the circumstance of a large portion of the ribs of a ship, supposed to be the Fairlie, Capt. Elliott, which was burned in the roads in 1799, were thrown ashore close to Mr Parry's godowns.

"We cannot but lament that, amongst other consequences of the storm, Dr Anderson's beautiful garden has been destroyed. This we consider a great loss in a national point of view; to the individual it must be distressing indeed to see the labour of years thus destroyed in a single night.

"Of the misery in which the natives are involved, we can give no adequate idea; unless, indeed, the following circumstance which has reached us of the horrid resolution consequent on despair, in an *individual*, be considered as a proof of the *general* sense in which they view calamities. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach-house, and, getting underneath it with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it, and thus burnt herself and infant to death.

"Of the distance the storm had reached we are at present unable to state. We have heard that it scarcely reached to the northward further than Pulicat; to the southward, it had not been felt at Pondicherry, as the American brig Brutus anchored in the roads early on Sunday morning direct from thence, and had not encountered any gale in her passage. In a western direction, we are informed, it has reached as far as Conjeveram, where its ravages have been much felt."

TRIAL

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Trial of Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke.

(*Continued from p.* 312.)

SIR *Samuel Auchmuty* (in continuation of his evidence) described his march from Reduction on the 2d of July.—The first part of the march was good, but we afterwards got into low swampy ground, very difficult to pass, as the men had to wade a long way through the water. Between two and three o'clock, immediately after leaving the swamp, the General sent for me to the front, and asked my opinion about proceeding. He observed, that the guide had deceived him; that the ford of the Chuelo was still, by his account, many miles off, that there was no chance of reaching it before dark; that he had secured cattle for the troops; and that where he then was, there was a sufficiency of fire-wood to cook the meat. From this statement, and knowing the troops were completely exhausted, I was decidedly of opinion we had better halt where we were. It was then about three o'clock, and the day closed at five. Plenty of meat, and half a day's bread, were issued to the troops. The troops were rather discontented, and, at my suggestion, an order was issued by the General, encouraging them to do their duty cheerfully. In the evening we heard the fire of the advanced corps, and the General appeared to be extremely uneasy at the awkward situation in which he was placed. He asked my opinion, whether I conceived General Gower was sufficiently strong to resist the enemy? I answered, that unless he advanced into the town, I was persuaded there was no danger, whatever numbers might oppose him. He appeared more satisfied with this remark, and said he had so high an opinion of Gen. Gower, he thought he would not attempt the town without him. We marched again an hour before daylight, on the morning of the 3d; the country we passed through was low, and at times swampy; it was raining then, and had been raining part of the night, and had there been much more, it would have rendered the way impassable. About noon we came to a ford in the river Chuelo, but did not pass it. We soon came to a second, which we did pass; it was narrow, but deep, and in some places nearly five feet. Not long after, between two and three o'clock, we communicated with Gen. Gower, and my brigade was ordered to take a position, with my right joining Gen. Lumley's left, and extending towards the convent of the Recolita. On approaching it, I found that Gen. Lumley's brigade had retired, and the enemy's light troops had advanced to it. I formed my brigade on the rear of the position, and reconnoitred it, and when troops on my right were prepared to re their position, I advanced, and occupie Some of the enemy's shot reached the both before and while we were advan It was dark by the time the brigade formed, and the rain fell in torrents. men were sheltered in houses, and rec an allowance of biscuit and some li There was much firing during the nig the outposts, which I endeavoured to vent, as, from the reports which re me, I had reason to believe there were if any, of the enemy approached. the next morning I found the enemy got round my left flank, and were in derable numbers in my rear. I move 38th on my left to the rear, and after firing the enemy retired.

It was now 10 o'clock, and a dra informed me that the General was wa for me at head-quarters; and, on my val there, the General informed me the principal officers of the army had waiting for me about two hours; and on investigation, it appeared that Ge Gower's aid-de-camp had been sent t at day-light, but was taken prisoner way. I found the General and the Officers in possession of a plan of a which was to be carried into executi 12 o'clock. It was explained to m Lieut.-Col. Bourke, who had a plan town before him. I observed that the ments of my brigade were totally quainted with the intended attack, apprehended there would not be ti communicate it to them, and make th cessary arrangements for carrying i execution. I also observed, having ously conversed with some of the pri officers, that mid-day was an improper to march through the streets of a pop town, and I should conceive we shou netrate further, without serious loss, deferred the attack till day-break next ning. The General mentioned this p sition to Gen. Gower. The room cleared of all the officers, except the ral and Lieut.-Col. Pack, Gen. Gow quiesced in the propriety of its bein ferred. An officer was copying the for the attack, but Gen. Gower obs that there was an alteration to be ma them, and he would send me a corre py in an hour, and which I received course of the afternoon. I left head ters with the Deputy-Quarter-Maste neral, who was to point out to me the of the streets that my brigade was to py; but we received the intelligence the enemy was coming out of the to force, and I repaired to my brigade

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fter was ordered to retire to the rear, es of enticing the enemy to advance. emained under arms the principal f the day, and when the brigade re- ed their ground, the Deputy-Quar- ster-General pointed out to me the nt streets through which the columns o penetrate. I then explained to the Officers the routes of their columns, ve directions for their being proper- ed in time the next morning; and I d them to send for the tools that had rdered. By this time it was dark, equently during the night it was re- d to me that attempts had been made ain the tools without success. I ob- a few, however, from the houses we n possession of.

Was the station in which the Com- er in Chief was to be found during tack of the 5th notified in orders, or wise, to the Generals and Field Officers army? A. It was not notified to me. Were the points of retreat, if retreat e necessary, notified in orders, or o- ise, to the Generals and other Field rs of the army? A. It never was no- to me.

s examined by Lieut.-Gen. White- —Q. Could we, considering all the nstances, the nature of the ground, he state of the troops, have marched greater rapidity, or arrived sooner, nt distressing the men? A. I do not we could have marched to Reduction r without distressing the men, altho', ps, they might have come to their d sooner on each day's march, with- stressing them, if we had not halted quently on each day's march.

Had I not repeatedly expressed my hension as to the rain setting in, and xiety to get into the vicinity of the and put the men under cover? A. General frequently expressed his ap- nsion of the rain setting in, and I have ubt he also expressed his anxiety to he men under cover in the vicinity of wn, although I do not particularly re- t it.

If their strength would have allowed to press forward and reach the vicini- the town, could not the Commissariot procured a plentiful supply for the from the cattle taken in the country. here is no doubt but cattle might have had in abundance, with proper pre- ons.

amined by the Court.—General Sir Moore.—The question which the t wishes to know from an officer of service and experience as Sir Samuel muty, and whose knowledge of the rces of the country enables him to form an opinion, and which we endeavour- ed to get from other witnesses, but have not yet satisfactorily; it appeared by your evidence, that on the march of the army towards Buenos Ayres, the troops were every day much fatigued, were kept under arms during the greater part of the day, without a regular issue of provisions, and yet they were four days in marching thirty miles, attended with all the inconveniences of a forced and rapid march, without the main object of getting quickly forward; in your opinion, might not a previous arrange- ment have been made, which would have enabled the army which landed on the 28th of June to have advanced in the morning by day-light from the heights of Barragon, and reached soon afterwards, without seri- ous inconvenience, the post of Reduction on the 1st of July?

A. I have no doubt but that arrange- ments might have been made, which would have enabled the troops to have reached the heights above Barragon on the 30th of June, and Reduction on the 1st of July; but am very doubtful whether the cannon necessary could have been brought up with the troops. The guns came up on the 2d, but they were so long getting over the swamp between Ensenada and the heights, I doubt whether they would have been ready to march on the 30th.

Q. In that case might not the river have been reconnoitred in the course of that day, and a disposition made for passing it on the 2d, and advancing to the suburbs of Buenos Ayres? A. I have no doubt that arrange- ments might have been made for the troops, but not for the artillery. The advanced corps marched on the 25th; there might have been time enough to reconnoitre the river on the 1st, and the army might have been in readiness to march from thence to Reduction on the 2d, but not with the prin- cipal part of the artillery.

Q. What proportion of artillery had the main body with them on their march to the heights above Buenos Ayres? A. At first I saw none, afterwards there were one or two pieces with the advanced guard.

Q. Was the main proportion of the artil- lery belonging to the army left behind with Colonel Mahon at Reduction, or did it ac- company the army on the 2d? A. It did not accompany the army on the 2d.

Q. Did the inconveniencies you have sta- ted on the march arise from necessity, or from the nature of the arrangements? A. Much inconvenience arose from the nature of the country we marched through; other inconveniencies arose from want of regular provisions, and from frequent halts, which brought the men so late to their ground, and the necessity of which I did not see.

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The evening before the attack, General Whitelocke showed the witness the plan of attack, and asked his opinion upon the subject. Witness said he thought it would succeed, but it appeared to him to be completely a new case, and that he did not remember to have heard of a similar plan of attack. Witness objected to the order for making no prisoners, which Gen. Whitelocke said he would leave out. General Whitelocke never stated to the witness the precise plan on which he intended to act, but he collected from various conversations, that the General meant to place his main body at the Recolita, and extend from thence to the shipping, and take such measures against the town as circumstances might require.

A number of other witnesses were examined on this branch of the trial, whose evidence was generally corroborative of the above. *Captain Frazer*, of the artillery, said, that although the difficulties of the marches were great from the swamps and rivulets, all the artillery could have been brought up in good time, if it had been Gen. Whitelocke's pleasure.—*Colonel Mahon* was convinced that abundance of provisions might have been obtained for the army, from the country itself, without having recourse to the navy, if parbles and picquets, &c. had been sent out to scour the country, and prepare the way for the march of the troops by reconnoitring or otherwise.—*Lieut.-Col. Torrens* gave evidence as to the various orders and counter-orders given by General Whitelocke.—*Admiral Murray* stated, that provisions might have been landed at the Plaza de Torros, in Buenos Ayres, such was the favourable disposition of the naval force. He had no doubt that the gun-boats would have assisted in the attack of the town from the east, but not so effectually as if it had taken place from the westward, which he always understood to be intended, and the gun-boats had been stationed accordingly to co-operate.—*Major Roche*, who carried the summons of surrender into the town, did not think it *prudent*, from what he discovered of the temper and disposition of the Spanish commanders, to communicate the article respecting the surrender of the *civil authorities* as prisoners of war.—*Mr Bullock*, the Deputy-Commissary-General, understood that all the troops and supplies were to be landed five miles from Buenos Ayres, and made his arrangements accordingly. All the supplies received on the march were from the enemy, and not in consequence of any previous arrangement.

Second Branch of the Trial.

Major-General Gower was called, and continued his narrative from the close of the evening of the 4th of July.—I met Lieut.-General Whitelocke, according to order, soon after six o'clock in the morning of the 5th, on the Coral de Miserari. At the time appointed, I heard him order Capt. Fraser to open the cannonade. I remained without any particular order being given to me, until it was nearly dark. During that period, I heard Lieut.-General Whitelocke give orders to his own aid-de-camps relative to some of the divisions of the troops; but these orders not having been particularly directed to me, I cannot exactly state what they were. About noon day, I heard him direct Captain Whittingham to the left, and communicate with some of the divisions of the army. After a lapse of some time, Captain Whittingham returned, and I heard him state, as part of the report, that Sir Samuel Auchmuty had ordered a detachment of artillery to be sent with him. I received Gen. Whitelocke's directions to provide that party, when ready with some of the firelocks which had been captured in the action of the 2d, the artillerymen having only swords. They were then marched under the command of Serjeant Hamilton, of the 17th dragoons, who had accompanied Captain Whittingham to the Plaza del Toros. At night, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke ordered that all the Staff officers, who were assembled at the place where I was, should go down with him to his quarters. We did so, and remained there till day-light the next morning. Some time afterwards, I heard Gen. Whitelocke order Captain Whittingham to proceed to the right, and try to open a communication both with the right columns of attack, and with those troops who had been left at the Chuelo. Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, and the officers who were with him, soon afterwards went up to the Coral. At some period of the forenoon, Serjeant Hamilton of the 17th regiment, arrived with a letter which I saw him deliver to Gen. Whitelocke: he gave it to Capt. Squire, and ordered him to read it, and secondly to do with the same order. It was in Spanish, and, to the best of my recollection, signed by Gen. Liniers. I am not perfectly master of the Spanish language: but I think I understand it sufficiently to state, that it contained generally a description of the effects produced by the attack of the preceding day, and to it was added a proposal for the cessation of hostilities, and for the commencement of a treaty, in which he proposed to give up all the prisoners of war in his possession, if the British troops would evacuate the river Plata. I have to state that this is from recollection purely, as I only saw the letter once at that period, and I

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t contained more. General White-
oon afterwards informed me, that he
ed to consider that letter, by saying
e would communicate with the Ad-
pon the subject; and he was plea-
ask me whether I thought that was
er answer. I answered, that I did
ecause it appeared to me that that
tacit acknowledgement that he him-
s willing to enter into the treaty, if
dmiral was. I did not suppose he
take such a measure till he had per-
investigated the fact, and had by
n observation fully ascertained what
means of attack remained in his
He then said, that it would at least
rable to gain a little time: I answer-
t could be obtained by a proposal
essation of hostilities for an hour or
collect the wounded who were dis-
or for any other cause of that des-
n which could not materially affect
neral operations. He directed me to
a letter to that effect, which I did
iately, and delivered it. He said the
ents were not founded in fact, when
d it, and rejected it altogether. He
irected Lieut.-Col. Bourke, the Quar-
ster-General, to write an answer.
that was done, he disapproved of
s well as of mine. He then again
for the original one, which I deliver-
d he ordered Lieut.-Col. Torrens to
some alteration. It was copied by
nd, I believe, sent into the town by
Browne, Gen. Whitelocke's aid-de-

ut.-Gen. Whitelocke then ordered
ourke to remain in command of the
which were in the vicinity on the
with some orders also for those un-
ol. Mahon, whenever they might ar-
nd went immediately, with all the
Staff Officers, to the Plaza del Toros,
lered me to go and inspect the ord-
generally which had been captured,
fix upon such spots as I thought most
le for batteries, for his future consi-
n. I was some time occupied upon
uty, and returned to him, stating I
ved the best place for a battery of
, if it did not exceed six pieces, was
the building that had been occupied
bull-fights; that the mortar batte-
to be placed with its left angle co-
by the same building. He asked me,
ought there was much probability of
in a re-attack? I stated, that there
but two means, and I did not think
would succeed. The one, by assault,
en tried with only partial success;
cond, by bombardment, even were
eans in our power to the fullest ex-
would, in my opinion, produce very
little effect upon a town of so immense a size as Buenos Ayres, the buildings of which are effectually incombustible. That there was but one British twenty-four pounder landed, and that a large portion of the captured guns were spiked, or unfit for service. Of the few that were fit, the number of any considerable calibre was very small; that, having seen the trifling effect produced by twenty-four pounders on the houses of Monte Video, I was convinced that guns of a lighter calibre would produce little or none against houses constructed of similar materials, and nearly on a similar manner with those of Monte Video. I moreover stated it as my opinion, from the rough estimate which I had been able to form of the loss, that the number of troops remaining, even were the Spanish General disposed to give up Buenos Ayres without a further struggle, were by no means adequate, or nearly so, to control such a mass of armed inhabitants, and to hold such points as were absolutely necessary for the support of the British army.

Soon after this, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke informed me, that he had sent to General Liniers to say, that he would order me into the town to communicate with him on the subject of his letter. I attended Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke sometime afterwards to receive his orders, and he gave me a variety of verbal ones relative to the points which I was to discuss with General Liniers. I requested a detailed written order on the subject, but he would not give it me. I believe that it was about three o'clock when I went with a flag of truce into the town. There I met General Liniers and some of his principal officers. I asked Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, when he delivered the orders to me, whether I was to abide absolutely by the points he had mentioned, or whether, without losing sight of them, I might propose three or four other conditions, that if the enemy increased in their demands, I might, without receding from his orders, have something to concede for any concessions they might make on their part. The terms which he had proposed, and which he said he would not recede from in any considerable degree, and to which I was to pay particular attention, were the possession of Monte Video in sovereignty during the period of four months, and that a district comprehending within a line drawn from St Carlos on the west to Pando on the east, should be considered as a neutral country; that the Spaniards should deliver up all prisoners of war in their possession; that there should be no attempt to prevent the introduction of supplies into Monte Video during that period of four months; that the British troops should embark at what-

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whatever point they should select within ten days, with all their cannon and stores, and any such as they had taken from the enemy that they might choose to carry with them; that, during the above mentioned period of four months, the commerce of the British merchants in the River Plata was to be perfectly free in every part of it.

The additional propositions which I intended to make, and which I submitted to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, and which he approved, was the seizure in sovereignty of a considerable part of the left bank of the River Plata, and that that country and the River Plata should be considered as neutral during the remainder of the war, I did converse with General Liniers upon each of these subjects separately, and on one or two which he proposed, but from which he receded. Finding that there was no probability of his agreeing to the additional proposition, I receded after some time also from that, and confined myself entirely to those points relative to which I had received special directions.

Late in the evening I returned to the Plaza del Toros, having taken notes on each of the subjects under discussion, and on two additional subjects which General Liniers had proposed, and which, as I did not find that they militated against any thing in the former orders, I was inclined to submit to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke. That he might clearly understand them, I, from the notes which I had, drew out a paper in the form of articles, which I delivered to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke. On the subsequent day, between 11 and 12 oclock, Admiral Murray having come on shore, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke informed me, that it was their intention to agree to a treaty founded on the preliminary propositions which I had delivered to him the preceding night. On the succeeding day, Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke ordered me to prepare a treaty, which he then delivered to me, with those propositions that I had originally repeated, I did so, and answered that it was in substance the same. I believe, on the subsequent morning, the 9th, General Liniers began to deliver such portions of the prisoners as could move, and as then were in Buenos Ayres. At the same time, I received General Whitelocke's orders to communicate and co-operate with Captain Bayntum of the navy, in the re-embarkation of the troops from the Plaza del Toros. On that service I continued to be employed till the night of the 12th, when it was completed.

In his cross examination, General Gower said he was with General Whitelocke the whole of the 5th; the total number of the reserve at head-quarters was 1107 rank and file. General Whitelocke remained stat nary at head quarters during the whole the day; he knew of no attempt hav been made by the General to co-oper with the columns that were attacking town, nor did he take any measure, bef going to bed on the 5th, to learn the f of any of his columns. The first intimat he had of the fate of General Craufu column was in General Linier's letter bout noon on the 6th. (The letter read in Court, with the answer, and to the effect above stated.) Having st in his evidence that, in the event of the render of Buenos Ayres, the troops w have been insufficient to control such a n of armed inhabitants, he was asked w ther the disarming of the inhabitants, the establishing of a military police, m not have been sufficient to prevent any surrection, until liberal and kind treatm should have reconciled all orders of me the British Government? He replie the negative; and stated the hostility o inhabitants of Buenos Ayres to be so i terate, that they had, during Gen. B ford's command, prepared mines under barracks of the 71st regiment, to des them. He was of opinion, that a pr party might have communicated with British troops in the town on the 5th. had upon several occasions offered t himself, but was not permitted. The c of the little communication between and Gen. Whitelocke was the jealou the latter, who, upon his differing in c on from him on a specific point, consi him as his declared enemy, and ac him of throwing cold water on every he did, and threatened to supercede from the situation he held as a Staff O in the army. He therefore did not himself at liberty to propose any thin to act otherwise than in direct obedien the commands that he might receive.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty was then call and continued his narrative as follow "Before the appointed hour for the a I visited the different divisions of my gade, and found them posted as dir the evening before by the Quarter-M General. I then took my station o right wing of the 87th, the centre ment of my brigade. Having been d ed to detach the 38th regiment, whic the only corps that was not divided, c signal being made of a cannonading the centre, we advanced without an position between one and two miles. were two streets between the left and the 87th regiment, and the Plaz Toros. I consequently expected to that post considerably to my left. Th had not sufficiently dawned to see an

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a distance, nor had a shot been fir-
s, till we were suddenly assaulted by
arge of grape from one or two guns
tter I believe) in our front. Though
was particularly destructive, parti-
on the grenadiers, the column still
on; and, when a heavy fire of mus-
opened upon us from a building,
I afterwards found was the Plaza
ros, and which contained about 1000
he column remained for some time
d to this fire, still desirous to ad-
The rear of the column now com-
l a firing, which made the situation
se in front more dangerous. At
it began to hover and fall back. At
oment, Lieut.-Col. Butler, with the
officers, all of whom behaved with
nost gallantry, exerted themselves to
e men, and to induce them to follow
an attempt to get into a garden on
ht of the street, in which they suc-
, and we penetrated into the next
l street to the right of the one we
ft. In advancing along this street,
nd a deep water-course running thro'
ntre of it, which fortunately shelter-
rom the fire of the Plaza del Toros.
was still very heavy. This street led
he river, where we occupied a large
and collected the remains of my co-
as well as the left column of the
which had also been led to the front
Plaza del Toros, and which had suf-
equally, if not more severely than my
and behaved with equal gallantry,
been obliged to pursue the same
, and to join us. During the service,
giment killed numbers of the enemy,
ok about 100 prisoners, with three
ieces. I now saw the colours of the
giment planted on the tower of St
na, which leaving me secure on my
I sent detached parties to my rear,
ar the houses on the heights which
emy were firing from, and which
l down upon my post. During this
e, I heard a firing on my left, which
ced me that the 38th regiment was
aching; and soon afterwards the
s in my rear were evacuated by the
. A communication with the 31st re-
t was now practicable. I found that
t and highly-disciplined corps, under
Nugent, well advanced in the attack
Toros. When I joined them, he was
session of most of the enemy's artille-
d all their stores and buildings, ex-
he Toros itself, which still kept up a
eavy fire; but Major Nugent had
ht up a twelve-pounder, which was
red by the angle of a house, to bear
it. A detachment of the 87th invest-
on the other side. Finding that the
place must immediately surrender, and desirous that Major Nugent should have the honour of finishing what we had so judiciously begun, and anxious to examine the post occupied by the 5th, I left the town immediately after, and about nine o'clock it surrendered, on which I returned, and ordered the 87th into it. After making a few hasty arrangements, I proceeded thro' the streets to the convent of St Catalina, and joined the right wing of the 6th. The left wing of that corps was advanced towards the 35th.

"Soon after my arrival, an officer came to me from Brig.-Gen. Lumley, acquainting me that the enemy were in force near him; that the left wing of the 88th, and, he believed, the right wing, were made prisoners, and he was desirous of receiving any orders I might give. I recommended to him, if he had not orders to the contrary from his superior officer, to remain at his post as long as he could with safety; but, if hard pressed, to fall back on the 5th, to whom I should give orders to place themselves under his command. I then acquainted the commanding officer of the 5th, that I should return to the Toros, to put that place in a state of defence, and should Gen. Lumley join him with the 36th, to inform the General that I wished the two regiments, if hard pressed by the enemy, and in danger of being surrounded, to join me at the Plaza del Toros, delaying as long as possible, that I might have time to make arrangements for its security. I found some difficulty in returning to the Toros, scattered parties of the enemy being in the streets, and firing from the houses. Early in the forenoon, Gen. Lumley joined me with the 5th and 36th, having met with much opposition from the enemy in retiring from the posts they occupied, and which were considered as no longer tenable.

"During all this time I was ignorant of the station or intentions of the General, nor could I venture with safety, as I had no cavalry, to detach a small party to report to him, had I even known his station. At length, about four o'clock, Captain Whittingham came to me from head-quarters: he acquainted me that the General in Chief and General Gower were at the ground they before occupied; that the General was ignorant of the situation of any of the columns, and had sent him to procure what information he could. After detailing to him the occurrences of the day, as far as I was acquainted with them, I desired him to assure the General that I was under no apprehensions for the safety of the post; that I had opened a communication with the shipping, but that I was in want of an artillery officer, and some men of that corps.

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I recommended to him, if the events on the right of the town permitted, to join me, and make my post his head-quarters. Early in the evening I received a second message from the General, directing me to defend the post during the night, assuring me that he would communicate with me the next morning, and informing me that he had sent sixteen artillerymen to join me, but that there was no commissioned officer attached to these men. The next morning a letter from Gen. Liniers, addressed to the Commander of the forces, was received at the outposts, and a message from that General, acquainting me that he should abstain from hostilities till twelve o'clock, waiting the General's answer, provided these hostilities ceased at the different posts. In reply, I informed him I should send this letter with a flag of truce to General Whitelocke, and should abstain from firing on the town, provided I should remain unmolested; but that I had no authority over the other parts of the army. By noon, General Whitelocke and General Gower came to the Plaza del Toros, when the General was pleased to show me the communication from Gen. Liniers, and confidentially to ask my opinion about acceding to the terms it proposed. When I reflected on the unpleasant situation in which the army was placed; that all the light infantry and riflemen were prisoners; that upwards of half the troops originally engaged were now either killed, wounded, or prisoners, exclusive of the 45th, who were shut up by the enemy; that the remainder were fatigued, without confidence, and exposed to the most inclement season of the year, without blankets, great coats, or a change of necessaries, which at such a time must be productive of great sickness; when I reflected on the scattered state of the troops, and the probability that Colonel Mahon's regiment, the only unattached or unfatigued part of the army, of the troops left on the Miserari by the General, might be spiritedly attacked by the whole force of the enemy; when I adverted to the difficulty of procuring ordnance, stores, and provisions from the fleet, as none of the ships could approach within seven miles of the shore, and the river at that season so very tumultuous, and frequently not navigable; when I considered the loss which we must inevitably sustain, if hostilities recommenced, from a people elated with their brilliant success; the difficulty of burning or destroying the town with our artillery, (for the houses are built of brick, with terraced roofs, no wood employed in their construction, and the bricks so soft, that the shot penetrated without shaking them;) when I ad ed to the difficulty of making a re and that we must leave four tho of our best troops in their posses and to the danger that must su even the capture of the place, fo numbers would then have been t unable to keep it; when I turn the situation in which Monte Vide left, with a garrison unequal to tain it, without adverting at all t inhabitants, without any hopes of inforcement, (for the troops which expected from England were su ed to have borne away for the Indies;) when I weighed all thes cumstances, and was persuaded Monte Video could only be maint supposing the army could have eff their retreat; their provisions fro ships, or from the country, would tainly have been short; but more ticularly when I called to mind th claration of his Majesty's Minister their instructions to Gen. Whitel that the possession of the country w not be an object, unless it could be tained by a force which I knew b perience was very insufficient fo purpose, I had no hesitation in sa that if better terms could not be ob ed, and a period of six months giv the evacuation of Monte Video, w facility to the merchants to dispo their goods, it was my opinion should be acceded to. The Genera mediately called to Gen. Gower acquainted him that I was of the opinion with them both; upon w Gen. Gower observed to me, th had objected to any answer bein turned till the Plaza del Toros sh be examined; but finding that the session of it by no means ensured, ven greatly facilitated, the captu the place, he thought it would be dent to enter into negociation. Ge Gower was then sent into the t and returned in the evening, saying a period of two months for the ev tion of Monte Video was positivel sisted on, and he believed would n rescinded. The General then deter ed to accept the terms, and a treaty concluded, a copy of which I first on my return to England.

(To be continued.)

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Scottish Chronicle.

IC RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

following is an abstract of a bill, oduced by the Lord Advocate House of Commons, for the egulating the Public Records nd, but which we understand ff till next session of Parlia-

l not be lawful for any Clerks hs or Commisary Courts to re- deeds, except as to heritable situated in the burgh. Penal- e incurred by such clerks, if ll receive deeds or writings for pose of recording them, or if all transcribe them into their r give extracts from them.— ies or extracts to be of no au- All books or registers of deeds, tive writings, to be delivered he clerks of burghs, and of the Commissary Courts, to the dif- heriff-Clerks, who shall keep their custody. The clerk of missary Court at Edinburgh to p his books to the Lord Clerk . Compensation to be made to s or keepers of abolished re- No books are to be used by lerks for the registration of probative writs, but such as ked and issued by the Lord Register. The Sheriff-deputes ually to examine the progress e of the records formed and kept heriff-clerks, and such reports ent to the Justiciary Circuit n the autumn of each year. certain time, to be limited by all volumes of the public records livered to the Lord Clerk Re- r his deputies; and, in all time the records to be transmitted certain time, under a fine, in eglect or refusal. To remedy nveniences of the many writ- in use, as to grants of land and ritable subjects, which pass un- Great Seal, it is enacted, that eriod to be fixed by the act, all es, containing charters to be nder that seal, and presented obation to the Barons of Exche- hall be written in the Latin tongue, and shall contain no order for precepts under the Privy Seal and Signet; but after having passed the Exchequer, shall, by the Chancery and Keeper of the Great Seal, be received as the only legal warrant for framing writs and appending the Great Seal. Compensations shall be given to the Keepers of the Signet and Privy Seal for the loss of their emoluments. All writs under the Great Seal to be delivered to the Director of Chancery, who shall redeliver out the writs when recorded, and retain the warrants until transmitted to the General Register House. The same form of proceeding to be observed in recording charters under the Prince of Wales's Seal, as under the Great Seal.— All original signatures for passing charters in the custody of the Keeper of the Signet, to be delivered to the Lord Register, to be deposited in the General Register House. Extracts of Registers under the Great Seal, or the Prince of Wales's Seal, to be certified in due form to the Keeper of the Record, which shall make entire faith, excepting in the case of improbation.

We hear with pleasure that Sir John Sinclair, Bart. has purchased a large quantity of meal, in addition to that yielded in rent by his tenants, which he has liberally directed to be retailed to the inhabitants of Thurso, and the district of country around it, at the low price of 1s. 6d. per peck. The failure of the late crop having been severely felt througbout the north, the relief afforded by such well-timed benevolence must be attended with the most beneficial effects.

We are informed from Morayshire, that many of the farmers in that county, particularly in the Highland district, have been reduced to the greatest distress for want of fodder for their cattle, from the uncommon severity and length of the past winter. A vast number of cattle have died in the Highlands, and a few in the lowlands. No less than forty-seven carcases, which had been thrown into the Spey, were carried down at one time. We are sorry to add, that

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that this calamity is general over all the Highlands, in many parts of which fodder is not to be had at any price.

The prizes granted (for the first time) by the Magistrates to the following classes in the University of Edinburgh, were distributed as follows:—

In the advanced Humanity class—to Mess. Ja. Blackstock, Wm. Ray, Gil. Laurie Finlay, and And. Gray, for the best Latin odes;—to Mess. John Currie, Wm. Elliot, and Alex. Pringle, for the best Latin essays:—and to Mr Wm. Lithgow, for the best English essay. In the advanced Greek class—To Mess. Eben. Thomson and James Blackstock, for the best Latin odes;—to Mr Wm. Elliot, for the best Greek epigram;—and to Mess. Arch. Alison and James Morton, for the best English essays. In the first Mathematical class—Mess. James Lyon and Tho. Moodie. In the second Mathematical class—Mess. Wm. Borthwick, Arch. Alison, Edw. Irving, and John M. Macleod.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Ayr, April 13.

Before Lord Armadale.—No business before the Court.

Dumfries, April 18.

Before Lord Armadale—And. Nixon, for issuing counterfeit coin—outlawed for not appearing. Musgrave Henderson, for the same offence—the diet deserted *simpliciter*. Fran. MacCarthy, for stealing from a house in Lauriston, stewartry of Kirkcudbright—guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation. Tho. Blyth, late coachdriver in Moffat, for entering the manse of Moffat, with an intention to steal—banished from Scotland for seven years. Corporal David Affleck, 26th regiment, for culpable homicide—the diet against him deserted *simpliciter*.

Jedburgh, April 23.

Before Lord Craig—Thomas Dryden, aged 14, postboy betwixt Kelso and Melrose, accused of abstracting a letter containing L. 15. in banknotes, which was intrusted to his charge to be put into the Post-office at Kelso, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years. James Notman, residing in Hobkirk, and Robt. Pringle, at Newmill of Slitridge, accused of forgery, and of counterfeiting and altering discharges for poor-rates and school lary, delivered to the former for col ing the proper assessments from the ritors and tenants. Notman pled *gui* Pringle did not;—and the Advocate pute deserting the diet against Pri he was dismissed from the bar *sim ter*. Notman was sentenced to be t ported seven years beyond seas. J Wilson, Alexander Stuart, and Ge Hunter, residing near Cringledoor Peebles, accused of an assault upon poral John Spottiswood. All of pled *guilty*, and were sentenced to month's imprisonment in the ja Peebles. Wm. Angus and Jas. holm, in Selkirk, charged with a sault, and acting in a riotous and in per manner, in the house of Walter stocking-maker in Selkirk. They *not guilty*; and Lord Craig obse that after considering the indict and the crimes charged, he thou not of sufficient magnitude to be before the Court: he therefore rem the case to the cognizance of the S of Selkirkshire, with instructions t procurator fiscal of the county to them to trial before the Sheriff.

Stirling, April 23.

Before the Lord Justice Clerk. Monteath, wright and Peter Wi slater in Falkirk, accused of assau Wm. Thom, Excise officer, in the cise of his duty—Monteath not gui Wilson, the libel not proven. J Marshall merchant in Denny, ac of theft—not proven.

Glasgow, April 27.

Before the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Meadowbank. Richard M mond and John M'Kinnon, accus stealing goods from a carrier's cart, lawed for not appearing. Andrew kier from Kilsyth, accused of forg the diet deserted. Thomas Ho alias Charles Jackson, accused of rent acts of house-breaking and and of being habit and repute a was found guilty, upon his own c tion, and sentenced to be execute the 8th of June, but has since rec a respite from his Majesty. John del and Wm. Sanderson, and their and Mary Kyle, or Mrs Rodger, a ed of various acts of house-brea and theft, pleading guilty, were se ced to 14 years transportation. J Gilchrist, accused of the murde

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garet Brock, his wife, at Camlachie, Glasgow, was then brought to the From the letter *o* in the name of ck being written in the copy of the etment served on the pannel like letter *e*, so as to read Breck, an ob- on was made by the prisoner's nsel to the trial going on. The e was certified to the High Court usticiary, the diet deserted pro loco mpore, and the pannel recommit- o prison.

Inverary, May 2.

efore Lord Meadowbank—No bu- s before the Court.

Aberdeen, April 20.

efore Lord Cullen—J. Ley, daugh- f John Ley, at Coullie, for child- der—banished from Scotland for upon her own petition. George , journeyman blacksmith in Aber- , for culpable homicide—outlawed not appearing. Wm. Begg. jun. ing in Waternaldy, for assaulting beating revenue officers, while ching for smuggled spirits—senten- o three months imprisonment.

Inverness, April 27.

efore Lord Cullen.—Janet Ross, an offender, accused of stealing in the se of James Davidson, shoemaker orres, being found guilty on her confession, was sentenced to ba- ment from Scotland for five years. t Falconet, for stealing from a thing green at the house of Ged- near Nairn, was also found guilty er confession, and sentenced to ba- ment for three years. Margaret M'- ican, an accomplice, was outlawed ot appearing to stand trial.

Perth, May 4.

efore Lords Dunsinnan and Cullen. harles Bowman, late servant to id Stormont, tenant at Dole, for der, was outlawed. Thomas Tom- n, butcher at Hill Town of Dundee, sed of a rape. The Jury found the el not guilty, when he was assoilzi- nd dismissed. Peter Sinclair, late dlar, residing at Killin, Peter M'- bon, druggist at Killin, and Ann eron, his wife, were all indicted for ng or counterfeiting money in imi- n of the current coin of the king- , and of uttering and vending the e, knowing it to be false.—Peter lair, who was the principal aggres- having failed to appear, was out- lawed, and some particular circumstances induced his Majesty's Advocate Depute to desert the diet against Peter M'Gibbon and his wife, *pro loco et tempore*. Robert Thomson, changekeeper in Dundee, indicted for the murder of Isobel Munro, by firing a gun or pistol through a hole at the bottom of a door of his house, opposite to which she was at the time insisting for access in a riotous manner. The Jury found him not guilty of the crime of murder libelled, but of culpable homicide, under circumstances of a highly aggravated nature, and he was sentenced to transportation for 14 years, under the usual certification. Andrew Robertson, indicted for entering the counting-house, or coal-office, of John Campbell & Co. of the Coal-works at Halbeith, near Inverkeithing, and stealing therefrom a small sum of money.—Having confessed his guilt, the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; a verdict was returned against him in terms of his confession, and he was sentenced to transportation for seven years, under the usual certification of death, in case of his return before the expiry of that period. Thomas Baxter, weaver in Cupar Grange, accused of housebreaking and theft.—After the examination of one witness, an exception was taken to the admissibility of all the other witnesses adduced to prove the principal facts charged, because it appeared that, previous to their having been precognosced, some of them, and particularly one of them, had been interrogated by a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, who had taken notes of what this witness knew of the matter, and that after citation to appear as witnesses in the trial, these notes had been communicated to the witnesses objected to.—The Court having sustained this objection to the admissibility of these witnesses, the prosecutor was thus deprived of establishing the circumstances of the case, and was therefore obliged to give up the trial, so that the libel was found not proven, and the pannel dismissed.

The Court thought it proper to commit to the record the testimony of these persons respecting this procedure, that an opportunity may be afforded of considering what may be the consequence of such occurrences, in criminal cases, to the public prosecutor in future.

On

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On Thursday, April 28th, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh gave a splendid dinner to Lieut.-General Viscount Cathcart, commanding his Majesty's forces in North Britain, and several noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed the Earl of Buchan, the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Major Cathcart, the Sheriff-Depute of the County, and most of the principal Magistrates.

During the course of the entertainment, the Lord Provost delivered to Lord Cathcart a gold box, of great value and exquisite workmanship, to contain the Address presented by the City of Edinburgh on the 28d of last November.

The resolution of conferring a public mark of the approbation and esteem of the Corporation could not have been carried into effect in a manner more worthy of the City of Edinburgh.—The richness of the box corresponds with the taste and elegance of the design. On the lid the Arms of the City are most superbly embossed; and on the reverse the following inscription neatly engraved:—

From
The Lord Provost,
Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh,
To
The Right Hon. Lord Visc. CATHCART,
Commanding his Majesty's Forces in Scotland,
Victorious at Copenhagen, 7th Sept. 1807,
To
Mark their high Esteem of
His Military Talents, Valour, and Humanity,
Manifested in that Memorable Expedition;
Also
To express their Sense
Of his uniform Regard to the Interests of the
Metropolis of Scotland.
By order of the Magistrates and Town Council,
DONALD SMITH, *Provost.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. George Earl of Morton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fife, vice Earl of Crawford, deceast.

The Right Hon. Earl Digby is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorset.

March 12.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Brigadier-General Charles Shipley, of the corps of Royal Engineers.

March 30.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Richard Phillips, Esq. one of the Sheriffs London and Middlesex.

Augustus Atkins, Esq. is appointed E sign of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Gua

W. W. Moncrieffe, Esq. L. L. D. of liol College, Oxford, is appointed Kin Advocate General at Malta.

The King has presented the Rev. chael Stirling, to the church of Cargill, the presbytery of Dunkeld, void by death of Mr J. P. Bannerman. The R Robert Scott, to the church of Glenbuc in the Presbytery of Alford, void by death of Mr William Spence. And Rev John Balfour, to the church of T ryburn, in room of the Rev. David Balf deceast.

The Duke of Queensberry has prese the Rev. John Yorstoun, minister of M ton, to the parish of Torthorwald.

The Town Council of Perth have pointed the Rev. Andrew Thomson, m ter of Sprouston, to be minister of the Church and parish of Perth. And the Wm. Aird Thomson, minister of Dal minister of the Middle parish.

Bank of Scotland.— A new arrangen having taken place this year in the Di tion, by which three ordinary, and one traordinary Director, are to go out ann ly,—at the election on the 29th of Ma David Williamson, Esq. advocate, Ja Hope, Esq. writer to the signet, and Peter Wood, merchant in Leith, were sen Ordinary Directors, in room of Tho Hog, Alexander Keith, and James ker, Esqrs.—and Gen. Sir David Dun an Extraordinary Director, in room of Earl of Lauderdale.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Edinburgh, James Wi Esq. of Cairnbanno, to Miss J. M. Kni eldest daughter of Robert Knight, Es Rosebank.

10. At Brighton, by special licence, B General Henry Frederick Campbell, to Knox, widow of the late Lieut.-Col Knox, 1st regiment of Guards.

11. At London, Henry John Shepl Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Lady Mary P rose, daughter to the Earl of Roseberr

11. At Mary la bonne church, Wi Robertson, Esq. second son of the la Robertson, Esq. of Prenderguest, to Abbs, only daughter of R. B. Abbs, of Newcastle.

18. At Haddington, James Pittullo, of Renton Hall, to Miss Ann Drys daughter of the late Mr James Drysda Glasgow.

18. At Ratho, the Rev. Thomas Knight, one of the ministers of Rath Christian Craufurd, eldest daughter MacKnight, Esq. of Ratho.

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l 18. At Greenfield, the Rev. And. e, Dreghorn, to Miss Margaret ell, daughter of Alexander Camp- sq. of Greenfield.

At Stonehaven, Robert Crowe, Esq. n in the Royal Navy, to Alexandri- y daughter of Major Mackenzie, giment of foot.

At Aske, in Yorkshire, the Reverend n Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dun- aghter of Lord Dundas.

At Bloxholm, Lincolnshire, the seat neral Manners, Robert Fergusson, ottingham Place, London, to Mary, ughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, Dirleton.

At Law Grove, George Black, Esq. or of Taxes, to Miss M. Lawson, laughter of James Lawson, Esq. of rove.

At Edinburgh, Charles M'Kenzie, Grace, daughter of the deceased exander Gillies, writer in Edinburgh.

At Ditto, Mr George Winton, jun. ct, to Miss Violet Roberton.

At ditto, William Baillie, Esq. W. S. ce Margaret, daughter of the late Mackenzie, Esq. of Dolphinton.

At Kippenross, James Russell, Esq. odside, to Mary, third daughter of tirling, Esq. of Kippendavie.

At Galston Manse, the Rev. Lewis r, minister of Sorn, to Henrietta, er of the Rev. Dr Smith.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Donald Camp- loyal Navy, to Ann Irwin, daughter late Rear Admiral Sir Chas. Doug- rt.

At ditto, Capt. John Francis Birch, Engineers, to Clementina, daughter late Sir James Hunter Blair, of Dun- Bart.

At ditto, David Blount, Esq. to Janet, ter of the late Mr W. Anderson,

rge Tritton, Esq. of Westhill, to Mrs widow of Colquhoun Grant, Esq. of an Square.

t. Gore, of the Navy, nephew to the f Arran, to Miss Hay, only daughter late Alexander Hay, Esq. 4th Vete- ttalion.

Olney, Henry Rumsey, Esq. of Che- to Frances, daughter of the late Sir t Murray.

y 10. At York, William Butler Laird, n of Admiral Laird of Strathmartin, s Lloyd, daughter of the late George , Esq. barrister at law of Manchester.

At Edinburgh, Mr John Campbell, n, to Catharine, third daughter of Logan, Esq. of Knockshinnoch.

At ditto, Lieut.-Gen. Campbell of ell, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre.

14. At ditto, Col. David Campbell, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr Playfair of St Andrew's.

16. At Douglas, John Borthwick Gil- christ, Esq. Banker, Edinburgh, to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Coventry, Esq. of Douglas.

16. At Cowhill, Alexander Key, Esq. wine merchant in London, to Miss Johnstone, only daughter of George Johnstone, Esq. of Cowhill.

18. At Edinburgh, John M'Dowgal, Esq. of Kelmune, Argyllshire, to Miss J. D. Lawson, second daughter of Dr Lawson, Physician in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Dryden House, Lady Mac- donald Lockhart, a daughter.

6. At Charlestown, Cornwall, the wife of Lieut. Burn, R. N. a daughter.

—. At Edrom, Mrs Logan, jun. a son.

10. At Dalyell Lodge, Fifeshire, the Lady of John Dalyell, Esq. of Lingo.

12. The Lady of the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, a son.

13. At Balgay House, Mrs Anderson, of Balgay, a son and heir.

13. At Tillicoultrie House, Mrs Glas- furd of Tillicoultrie, a son and heir, who died next day,

16. At London, the wife of Mr John Murray, bookseller, Fleet Street, a son.

16. At the Viscountess Duncan's house in Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Fergusson, a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Major West, a son.

25. At ditto, Mrs Farquharson of Inver- cauld, a son.

25. At ditto, the Lady of David Doug- las, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

25. At London, the Lady of the Hon. Henry Blackwood, R. N. a son.

—. Mrs Major Erskine, 48th regiment, a daughter.

May 5. The Lady of Lieut. Leith, 68th regt. a son.

9. At High Wycombe, Bucks, the Lady of Colonel Howard Douglas, a daughter.

10. At Calderwood, the Lady of Sir Wil- liam Maxwell, Bart. of Calderwood, a still- born daughter.

12. At London, the Lady of John Thorn- ton, Esq. eldest son of Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

12. Mrs Stenhouse jun. of Southfod, a daughter.

14. Mrs Fraser, Farraline, a son.

14. At Middleton, Mrs Hepburn Mit- chelson, a daughter.

DEATHS.

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DEATHS.

DEATHS in INDIA.—*May* 1807. At Delhi, Mr Alexander Falconer Taylor, Assistant Surgeon 22d Native Infantry, Bengal, eldest son of Mr Taylor, rector of the grammar school, Musselburgh.

In Bengal.—*July* 26. Alexander Gray, M. D. surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. He died possessed of large property, chiefly vested in Government securities. The principal part of his fortune, amounting to nearly three lacs of rupees, is, after the payment of some small legacies, devised for building a church, and the endowment of an hospital at Elgin, in Morayshire.—*Aug.* 24. At Calcutta, William Jackson, Esq. Register of the Supreme Court of Judicature, one of the attornies of the said court, and attorney to the Hon. East India Company.—On board the Lord Keith Indiaman, Captain Ramage, commanding that vessel.—July 23. Mr John Russell, of Kedgeree.—Mr Joseph Bruce, late of Dacca, aged 75.—Sept. 16. At Calcutta, Lieutenant William Macdougall, of the Corps of Bengal Engineers. To his acquirements in the Hindoostanee language, Mr Macdougall was indebted for his selection to fill the situation which he long held in the College of Fort William. In that situation, the possession of considerable talents, aided by an extensive knowledge of the language which he professed to teach, insured to Mr Macdougall the respect of his pupils. The partiality with which they beheld him may be ascribed to another cause—to the suavity of his manners, resulting from the cheerful and benignant temper of his mind. Mr Macdougall died at the early age of 27 years; and the loss of a young man, of so much promise, may be justly considered as a public misfortune.—Sept. 8. At Calcutta, Mr Thomas Mayne Brown.—At ditto, Capt. Robert Graham Clarkson, 19th regt. Native Infantry.

At Madras.—*April.* Gavin Trotter, Esq. Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service.—Aug. 21. At Seringapatam, Capt. Robert Barclay, of the 2d battalion 5th regt. Native Infantry.—At Madras, John Smith, Esq. Surgeon to his Majesty's 94th regiment of foot.—Sept. 12. At Trichinopoly, Mrs Hay, wife of John Hay, Esq. Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service, and eldest daughter of Major Gen. Gowdie, Madras Establishment.

At Bombay.—*Feb.* 1807. Lieut. John Gibson, 2d regt. Bombay Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Mr Peter Gibson, Ayr.—*March* 22. 1807. At ditto, aged 26 years, Fotheringham Ogilvie Fraser, Esq. late Captain in the 1st battalion of the 78th regiment of foot, second son to Capt. Fraser of the Edinburgh regiment of mili young man of a most amiable dispos much and justly regretted.—May 30t ditto, Lieut. Patrick Robertson, 8th N. I.—Sept. 15th, At ditto, Captain Wemyss, of the 1st battalion 3d regt. eldest son of David Wemyss, Esq. St drew's, Fifeshire.—At ditto, Alex. A Esq. in the service of the Hon. East Company.—At ditto, the infant son of liam Crawford, Esq.

July 1807. On board the Ciren East Indiaman, Mrs Robertson, w Major Thomas Robertson, Chief Eng Prince of Wales Island.

Aug. On his passage from Chin David Aitken, surgeon of the Perse Indiaman.

On his passage home from the Ea dies, Alexander Joseph Rankine, yo son of John Rankine of Dudhope, Es

29. At the Cape of Good Hope, i sequence of a fall from his horse, C Lawrence Oliphant, of the 72d regim foot.

Sept. 23. At Madeira, Lieut.-Col. St Clair, of the 87th regt. of foot.

30. At Barbadoes, on the 7th da his arrival in the island, Mr John Str surgeon, in the 22d year of his age, son of the Rev. William Strachan, m of Culter, near Biggar.

Oct. 10. At Antigua, Mr Thomas surgeon, sixth son of the late Mr T Blair, surgeon in Liberton, Lanarksh

30. At Surinam, David Hay, Esq. Customs there.

Nov. 7. At Berbice, Mr James only son of the late Major James Dumbartonshire fencibles, and gran Mr James Gibson, surgeon in Edinb

20. At Pittsburgh, (America,) Ale Addison, Esq. one of the most e Counsellors at the western bar. H son-in-law to the Rev. Mr Grant of

26. At Jamaica, Mr Joseph Rob eldest son of Mr Robertson, mercha gin.

29. Alexander Buchanan, Esq. of T

Dec. 11. At Demerara, in the pr youth, Mr Angus Scobie, son of K Scobie, Esq. of Achmore, Assynt.

At Jamaica, Major G. Crawford, 2d West India regiment.

Feb. 1808. At Edinburgh, John aged 103.

March. At Lisbon, aged 74, Charle ray, Esq. son of the late John Murra of Philiphaugh, and many years his nic Majesty's Consul at Madeira.

28. At Achmore, Assynt, aged 76 neth Scobie, Esq.

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ril 4. At Dingwall, aged 75, Dr James
rt, late physician in Cromarty.
At Largo, aged 76, James Calder-
Durham, Esq. of Largo.
t manse of Kells, Robert Lumsdaine,

n Ireland, after a life spent in the ac-
xertion of every kind and generous
, full of years and honour, that just-
nerable and beloved character, the
ess Dowager of Moira, mother of
Moira.—By her death, his Lordship
es an addition to his fortune of 6000l.

t Aberdeen, Capt. Andrew Mason,
years in the Jamaica trade from Leith.
t Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Alexan-
Donald, Esq. formerly merchant in
n.
t Dunkeld, Mrs Amelia Ann Sophia
nt, wife of Charles Stewart, Esq. of
ise.
At Whitmoorhall, Walter Dunlop, of
oorhall, Esq.
At Edinburgh, Dr William Lawson,
n, Royal Navy.
At Durham Hill, Mrs Mary Aitken,
to David Anderson, Esq. Examiner
Majesty's Customs for Scotland.
At Roehampton, Benjamin Gold-
Esq. an eminent banker. He was in
health on the Friday preceding.
At Edinburgh, after a long and pain-
ess, which he bore with uncommon
de, Mr John Hallion, comedian, of
eatre Royal there, for 28 years, much
tly regretted by his family and mu-
s friends.
Robert Finlay, Esq. of Wallyford,

At Glasgow, Mr Allan Macaulay,
acturer,
At London, William Duncan, Esq. of
wick-Square. When sitting in his
in perfect health, reading a newspa-
e fell back and expired immediately.
At Edinburgh, Mrs Beatrix Colqu-
relict of the Rev. Thomas Miller,
r of the gospel at Lerwick.
At Crieff, Mr John Cook, merchant.
At Edinburgh, Mrs Susanna Adam,
f John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, and sis-
the late Robt. Adam, Esq. architect.
At ditto, Mrs Grizel Allan, wife of
illiam Johnston, farmer, St Leonard's.
Mr Charles Maitland, third son of
Maitland Gibson, Esq. of Clifton

At Dumfries, Miss Jane Howatson,
daughter of the late William How-
Esq. of Hazliebrae.
At Kilsyth Farm, Mrs Grizel Sym,
f Captain Davidson.
At London, Mr James Hill, preach-
er of the gospel, eldest son of Abram Hill, glover, Dundee, in the prime of life, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

14. At Tillicoultrie House, the infant son of Duncan Glasfurd, Esq. of Tillicoultrie.

17. At Garteraig House, George Miller, Esq. of Frankfield.

17. At Edinburgh, suddenly, Mr James Brown, staymaker.

18. At Glasgow, Miss Margaret Rae. She has bequeathed 150l. to the Merchants House, 50l. to the Royal Infirmary, and 10l, to the poor.

20. At Leith, Capt. Robert Mudie, late of Springfield.

21. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Campbell of Lochdochart.

22. At Stow, the Rev. William Kidston, minister of the Associate Congregation there.

23. At Edinburgh, William Ross, a Chelsea pensioner, aged 100.

24. At London, John Anderson, Esq. banker.

24. At Lisnbu, Ireland, Mrs Margaret Graham, spouse of Dr John M'Robert, Assistant Surgeon 2d bat. 92d regiment.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Irving, daughter of the late George Irving, Esq. of Newton.

24. At Musselburgh, Mr William Guild, aged 71 years.

25. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Gilchrist, youngest daughter of the late Mr Archibald Gilchrist, merchant.

25. At Glasgow, in the 74th year of his age, John Campbell, sen. Esq.

27. At Glasgow, in the fifth year of his age, George Jardine, the only son of John Jardine, Esq. Advocate.

27. At Edinburgh, Mary Denham, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Denham of the Register Office.

28. At Little Milton of Usr, John Affleck, Esq. aged 82.

Lately, Miss Isabella Langton, daughter of the Countess of Rothes.

At Brighton, R. Henderson, Esq. M. D. late Physician to the Forces.

At Clifton, of a mortification in his foot, Charles Wolseley, Esq. Admiral of the Red, aged 67.

At Lower Tooting, James Strachan, Esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

Lately, at Wauchope, Charles Scott, Esq. of Wauchope.

At Glasgow, Mrs King, relict of Mr Daniel King, of Row, Perthshire.

At Park Place, Glasgow, Mr Andrew Sibbald, merchant.

At manse of Cullen, the Rev. Mr Robert Grant, in the 78th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry.

At

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At Pathhead, Fifeshire, Mrs Falconer, relict of John Falconer, Esq. of Putney Heath.

At Falstone, Dr Wood, late of Jedburgh.

At Dunse, aged 15, Miss Aitchison, daughter of Mr Aitchison, Renton Barns. This young Lady was at the dancing school, and had danced a minuet; she sat down, and was complaining of severe giddiness in her head, and instantly fell lifeless beside her youthful companions.

May 1. At Leslie, the Rev. Mr George Willis, in the 83d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

2. At the manse of Symington, the Rev. Alexander Flockhart, minister of that parish.

4. At Fort George, the Hon. James Stuart, Lieutenant Governor of that place, and brother of the Earl of Moray.

4. At Tranent, Mrs Ann Leitch, spouse of Robert Barclay, Supervisor of Excise.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Ferrie, writer, Edinburgh.

5. At Stirling, Mr Alexander Cunningham, merchant there, aged 80, leaving considerable sums for charitable purposes, under the direction of the Magistrates and Council of that town.

5. At Glasgow, Miss Jane Garden, youngest daughter of Francis Garden, Esq.

5. At the manse of Kilwinning, Mr William Steven, student of moral philosophy, at the university of Glasgow.

5. At the Deanry House, Boking, in Essex, aged 96, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Murray Aynsley, youngest son of the late Duke of Athol, much and justly regretted.

6, At Dundee, Capt. Lawrence Bru late of the Princess Royal revenue cutt

6, Mr George Keith, aged 19 years, of the Rev. Mr William Keith, Golspy

6, At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Oc tree, jeweller, and assay master to the corporation of goldsmiths.

6. At Glassel, Mr John Smyth, stu in philosophy.

8. Miss Margaret Mackenzie, el daughter of the late Mr Andrew Mac zie, merchant, Leith.

10. At Dumfries, Mr John Armstr writer, one of the town-clerks of burgh.

11. At Stirling, Robert Gray Glas, of Mr William Glas, merchant, Stirlin

14. At Park, Banffshire, Lachlan don of Park, Esq. writer to the signet.

Lately, at Craigsanquhar, the i daughter of Lieut.-Col. Spens.

Scots Fiars—*Crop* 1807.

Haddington.—Wheat, 34s 6½d.—Ba 33s. 8½d.—Oats, 28s. 9d.—Pease, 31s.

Edinburgh.—Wheat, 32s. 6d.—Ba 30s.—Oats, 27s.—Pease and Beans, Oatmeal, 27s. 6d.

Linlithgow.—Wheat, 32s. 2d.—Ba 29s. 6d.—Oats, 27s. 2d.—Pease, 30s. Oatmeal, 28s. 4d.

Fife.—White wheat, 31s. 6d.—Re to, 30s. 6d.—Rye, 19s. 6d.—Barley, 26 —Bear, 25s.—Oats, 24s. 6d.—Pease Beans, 28s.—Meal by weight, 27s. Malt, 49s. 6d.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
May 2.	236 7	——	67½ ⅜
9.	——	——	68 ⅛
16.	239 ¼	——	68⅛ ¼ ⅜
23.	——	——	68 ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
May 2.	64	74	36	46	37	42	50	56
9.	64	74	36	46	37	42	50	56
16.	64	75	42	47	36	44	52	60
23.	64	74	40	46	35	44	54	68

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		P
May 6.	42	0	42	0	35	0	
13.	40	0	43	0	35	0	
20.	42	0	46	0	37	0	
27.	43	6	46	0	38	0	

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Me Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease Barley	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	
May 3.	248	24 23½	60	
10.	248	25 24½	40	
17.	281	25 24½	40	
24.	200	27 26	50	
31.	253	28 27	30	

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1808:

With a View of SEGGIEDEN.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
May		M.	N.	In. Pts	
26	30.	49	52	——	Clear
27	29.9	50	64	——	Ditto
28	29.9	48	64	——	Showers
29	30.	51	64	——	Ditto
30	30.	55	61	——	Ditto
31	30.09	55	68	——	Clear
June 1	39.02	52	63	——	Ditto
2	29.8	52	65	0.02	Showers
3	29.79	51	64	0.03	Ditto
4	29.9	55	58	0.85	Rain
5	29.7	52	58	0.51	Ditto
6	29.81	48	60	——	Clear
7	29.92	55	67	——	Ditto
8	29.3	48	57	1.	Rain
9	30.	47	54	0.02	Showers
10	30.	50	70	——	Clear
11	30.05	52	69	——	Ditto
12	30.02	55	69	——	Ditto
13	30.	56	70	——	Ditto
14	29.91	56	65	0.05	Rain
15	30.	56	63	——	Clear
16	30.	52	63	——	Ditto
17	29.95	53	65	——	Ditto
18	29.9	55	60	——	Ditto
19	30.1	57	70	——	Ditto
20	30.05	56	62	——	Ditto
21	30.	60	77	——	Ditto
22	29.85	57	60	0.1	Rain
23	29.8	52	64	——	Ditto
24	30.	54	67	——	Clear
25	30.1	57	65	0.03	Showers

Quantity of Rain, 2.61

High Water at LEITH For JULY 1808.

	Morn.	Even.
Days.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr. 1	8 4	8 30
Sa. 2	8 56	9 23
Su. 3	9 51	10 19
M. 4	10 48	11 17
Tu. 5	11 46	——
W. 6	0 16	0 46
Th. 7	2 12	1 44
Fr. 8	2 12	2 39
Sa. 9	3 7	3 32
Su. 10	3 58	4 22
M. 11	4 46	5 8
Tu. 12	5 31	5 53
W. 13	6 15	6 36
Th. 14	6 58	7 19
Fr. 15	7 41	8 2
Sa. 16	8 24	8 46
Su. 17	9 9	9 32
M. 18	9 56	10 20
Tu. 19	10 44	11 9
W. 20	11 35	——
Th. 21	0 1	0 26
Fr. 22	0 52	1 18
Sa. 23	1 44	2 10
Su. 24	2 35	3 1
M. 25	3 26	3 52
Tu. 26	4 17	4 42
W. 27	5 7	5 33
Th. 28	5 58	6 24
Fr. 29	6 50	7 17
Sa. 30	7 44	8 12
Su. 31	8 40	9 8

MOON's PHASES
For JULY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M
First Quart.	1.	5.	33. morn.
Full Moon,	8.	0.	0. morn.
Last Quart.	15.	2.	41. even.
New Moon,	23.	0.	6. even.
First Quart.	30.	10.	9. morn.

July 1. Battle of Boyne.
9. Session rises.
12. Royal Boroughs meet.
30. Dog days begin.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JUNE 1808.

Description of SEGGIEDEN. *With a View.*

SEGGIEDEN, the elegant seat of James Hay, Esq. is situated in the parish of Kinfauns, and county of Perth. It is beautifully seated on the north bank of the Tay, about four miles below the town of Perth.—It was built fourteen or fifteen years ago, upon a plan by Paterson. This villa commands an extensive, and uncommonly fine view, over the romantic scenery of Perthshire.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN *Natural History Society.*

AT the last meeting of this Society, Dr Thomas Thomson, one of the Vice-Presidents, read a very interesting and valuable paper on the chemical nature of Fluor-spar. Captain Laskey also read a paper on the Pinna ingens of Pennant*: from his observations it appears, that the Pinna ingens of Montagu, P. borealis of Stewart †, and P. ingens of the Linnean Transactions ‡, are all the same species, and identical with the P. ingens of Pennant. At the same meeting, Charles Anderson, Esq. read some observations on the Geognosy of the island of Inchkeith, in the Frith of Forth.—From the interesting details which he communicated, it appears, that the whole island is composed of rocks belonging to the independent coal formation; and that the greenstone which there occurs, is traversed by true veins filled with quartz, chalcedony, calc-spar, &c. and also contains numerous cotemporaneous veins of different kinds. Mr Anderson intimated his intention to lay before the Society, at a future meeting, a more particular description of the island, illustrated by drawings, and a series of specimens of the different rocks and fossils themselves.

* British Zoology, vol. iv.

† Elements of Natural History, 2 vols. 8vo. Edin.

‡ Linnean Transactions, vol. viii.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

June 4. THE common forest trees are all in full foliage.—On this day twelvemonths very few of them were completely in leaf; the leaf-buds of the Ash especially were not then generally burst; but this year, even the Ash is now quite green.—This season the leafing of trees in general has been completed within the com-

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compass of the month of May,—which has, upon the whole, been of the most genial description, and has been accompanied with an increased rapidity of vegetation in proportion to the previous backwardness of the Spring.

June 19. The weather having continued favourable, the fields of wheat near Edinburgh are now beginning to come into ear.

Several open boats have already arrived at Leith from the Moray Frith, with cargoes of dried fish; consisting of cod, ling, skate, haddock (or *spelding,*) and piked dog-fish. These fish are not well cured; indeed most of them are dried without salt. The piked dog-fish, Squalus acanthias, *(hoes* or *sea-dogs)* have perhaps never before been brought to the Edinburgh market; at least they are always thrown away when accidentally caught by the Newhaven fishermen. The Buchanmen find their account in taking them, on account of the oil got from their livers: they split them up along the back, and, cleaning out the entrails, spread the fish upon the rocks to dry. Dried *dogs* may be eaten either broiled or boiled; but dressed either way, they have an oily and somewhat rancid taste. The name is apt to excite a prejudice against them; and to obviate this, the late Mr Knox, in his View of the Fisheries, proposes to change its name to *King George Fish.*

June 22. New potatoes and green pease appeared in our market in small quantities; the former 1s. a-pint, the latter 10s. a-peck. Strawberries also make their appearance; being charged at 5s. and 6s. a-pint.

June 25. Of late a Society of Gentlemen in this place have, with the best intentions, and at a considerable expence, brought a set of fishers from England, with their decked smack and trawl-nets. These English fishers have plied in several parts of the frith, but hitherto without that complete success which was fondly anticipated; very few soles or turbot having been taken, although to the ture of these the views of the fi men were chiefly directed. G quantities of young thornbacks *(* en skate of this place) have, how been caught; with still greater bers of young plaise, (here confo ed, under the name of *fleuk*, with species of flounder.) A very few skate (here denominated *grey* have likewise been got. The *(rowan fleuk)* seem at present very scarce in the frith. The hitherto taken have been but of size, and in number have not, told, exceeded a dozen. There reason, however, for despairing o ter success. It is possible tha strangers may not yet have hit the favourite haunts of the turbo the sole; and it is not improbable these may be found in conside numbers when the season is fa advanced. More than a year a fact was stated in the Monthly moranda in this Magazine which out considerable encouragement t severance. It was this: Whe Majesty's ships used to lie at a in Aberlady Bay, the sailors wer customed to amuse themselve catching soles, and they gene took so many, and of a large size, after copiously supplying the of mess, presents were often sent to gentlemens houses along the coas

P. S.—In the postscript to Monthly Memoranda for last m we inserted a journal of the perio appearance of the swallow, cu &c. and of the budding of the l tree, for five years past, with rem This interesting paper was comp by Sir ALEXANDER DICK from kept by himself at Prestonfield, Duddingston. It was communi to the writer of this article on 25th of May last; and we sinc regret to have to add, that this wa last and closing literary employ of the youthful Baronet, he ha

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on the 2d June thereafter, after
g sustained, with uncommon forti-
nd resignation, for many months,
ills attendant on a weakly consti-
attacked by disease. As a proof
serenity with which he contem-
the probably fatal issue of his
s, we cannot help mentioning that,
card dated 10th May, he con-
d to display the usual innocent
alness of his mind, promising to
nit his MS. communication by
5th of that month, "if he has
, before that time, (like the
llows,) *migrated* to another and
lder climate,—namely Heaven!"
shall only add, that he was a
gentleman of very promising
es, and of the most amiable dis-
ons,—which last will long be held
nembrance by his relatives, te-
, and domestics, all of whom he
y and deservedly attached to
lf.

dinburgh,
June 1808. } *N.*

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for the Protection of the United
ngdom of GREAT BRITAIN *and*
ELAND.

To the Editor.

R,

vill, I flatter myself, be one object
your work to encourage every
taking for national improvement
defence. I am now exhibiting in
ity the Model of an Impregnable
lving Battery, the adoption of
would, I conceive, be of the
st advantage to these kingdoms.
scription has been set on foot by
bers of both houses of Parliament
e erection of one of these formi-
engines of national defence.—
are so constructed as to protect
letely the Artillerymen employ-
working them, and to extermi-
the foe against whom they may
rected; by which means, the lives of our brave defenders will be preserved, while the adoption of them will greatly diminish the charge of the national protection; as Twenty Thousand Artillerymen, properly disposed in them, would afford more permanent security to the British coasts, to ward off an invading foe, than Five Hundred Thousand of the best disciplined troops in the world could possibly do unassisted by this discovery.

Lest it should be said that I exaggerate its importance, may I request that you will insert the following letters from persons of the first distinction in the navy, and as engineers, which must remove every doubt that can be entertained on the subject.

COPY.

No 52. *Margaret Street, July* 12. 1802.

SIR,

HAVING, at the request of Major Cartwright, examined your Model of a Machine for defending the coasts with cannon, I have, with great pleasure, to express to you my extreme admiration of the same, and also my thorough approbation thereof. And though I cannot altogether subscribe to the very extensive application which you seem to think it may be put to, yet I am most firmly of opinion, it may be found of superior utility on many particular spots, and on a great variety of occasions; and as such, that it ought to be adopted by His Majesty's Servants.—I further have to say, that I have no manner of hesitation in declaring,—as I hereby do declare,—my most ardent wishes, that, for the good of the King's service, such measures will be taken as will prove effectual in preventing you, with your Model, from going out of the country, to seek the well-earned recompense for an Invention of such transcendent merit.

"I am, with sincerity and esteem,
Your well-wisher, and humble servant,

HUGH DEBBEIG.

"*Lieut. Gen. and Col. of the corps of Royal Invalid Engineers.*"

To Mr JOHN GILLESPIE.

COPY.

"WE have examined the construction and properties (as appears by the Plan and

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and Model) of Mr Gillespie's inclosed Fort, which to us appears to be admirably calculated to defend a post against any attack or surprise, and is, in our opinion, deserving of a trial *being made of it*, and of the attention of abler judges.

"Thus much we venture to assert, that had such a work been constructed at Toulon, on the Heights of Grasse, &c. in 1793, the British fleet need not to have made so precipitate a retreat.

"JOHN KNIGHT,
"HENRY TROLLOPE,
"W. SIDNEY SMITH.

25*th June* 1804."

COPY.

Letter to WILLIAM MARSDEN, *Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.*

No 12, *Rudyer Street, April* 5. 1806.

"SIR,

"I think it my duty to lose no time in making the following communication to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which I beg most respectfully you will be pleased to lay before them.

"I have this morning seen one of the most destructive Engines ever invented by human ingenuity, called an Impregnable Fort, or Battery, and which I do not hesitate to assert, that if it is not immediately adopted by this country, will prove its destruction.

"I can only account for the neglect which it has met with, from the poverty of the Inventor, and the little attention or encouragement that unfortunately is given to ingenious men in this country.

"It may not have occurred to the military gentlemen who have inspected the Model of this Battery, the facility with which it might be made moveable on wheels to work on the inside, nor the application of it to a vessel of easy draught of water, when one of them might bid defiance to our whole navy, and come up the river Thames, and return, in defiance of both the army and navy.

"I am induced to trouble their Lordships on this occasion, as I think it will appear to them, that his Majesty's ministers should, without loss of time, secure the talents of the inventor to this country, and that the model should be immediately lodged in some place of safety, for at present it is in one of the upper apartments of the palace in K sington Gardens, and any evil disp person, of common ingenuity, m carry the invention to the enemy.

"As the plans were lying rather le sly about, I requested the inve Mr Gillespie, to let me have them, they are at present in my possession. informed me, that he has had over from Russia and Denmark to carry model to those countries; but fortu ly, tho' struggling under the evils o verty and neglect, he has contin like an honest man, attached to country.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"MALCOLM Co
Commander R.

"A copy of the foregoing was by Captain Cowan to his Royal H ness the Duke of Kent, with a lett which he received the following swer:

"*Kensington Palace, April* 8th,

"LIEUT. COL. SMYTH is comman by the DUKE of KENT, to acknowl Capt. COWAN's note to his Royal H ness, accompanying a copy of his l to the secretary of the Admiralty, the subject of Mr Gillespie's inven of the impregnable Battery, and to vey to him the Duke's thanks for communication, as also his Royal H ness's entire coincidence in opinion him, upon the merits and importan it, which he anxiously hopes the tain's letter may be the occasio bringing forward to the notice an muneration it so unquestionably rits."

History and Description of the Ci
CARLISLE.

(Concluded from p. 325.)

CARLISLE, which, previous the Union, was so often the s of desolation and bloodshed, sh more in the strength of its walls fortress, and grandeur of its cathe than in the neatness and elegance its streets, houses, and other buildi Even so late as the beginning of last century, the dwellings of inhabitants were mostly formed wi

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clay, and laths; exhibiting of poverty and bad taste. The fronted the streets; and the ative windows, and clumsy oak- ors, fastened together with large ing wooden pins, were of the form, and corresponding with bles. The streets were badly and had large ditches on each But, as the prospect of future e vanished, trade and manufac- were introduced, began to in- and an equal augmentation of , spirit, and taste for improve- as well as of population, took

In short, one improvement ed another more and more ra- till, at the present day, Carlisle, openness of its principal streets, ss and elegance of its buildings, e decency and respectability of abitants, is excelled by few, if owns of equal size in Great Bri-

It is, however, to be lamented, e city walls (now it is hoped r useless) should be suffered to a circumscribing nuisance, con- the air in its vicinity, and fos- diseases.

e public buildings are various; e castle and cathedral are most y of attention; they are promi- bjects, and not only strike the every stranger at a distance, n a closer view, their several re found equally worth notice. ese edifices are of considerable ity, and have undergone a num- vicissitudes; having been re- nd repaired at different times, y different people. There ap- o have been three or more re- houses in Carlisle; but only ntinues to exhibit its ruins, near ary's church: even the sites of her are not clearly ascertained. Cuthbert's church is a modern , rebuilt in 1778, upon the d where the old church stood. neat, but without much orna-

The steeple is very small, but ted with a dome covered with lead; from which a fane projects, having the year in which the church was rebuilt cut in it.

Beside these two churches of the Establishment, there are three Protestant Dissenting meeting-houses, one Quaker, and one Methodist meeting-house.

The town-hall, moot-hall, and council-chamber, are conspicuously situated in the centre of the city; and you ascend to them by a flight of broad steps from the promenade. In these most of the public business is done, and the corporation records kept. The council-chamber is ornamented with a cupola and clock. The Guild-hall, at the head of Fisher-street, has an ancient appearance, and is but a mean edifice. The guard-house, from its situation, is a nuisance. The county jail is old, much out of repair, and without the regular means of supplying the different rooms with fresh air, so necessary in such wretched receptacles of guilt and misfortune. It is said, however, that the magistrates of the county have it in contemplation to build a new jail in the castle green; a situation which cannot be too much recommended for the purpose. The citadel is in ruins.

The different manufactories are mostly situated on the west side of the town, upon the river Caldew, and were increasing rapidly at the commencement of the present war. The private buildings are, for the most part, genteel, convenient, and modern. Shops are numerous, (some shew a degree of elegance,) and well furnished with every necessary of life, and not a few of its luxuries. Carlisle also affords several very commodious inns, and maintains an intercourse with the other parts of the island, by the following, among other means of conveyances, viz. Two mail coaches set out every morning for London; one by Manchester, and the other by Boroughbridge: a heavy coach is also forwarded to the metropolis every Monday, Wed-

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Wednesday, and Friday. A mail coach every afternoon to Glasgow; and a mail diligence at the same time to Dumfries. A diligence goes from hence to Edinburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and to Newcastle on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and one to Whitehaven on Saturdays. The arrivals are in proportion to their several distances. Waggons and carts, for the conveyance of goods, are exceedingly numerous here.

The following is the state of population in the city and suburbs, accurately taken at four different periods:

	Families.	Inhabitants.
In 1763 there were	1050	4158
—1780 . . .	1605	6299
—1796 . . .	2314	8716
—1802 . . .		12,000

This great increase of population, wealth, and refinement, is principally owing to the introduction of the cotton manufacture in its various branches. Did our limits allow, it would be a pleasing task to trace with minute attention the rise and progress of manufactures in this city. We shall, however, make the following short remarks on the subject.

Soon after the rebellion in 1745, a woollen manufactory was established at Carlisle by a company of Hamburgh merchants. This at first promised much to the adventurers, and country at large; but, after a few years, some unfortunate circumstances took place, which ruined the projectors, and injured many persons in their connection.

At this time provisions were extremely cheap; and such was the ignorance and sloth of farmers, that the corporation gave a man 40s. a year, and a new cart occasionally, to take the manure from the streets once a week. Goods were then brought on pack-horses from Newcastle; and Carlisle, at that time, was only noted for making a few whips and fish-ho and also a small quantity of linen.

About the year 1750, the late derman Richard and William H son established a manufactory of co linen cloth, called Osnaburgs; an bout the same time arose a new w len manufacture, the proprieto which was Mr George Blamire. latter was of short duration, and scarcely been revived since.

The road from Newcastle to place was now made good, and in at the Scotch gate; whereas it merly came through Warwick-bri and in at the English-gate. L carts and waggons were set up a this period, and found employm —Provisions rose in price, but began to sell their meat by we the street manure was sold, and country wore a more cultivated pect.

About this time, spinning weaving cotton and linen began t crease rapidly, and population pace therewith. Every year h were pulled down, and rebuilt up more elegant plan. The grass, w disfigured the streets, lanes, and nues, began daily to disappear.

In 1756, a public brewery aros In 1758, many hundreds of Fr prisoners, with plenty of cash their pockets, came to Carlisle their parole of honour; and ral parties of the military b there also, money was circulate Carlisle and its neighbourhood more than usual celerity. A luxurious mode of living stole in the inhabitants, and carriages b to be more in use. The private riages kept at that time were- Waugh's, Dean of Worcester, a c and four horses—Major Farrer single horse chaise—Mr Dobinso single horse chaise—Gen. Stanw a coach and four horses.

[We regret being under the nec of postponing the conclusion of th ticle till our next.]

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ULATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

Continued from p. 329.

ES & TOWNS. The mark * indicates the whole Irish to be included	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
BURGH *contin.*									
resk & Mussel-									
rgh,	1,447	1,525	22	3,143	3,461	533	1,743	4,328	6,604
eith	487	1,049	24	1,666	2,240	22	914	2,970	3,906
ELGIN.									
,	1,001	1,061	24	1,857	2,488	710	1,675	1,960	4,345
es*	663	887	28	1,274	1,840	264	380	2,370	3,114
FIFE.									
r,	772	957	24	2,018	2,445	332	768	57	4,463
drews*,	848	1,045	16	1,984	2,582	1,460	681	2,425	4,566
ermline,	1,498	2,339	56	4,671	5,309	380	1,709	7,891	9,980
rt,	885	1,353	11	2,442	2,943	213	1,372	3,800	5,385
yss,	537	793	39	1,471	1,793	249	663	2,352	3,264
aldy,	354	737	8	1,464	1,784	100	700	2,448	3,248
rkeithing,	339	568	11	1,081	1,197	91	177	1,960	2,228
land,	454	558	6	1,045	1,166	179	369	1,663	2,211
horn,	316	556	—	1,056	1,252	275	423	1,610	2,308
,	328	440	16	679	973	192	146	1,314	1,652
burgh,	260	480	7	905	1,031	30	448	1,458	1,936
tisland,	265	417	6	675	855	69	158	1,297	1,530
FORFAR.									
r,	726	1,334	13	2,486	2,679	297	1,281	3,587	5,165
dee,	6,952	6,952	—	11,538	14,546	—	—	—	26,084
trose,	1,010	2,172	69	3,380	4,594	382	1,422	6,170	7,974
hin,	756	1,385	16	2,520	2,946	348	857	4,261	5,466
oath,	622	1,285	3	2,057	2,886	47	1,839	3,057	4 943
emuir,	916	1,101	33	2,109	2,312	331	942	3,148	4 421
igearns,	760	1,062	37	1,998	2,245	545	2,152	1,546	4,243
ADDINGTON.									
dington,	688	973	23	1,874	2,175	402	976	3,271	4,049
ar,	696	1,036	21	1,736	2,215	335	602	3,014	3,951
coupans *,	260	495	4	890	1,074	31	345	514	1,964
h Berwick *,	253	358	17	708	875	200	137	1,246	1,583
NVERNESS.									
rness *,	1,392	2,161	39	3,718	5,014	268	1,389	7,075	8,732
KINCARDINE.									
erosse*,	757	864	17	1,684	2,003	2,018	852	817	3,687
on,	465	490	41	1,050	1,173	604	909	710	2,223
KINROSS.									
oss,	379	560	11	1,001	1,123	109	398	1,617	2,124
KIRCUDBRIGHT.									
cudbright,	365	529	4	1,042	1,338	356	285	1,739	2,380
uere *,	487	689	3	1,274	1,500	147	293	2,334	2,774
LANARK.									
gow,	20,276	20,967	1,184	35,007	42,378	1,884	22,355	43,120	77,385
rk,	642	974	1	2,180	2,512	259	1,611	2,822	4,692

une 1808. *(To be concluded in our next.)* *Ori-*

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Original and genuine Narrative, now first published, of the remarkable Blockade and Attack of BLAIR-CASTLE, *the House of* JAMES, *Duke of* ATHOL, *by the Forces of the Rebels in the Spring of* 1746.

(Concluded from p. 333.*)*

FROM that time Lord George made no attempt to have any intercourse with the garrison; but, from all the measures he took, seemed to place all his hopes in reducing it to surrender by famine, having probably heard of the store of provisions being scanty; for the better execution of which design, he easily found means, by his great superiority in number, to block up the Castle so very closely, by men up to the walls, wherever they could not be annoyed from it by musketry, particularly round that part where the scaffold guard was posted, heaving up stones from time to time among them, with coarse jokes, especially against Sir Andrew, of whose *peculiarities* they seemed to have been very well informed*, that it was indeed impossible to receive any sort of supplies into it. It is also probable that he had some expectation of hastening a surrender, by setting fire to the Castle, or putting the garrison in great dread of it, by firing at it red-hot bullets, from 2 field-pieces which he had brought with him, and placed a little to the eastward of Blair-village, behind a wall, in which he made two embrasures.

All his efforts, however, for that purpose, at different times, proved ineffectual, as all the red-hot bullets, which lodged in the rafters of the roof, or other solid timber in the Castle, did not set them on fire, but only charred, or burned black what was around them; and either falling out of themselves, or being otherwise got hold of, were caught up in an iron ladle from the Duke of Athol's kitchen, and tossed into tubs of urine, for better water could not be bestowed in quenching them. To Lord George's disappointment in his attempts against the north front of the house was attributed the removal of his field-pieces in night, before his breaking up the blockade, to a nearer position on the south side of the back of the Castle from whence however their shot produced no greater effect than the former.

However determined the commandant was, (and whatever military talents he might want, those of zeal and natural courage were surely none in them) as well as his garrison, to make the most intrepid efforts rather than submit to any capitulation; yet if the rebels could have kept up the close blockade for a short time longer, the garrison, after being reduced to eat horse flesh, must have tried the last resource by an attempt in the night time to break thro' the blockade and try to join the King's troops at Castle Menzies. The garrison could then have issued from the Castle, only by a door, under the annoyance of an enemy so near and must have afterwards been exposed to their attacks on all sides, with very superior numbers, during a march of about 10 miles, mostly across the country, very mountainous and without roads. This was indeed a very desperate project; but it would have been attempted, and, whatever had been the issue, it would have merited the highest honours of fame.

The event, however, turned out to be decisive in behalf of the garrison without its being reduced to the last extremities, and even without any loss excepting that of the outposts as before mentioned. But it suffered only alarm of danger, which, had it not proved to be false, must have been of the most decisive effect. It was, that in a week after the commencement of the blockade there was distinctly heard such a noise of knocking, seeming underneath the ground floor of the

Cast

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tle, as if miners were hard at work orming a mine to blow it up; a sure to reduce or destroy the garn, which indeed seemed to be very ticable, had it been thought to be y Lord George Murray. For his were in the complete and undised possession, not only of the ling-green and the range of officeses forming its north side, but also he high wall making *that* to the , in the center of which was the l-house before mentioned; from back of which a subterraneous age or gallery might have been y dug out to the center of the nd under the castle, and a chamor mine there formed large enough old a sufficient number of barrels un-powder for blowing up the le: previous to which a summons, a threatening instantly to spring a mine, if the commandant did capitulate, ought certainly to have ared to Lord George the most able measure for obtaining success. nd the opportunity for executing a measure seemed indeed so invi- that its not being attempted by l George (who was born in Blair le, and perfectly well acquainted its topography, as well as a man own sagacity) can hardly be supl to have proceeded from its not ng occurred to himself, or to any of his most intelligent officers; rather to the want of workmen ble of executing such a work, ever clumsily. Certain however s, that had it been attempted, and discovered by the garrison, be- being completed, and the mine ged, it was impossible to have inpted it otherwise than by opennd running down a counter mine the ground-floor of the Castle. the whole of that mighty alarm found to be caused by nothing than a soldier's cutting a block ood which lay on a floor in one of uppermost rooms, with repeated es of an axe; which occasioned a pretty general merriment in the garrison.

However, the smallness of the present quantity, with the certainty of an approaching want of provisions for men, and of horse provender, were circumstances constantly in view; and as no probability of the rebels being forced to give up the blockade soon could be foreseen, nor any mode devised of sending intelligence by the commandant to the Earl of Crawford, then supposed to be at Dunkeld, or Perth, as the general officer, commanding some British cavalry, &c. with a body of Hessian troops lately brought from Flanders; until Mr Wilson, the Duke of Athol's gardener, a loyal, stout, and sensible man, offered to perform that service, which being accepted, and a letter prepared by the commandant, stating matters to Lord Crawford, with references to Wilson, who was to destroy the letter if in danger of being taken, he was allowed to take his choice of one of the officers' horses in the Castle; and about one o'clock in the morning of the 29th March, (as far as can be recollected) a soldier being placed at each of the front windows; and the officer with the platform-guard, prepared to make a discharge against any sentries of the rebels who should attempt to stop or take Mr Wilson; the great door was then unbarricadoed and opened without noise; on which he slipt out, unperceived by the rebels, and having got on horseback, passed along westward to the small bridge over the brook, at the upper end of the pond, and from it had proceeded slowly to the bottom of the avenue which led up to the high road, when being discovered and fired at from each side, a discharge was instantly made from the platform guard and from most of the windows of the Castle, at the places where the rebels had been observed to fire; with which the affair ended; every one hoping that Mr Wilson had made his escape, until

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til next morning, when the identical horse he rode was seen near Blair-village, mounted by a Highlander; which caused much concern in the garrison, as it was concluded that poor Wilson had been made a prisoner, and no intelligence gone to Lord Crawford.

Before this time, the question whether the young Highland horse of Capt. Wentworth, which had been hardily bred on the Highland hills, but hastily put into the bottom of Cumming's tower, and shut up from all communication with the Castle as has been said, could be still alive, or not; as having been left without either forage or water. It was therefore thought that he could not have outlived 9 or 10 days at most; which in the sequel will be only found to prove that the English and the Lowland Scotchmen were no judges of the constitution of a Highland horse bred on bleak and barren hills.

After the apparently most unlucky fate of Wilson, no hope of relief remained but from the chapter of accidents, especially with the soldiers, who used frequently to say among themselves, that Sir Andrew's good luck would certainly help them out in some way or other. For they had heard many strange stories about him, as of his never having been sick or wounded, nor in any battle that the English did not win; and they were therefore the less surprised, when, at break of day, on the 1st of April, not a single Highlander could be seen; and soon after Macglashan's maid Molly, who had brought down the summons, came to congratulate her old friends, that Lord George, and all his men, as she called them, had gone off, in the night, for Dalnacardoch and Badenoch: adding, that she believed the Highlanders had been afraid of being surrounded by Lord Crawford with the King's black horse from Dunkeld: but it was afterwards said, with more probability, to have been in consequence of an order suddenly received by L George Murray to join the force the pretended Prince of Wales Inverness; and in expectation of b soon after attacked by the Duk Cumberland, then marching from berdeen.

Notwithstanding the certainty the rebels having broken up blockade in the night time, marched off in such haste; all par lars of which were speedily repo to the commandant; yet as he purblind, and could not have the dence of his own eyes, nor w trust to the eyes of others, he itively ordered that the garrison sh be kept shut up till further orders those orders were not given for i leasement until next morning, th of April, when an officer having ved on horseback from the Ea Crawford, he informed the comm ant, that his Lordship, with som valry, might be expected in an as accordingly happened; and the rison being drawn out, his Lor was received by the commandan the head of it, with this compli "My Lord, I am very glad t you, but, *by all that's good*, you been very dilatory, and we can you nothing to eat." To which Lordship answered laughingly, his usual good humour, "I assure Sir Andrew, I made all the ha possibly could; and I hope that and the officers will do me the ho to partake with me of such fare can give you." His Lordship di cordingly entertain, afterwards, in summer-house of the garden, Sir drew and his officers, with a plen dinner, and very good wines; and turned in the evening to Dunkel Whence it is supposed that Lord C ford had made a handsome repor the Duke of Cumberland, in favo the garrison, as public thanks soon after given to it by his R Highness for its steady and gallan

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of Blair-Castle, and the match-
ommandant promoted to be Co-
of a regiment of marines *.
was then learned that, although
Vilson had got a fall from his
which was frightened by the
him, yet he had on foot made
cape from the rebels, arrived
next day at Dunkeld, and wait-
Lord Crawford with his dispatch:
was further understood that his
hip had spared no pains to pre-
n the commandant of the Hes-
to advance with them against
bels in Athol, but without effect;
at was their terror of being at-
l, in the pass of Killicranky, with
s, by the wild mountaineers, as
considered them, who had twice
the King's troops with fire-arms,
y had heard.
e remarkable incident at the
f the blockade still remains to
d: which is, that after Sir An-
general jail-delivery of the gar-
in the morning of the 2d April,
officers hastening to see the poor
horse of Capt. Wentworth, it be-
e 17th day of his confinement,
had no sooner opened the door
ntered, than they were precipi-
driven out, laughing, to avoid
imal, who was wildly staggering
That fine stout animal having
ed the most proper care and best
ent by order of his master, soon
e in excellent condition; and,
believed, was then sent to Eng-
by Capt. Wentworth, as a pre-
o one of his sisters †.

---

e died an old Lieutenant General,
71, aged 84, having served as a
in the 2d regiment of Dragoons,
tch Greys, when commanded by
John Hay at the battle of Rami-
th May O. S. 1706.
he 25th regt. having re-embark-
Burnt Island in autumn 1746 for

SYNOPSIS *of the* GAELIC *and* LATIN *Languages.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IF you think the annexed Synopsis of the Gaelic and Latin languages worthy of a place in your useful Miscellany, you may insert it, and oblige, Sir,

Your's &c.,

MILO.

14*th March* 1808.

GAE-

Williamstadt on the Meuse, and marched thence to join the allied army, arrived about an hour before the battle at Raucoux, near Liege, on the 11th October, and having served the two following campaigns, re-embarked in the end of November 1748, (a peace being concluded) at Williamstadt for Kinsale in Ireland, and the division of the regiment in which was Lieut. Melville, who had been promoted to that rank after the battle of Lafeldt on the 2d July 1747, did not arrive at Kinsale, their destination, before May 1749, above 5 months from their embarkation; having suffered contrary winds, and three violent storms, driving them with distress twice into English ports, and once with shipwreck on the coast of Lower Normandy, about 4 leagues from Caen; whence, after a stay of more than a month, and a march of several days to Cherburg, they were taken on board by an English transport, and carried to the Isle of Wight, whence after a stay of about 6 weeks, the division was re-embarked at Cowes for Kinsale in a third transport, which also, being taken with a storm near the Land's end, was driven into the port of Falmouth, and could not put to sea again for several weeks. Thus it happened that a voyage, which might be performed by a ship with a fair wind in less than a week, consumed between 5 and 6 months.

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GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Ard,	Arduus,	High.
Achh,	Actum,	A deed.
Adharam,	Adoro,	To worship.
Adhbhe,	Ave,	Hail, God save you.
Adhlaic,	Allectum,	Strongly desired.
Athar,	Æther,	The sky.
Aibghitir,	Abgetorium,	The alphabet.
Aibid,	Habitus,	Dress.
Ailm,	Ulmus,	An elm.
Aiminn,	Amœnus,	Pleasant.
Aingeal,	Angelus	A messenger.
Airc,	Arca,	A chest,
Airm,	Arma,	Arms,
Airrse,	Arcus,	An arch, Vault.
Ais,	Æs,	Money, a loan.
Ailp,	Alpes,	Height, high hills.
Alt,	Altus,	High.
Altòir,	Altare,	An altar.
Altrach,	Altrix,	A nurse.
Amghar,	Angor,	Grief, anger.
Andiugh,	In diu,	To-day, in the day time.
Anochd,	Ad noctem,	To-night.
Araim,	Aro,	To plow.
Ar,	Arans,	Ploughing.
Ardaingal,	Archangelus,	An Archangel.
Ap,	Aptus,	Fit, ready, ripe.
Ardchantoir,	Archcantor,	Chief singer.
Ardsgol,	Arch-schola,	Chief school, college.
Ard-dog,	Arch digitus,	The thumb.
Arguin,	Arguens,	Arguing, argument.
Armach,	Armatus,	Armed.
Aroch,	Arrectus,	Straight.
Art,	Artus,	A joint, limb.
Assard,	Assertio,	Assertion, litigation.
Assardoir,	Assertor,	An assertor, litigious.
Asal,	Asinus,	An ass.
Astas,	Hasta,	A spear, javelin.
Athcairt,	Adcartatio,	The granting of a charter or deed.
Bachul,	Bacculus,	A staff.
Bach,	Bacchus,	Drunkenness.
Bachar,	Baccar,	Herb lady's-glove.
Beal,	Belus,	Bel, Apollo, Baal.
Bear,	Veru,	A spit.
Beo,	Boves,	Cattle.
Blandar,	Blanditas,	Fawning, flattery.
Bo,	Bos,	A cow.
Boil,	Bilis,	Rage.
Bonn,	Bonus,	Good.
Barbara,	Barbarus,	Barbarous.

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GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Brac,	Brachium,	The arm.
Bruide,	Brutum,	A brute.
Cab, Capat,	Caput,	The head.
Caban,	Capo,	A capon.
Cac,	Cacamentum,	Excrements.
Cacam,	Caco,	Necessitati parere.
Cæc,	Cæcus,	Blind.
Cagal,	Cochlea,	Cockle.
Cairam,	Carum reddo,	To endear.
Cairin,	Caritas,	Endearment, love.
Cairt,	Charta,	A card, paper.
Cairt-lan,	Chartularium,	A chartulary.
Caise,	Caseus,	Cheese.
Cais, Cuis,	Causa,	A cause, affair.
Cais-mearh,	Causa martis,	A band ready for battle.
Caisdeal,	Castellum,	A castle.
Calbh,	Calvus,	Bald.
Calis,	Calix,	A chalice, cup.
Callaind,	Kalendæ,	Kalends.
Camal,	Camelus,	A camel.
Campa,	Campus,	A plain, camp.
Canam,	Cano,	To sing.
Cantin,	Cantans,	Chanting, singing.
Cantic,	Canticum,	A song.
Contaighoir,	Cantor,	A singer.
Car, Cara,	Carus,	A friend.
Caran,	Corona	The crown of the head.
Carb,	Corbis,	A basket.
Carbh,	Curva carina,	A ship.
Carcar,	Carcer,	A prison.
Cardam,	Carpo,	To teaze or card wool.
Cart,	Quarta pars,	A quart.
Cast,	Castus,	Chaste.
Cathair,	Cathedra,	A seat, chair.
Cathair-rioghal	Sella regia,	A throne.
Catholach,	Catholicus,	Universal.
Ceal,	Cœlum,	Heaven.
Ceal,	Celatio,	Concealing.
Ceall,	Cella,	A church, cell.
Ceanan,	Centum,	A hundred.
Cearcal,	Circulus,	A circle.
Ceasd,	Quæstio,	A question.
Ceasgam,	Quæso,	To intreat.
Ceathair,	Quatuor,	Four.
Ceathair-deug or deich,	Quatuor decem,	Fourteen.
Ceilam,	Celo,	To conceal.
Ceir,	Cera,	Wax.

P.S.

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P. S. If the present communication suit your Miscellany, it is my intention to transmit you regularly a continuation of this Synopsis, till I have gone over the whole Gaelic language, and pointed out every word which appears to have any affinity to the Latin.

N. B. Your readers will please observe, that *C* anciently in the Latin was pronounced like *K*, and is to this day pronounced hard in the Gaelic.—We say *Keir* and *Kera*, not *Seir* and *Sera*. *Dh* is sounded as *y* or *ie*, and *Mh* and *Bh* like *V*.

MILO.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the flames, suppressed, or censured.*

Continued from p. 337.

DOLET.—A number of works by this person were condemned all at once to the flames by the parliament of Paris on the 14th February 1543. The unhappy printer himself was soon after sentenced to be hanged and burned as a relapsed atheist. The principal charge made against Dolet was that founded on his translation of Plato's dialogues. In a passage there the translator, instead of saying, 'After death you will be nothing," says, "After death you will be nothing at all." The faculty of theology, at a meeting of which this passage was read, determined that the words *at all* were not authorized by the original; that they smelt of heresy, and of an attachment to the sects of Sadducees and Epicureans. The true cause of Dolet's fate appears to have been the hatred previously conceived against him by that body. He is said to have discovered a design which the doctors of the Sorbonne had formed of destroying the art of printing in France; of molesting the Monks with cutting epigrams; lastly, in an edition of Rabelais, of throwing ridicule on t
bonne, by indecent allusion
members. The following ep
quoted, which he had writte
the Monks.

Ad Nicolaum Fabricium Valle

DE CUCULLATIS.

Incurvicervicum cucullatorum
Grex id subinde in ore, se esse
Mundo ȝ. tamen edit eximie p
bit
Non pessime, stertit sepultum
Operam veneri dat, et volupta
cla
Est omnium. Id ne est mort
mundo?
Aliter interpretare. Mortui
cule
Mundo cucullati, quod ine
sunt onus,
Ad rem utiles nullam, nisi ad
vitium.

These expressions are
coarse, and shew an extrem
of animosity, but were very
deserving capital punishment
Funeral oration of Franc
Pierre *Duchatel*, 1547. In
course, the author said that
of the King had gone *direct*
dise. This passing over of
gave offence to the Docto
Sorbonne, who sent a depu
warn him of his error. Th
being absent, one of his fr
ceived them, and in reply, g
"Be not uneasy, gentlemen;
knows that the late king, m
never stopt long in any o
however agreeable. Suppos
fore that he went to purg
assured his stay would be ver
This pleasantry disarmed the
of the doctors, and the affa
no farther.

Observations on a book
"The Spirit of Laws." B
This work, which is said to h
one of the best replies that h
made to Montesquieu, was su
and burned by the author at

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of Madame de Pompadour. mily and friends of Montes- ad used their utmost influence at lady, then all powerful at o prevail upon her to take this he accordingly sent for Dupin, d him that she took the au- the Spirit of Laws under her ate protection, and persuaded withdraw all the copies and e edition. It is not stated nare Montesquieu himself had very unphilosophical mode of on.

Praise of Folly. By Erasmus. s work was composed by Eras- seven days. It is an ingeni- ire against all ranks and con- of persons, not sparing the and doctors in theology. Leo id to have laughed heartily at even Cardinal Ximenes, who re severe, said to one of its rs, "Either write better your- allow those to write whom as made capable of it." The ne did not relish the joke; they d the work, which was after- laced in the list of prohibited t Rome. In general, the wri- f Erasmus were not extremely able to the Romish church.— rit of toleration, and the free- ith which he stigmatizes the ce and vices of the clergy, him a multitude of enemies. orbonne, instigated by Beda, d part of his works, and hesita- to brand him as impious, a n, an enemy to JESUS CHRIST the Saints. Nay, a friend of de Berquin, having translated of his works with additions, ed by the parliament of Paris, ndemned to be burnt alive. I. with the Dukes of Ven- f Guise and other great Lords, resent at the trial. The sen- was executed 1759.

lon. It is well known that theological opinions advanced illustrious writer drew upon 1808.

him the censure of the church. On the 12th March 1699, Pope Innocent issued a brief, which expresses itself thus, "We, of our own movement and certain knowledge, after mature deliberation, have, by our full power and apostolical authority, condemned and reproved, by these presents, the said book, as capable of insensibly drawing the faithful into errors condemned by the authority of the catholic church; and, besides, as containing propositions that are rash, scandalous, ill-sounding, offensive to pious ears, and pernicious in practice. Nothing could be more edifying than the submission of the virtuous author to the decision of the church: accordingly Pope Innocent said, that he had been less scandalized with the book of "Maxims," than with the furious heat of its adversaries; he wrote to some prelates, "He has sinned thro' excess of divine love, but you have sinned thro' want of brotherly love." The publication of Telemachus also drew upon its author the most serious displeasure of the court. This work, exhibiting what a sovereign should be, was considered as a satire on what Louis XIV. was. Malignity even made ill-natured applications of some of the principal characters. Calypso was supposed to be Madame de Montespan; Eucharis, Madamoiselle de Fontanges: Antiope, the Duchess of Burgundy, Prothesilas, Louvois; Idomeneus, King James; and Sesostris, Louis XIV. Every effort was made by the court to suppress the work altogether; nor was it ever allowed to be printed in France till 1774, when Lewis XVI. mounted the throne.—Another work by the same author, "Trial of Conscience for a King," gave still greater offence, on the same grounds.

Frouillé.—List of "Appels Nominaux" 1798. The publication of this list was fatal to the unfortunate book seller who undertook it: he was condemned to death for having published these operations

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rations of the National Assembly, sitting as a tribunal on their sovereign. M. Peignot here takes occasion to give the following list of those who had made attempts against the lives of the Kings of France.

HENRY III.

James Clement, a jacobin monk, stabbed by those who were near the king at the moment when he assassinated him.

HENRY IV.

Barriere, a boatman on the Loire, drawn and quartered 31 August 1593.

Chatel, son of a merchant draper of Paris, 29 December 1594.

Guignard, a Jesuit, hanged the 7 January following.

Gueret, a Jesuit, condemned to perpetual banishment.

Varade, *Aubri*, *Ethorel*, having fled, were drawn and quartered in effigy 25 January 1595.

Merlean, hanged 2. Mach 1595.

Guedon, an Advocate, at Angers, hanged 16 February 1596.

La Ramée, hanged 8. March 1596.

N——, (name unknown) in the pay of the cardinal of Austria, was hanged at Meaux in 1596.

N——, maker of tapestry, hanged the 4 January 1597.

Charpentier, hanged 10 April 1597.

Deloge, his accomplice, hanged the same day.

Ouin, a monk, confined by his superiors, as a madman, in a subterraneous prison.

Ridicoui, a jacobin monk of Flanders, hanged in 1597.

Arger, a monk of the same order, and his accomplice, hanged along with him.

N——, a capuchin of Milan, surprised in the train of the court, disguised in the habit of a scullion, and hanged in 1597.

Richard, Lord of Voute in Dauphiny, beheaded 10 February 1603.

Marshal *Biron*, having conspired against the state and the person of the King, beheaded 31 July 1602.

The Count d'*Auvergne*, the d'*Antraigues*, the Marchioness *neuil*, having formed a similar racy, and being condemned to the 2 Feb. 1605, were pardone cept the Marchioness, who wa demned to perpetual imprison she was also obliged to ret the king the promise of m which he had given her in those moments when the g men forget themselves.

Desisles, Agent before th liament of Paris, on the 19 D ber 1606, with a poignard in hi stopt the King, who was along the Pont-Neuf, shoo by the neck of his coat; but a examination he persisted in that he had only wished to f the King, that good prince upon his being merely shut u madman.

RAVAILLAC. 27 May 1

LEWIS XV.

Damiens. 28 March

(To be continued.)

Answer to GAELIC *Etymolo (Dec. Mag. last,—p.* 884

To the Editor.

SIR,

WHOEVER endeavours to from oblivion the antiqui his country, deserves the tha your readers, even though he be mistaken. Etymology is useful science, when kept withi bounds, but when carried too f plays a field for the wildest im tions. I am very much at a determine, from the peculiar in which your correspondent the matter, whether he gives real sentiments, or rather, wheth not his intention to place Etym in a ridiculous point of view. ever may have been his motives, leave to make a few candid re

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in his communication; in doing which, I am influenced by no other motive but an ardent wish to see the antiquities of my country placed on the most sure and probable basis. It is only from the collision of different sentiments that truth can be elicited, and whoever shall be kind enough to point out my mistakes, will always confer a singular favour on, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Dunkeld,
28 *March* 1808. CUCHULLIN.

CALEDONIA.

Your correspondent renders this in Gaelic, *Cale-do-nia, i. e.* the Deer harbour. He should have written it *Caladh-do-Fiadh*, for *Fiadh*, not *Nia*, signifies a deer. *Nia* signifies a nephew. It is rather singular he did not hit on *Niadh*, which signifies a *hero*. The word then would have run thus, *Caladh-do-niadh, i. e.* the port of heroes, and is pronounced *Calay-do-niay*.— This etymology points it out as the place where our *Celtic* ancestors first landed, and as they would necessarily erect a fort, not only to repel aggression, but to secure a retreat, this fort would naturally be called *Dun-Caley-do-Niay*, whence the Romans borrowed their *Mare Deucaledonium*. There is indeed a Gaelic word *Nionadh, i. e.* booty, which if M. M. had in view instead of *Nia*, *Caladh-do-Nionadh* may signify the harbour of plunder.— Though Deer may be comprehended under the general name of *prey* or *booty*, still I think M. M.'s etymology overstrained, unless it can be made probable that Deer were imported or exported at the harbour in question.

What has tended not a little to perplex the etymology of Caledonia is the near resemblance it also bears to *Dunkeld*, which has been latinized Duncaledonium. The words however are totally distinct. Dunkeld, literally means *Dun-Cael, i. e.* the fort of the *Cael* or *Gael*. By an iteration peculiar to the Gaelic, *Dun-Cael* was in course of time called *Dun-Cael-Dun*. Caledonia therefore appears to be *Caladh-do-Niadh, i. e.* the port of the warriors, and the name given to that part of Scotland where they first established themselves, viz. *Argyle*, i. e. *Ar-Gael, i. e.* the entrance (which is synonimous with the port) of the *Gael*, or warriors, seems to place the matter beyond a doubt.

SCOTLAND

Is by M. M. resolved into *Scot-Land*, which he renders *proud spear*. This gentleman ought to have known that it is repugnant to the idiom of the Gaelic language to put the adjective before the substantive. I never met with any instance of *Scot* signifying *proud*, and the word *Lann* (not *Land*) has seven different significations, viz. *Land, a house, a mask, a sword, a gridiron, a stud, a scale*. As the best way of refuting a wrong proposition is to proceed with it as if it were a true one, I shall here take that method.

If *Scot-Land* signifies a *proud spear*, by the same parity of reasoning, *Green-Land* must signify a *green spear*, *Fin-Land*, a *white spear*, England, (Gallice Eang-Lann) an *angular spear*, probably the modern trilateral *bayonet*, *Gothland*, *God's spear*, (for *Goth*, *Got*, and *God* are synonimous,) &c. &c.— But if in all these cases Lann obviously means Land, or what the Romans term *Terra*, with what propriety can Scotland be an exception? *Scot-Lann* therefore obviously means, not the *proud spear*, (hasta superba,) but the country of the *rovers* or plunderers. Scotland is a phrase consonant to the *Teutonic* idiom, and being a term of reproach, did not originate with the *Gael*, who to this day call the country *Albin*, and the inhabitants *Albanach*.

EDIN-BRUGH

Is, by your correspondent, rendered the *face* of the *brae*. I know no such Gaelic word as Edin. There is indeed a word *Aodan* resembling it in pro-

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pronunciation, and signifying a *face*.—*Brugh* never signifies a *brae*. It is not a little singular, that *Schaw* has given 54 words signifying a hill or eminence, without reckoning *Brugh* in the number. The fact is,—Burg, Brugh, Burgh, and Burrough, are all corruptions of the original Teutonic *Berg*, *i. e.* a circle, in allusion to the mode of building their forts.

But as the ancient name of Edinburgh was *Dunedin*, (Latine *Edinodunum*,) there is no occasion for further argument on this head. When even a child says there is a *brugh* about the *moon*, he certainly does not conceive that she is encompassed by a brae.

Wherever general epithets give names to places, (and surely no epithet can be more general than *brae*-face, or any country better stocked with *braes* than Scotland,) these general names frequently occur. Thus we have a multitude of *nesses*, *esks*, *mons*, *law-hills gallow-hills*, *earns*, &c. but only one solitary *Dunedin*. There is therefore no good reason to depart from the prevailing opinion, that *Dun-Edin* is the fort of Edwin.

Correction of Error in REMARKS *on* DUNIPACE.

IN Remarks on Dunipace, p. 246, by Milo, it is said,

"Haco's Tumulus, *who fell at the battle of Largs*, is literally a Hill," &c. &c.

Haco did not fall at Largis,—he died at Kirkwall in Orkney.

Vide Johnston's Norwegian account of Haco's expedition. Torfæi Orcades, &c. and the Scottish historians, &c.

"Thare than tuk Land that Kyng,
"And in gret sekness mart endyng."
WYNTOUN, b. vii. c. x. v. 213.

But it does appear from Johnston's translation of the Icelandic, that one of that name was killed in the engagement.

"Here Haco of Steini, one of King Haco's household, fell."— P. 97.

History of the GERMAN *Slave T*

Translated from Fischer's "Geschich Teutchen Handels." (History of G Trade.)

FORMERLY, the best and mo luable commodities of the mans were *men*, whom they bot to foreigners and purchased from While they knew no other en ment but war and hunting, and sed agriculture, it was natural t cultivation increased, they shou quire a greater number of pers perform their necessary labours great indeed was their need of men, so various the ways whic fell upon to obtain them, that the always a multitude of their neigh serving them as slaves. The means of acquisition consisted i and those were accordingly the who carried it on without ceasi Their original practice, like that rude-nations, was to kill the en conquered in war. They were the necessity of attacking their bours in order to lessen their nu but could neither supply thei soners with provision, nor keep in secure confinement. After however, when their possession came greater, and their dwe larger, they saved the lives of captives, and made them into s who ploughed their fields, and employed in a variety of ways. thus attained the end of reducin number of their enemies, and we lieved from the necessity of enor butchery. Besides war, however, had other means of keeping u number of their slaves. These gaming, to which the Germans passionately addicted, and which led to the loss of their liberty; wreck, since at that time, not goods stranded, but the person those who reached the land alive, by the German laws, the proper the first who could seize upon t or, in states more firmly establi

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e landed proprietor; voluntary ation of their persons, prompted by the want of food, or by su- tion; accidental exposition after ; the circumstance of being a fo- r, or what was called the game- by which every one who trod an ground, without being pro- by the sacred guard of hospita- was treated as a common enemy; ity to pay debts; unequal mar- with slaves; hostages forfeited; in single combat; men yield- emselves by way of pawn; and imes notorious delinquency.

r was an inexhaustible source rman bondage. Nor was it car- n with foreign nations only, but etween the members of the same , who, in consequence of their ring nomadic life, often pressed lose upon each other. I will ver most of the earlier periods annals; and will begin with the mannie wars under Marcus Au- in consequence of which the t limits of Germany were resto- nd the states, afterwards border- it, were almost completely de- ted by the Germans, who car- em off as slaves. These devasta- were, from time to time, renewed Valerian, Diocletian, Constan- e Great, and under the succeed- nperors. Then the Alemanni, anks, the Burgundians, and , brought home from their in- s whole herds of men as slaves. irruption of the Franks into and the battle of Zulpich gain- Clovis, prodigiously augmented in Upper Germany. The , then the most powerful of the n people, conceived an enmity the Saxons, which caused ma- rs between these two nations, ating commonly to the advan- f the former. France was in uence overflowed with a multi- f Saxon slaves. And how much ey not increase under Charle- , who carried on a successful war against that nation for thirty years. It was under the same emperor that the almost endless Sclavonic wars took their rise. They were not carried on with such animosity at first, until after the time of Otho the Great, particularly under Henry the Silent, Duke of Louvain, and under Albert, surnamed the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburgh. These chiefs carried it on against them with such vigour, that they completely unpeopled Mecklenburgh, Pomerania, and the Mark of Brandenburgh. The few that remained fled to the Danes and Pomeranians, from whom, however, they experienced so little pity, that most of them were sold to the Poles and Bohemians. It became necessary to plant the deserted lands anew with colonists out of Flanders, Holland, Friesland, and Westphalia, who were allured by the offer of great advantages; whence it has happened that the Dutch and Flemish law is followed with regard to landed property in Lower Germany. The Margrave Gero overcame the Lusatians, deprived them of all their landed property, and divided it among his Saxon knights. The people were either attached as bond-men to the soil, or were carried away like the Saxons, into ordinary slavery. The unfortunate Sclavonic nation was, after the time of Henry the Fowler, dispersed throughout all Germany, and their number was so great, that all bondmen were from that time called slaves; and thus a noble and high-spirited people gave the generic name to the lowest class of mankind. Universal hatred and unbounded contempt towards this people, have likewise produced, in Lower Germany, a severer kind of bondage, than in the higher circles. There is even to this day a difference between these two divisions of the kingdom, in the laws respecting slavery, nor was it permitted to carry slaves from one to the other.

We find that in many places of Europe, and particularly in Germany, there

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there were great slave-markets. There were such at Rome, at Lyons, on the Prussian sea coasts, and in most of the German trading towns. We learn also the articles for which these slaves were frequently exchanged. In the account of Lullus, archbishop of Mentz, we find a slave estimated at the same value as a horse. In the charters of Fulda, it appears, that, besides a horse, a shield and lance were given for a slave. The pious Nembert, Archbishop of Hamburg, received a number of Christian captives in exchange for his horse. The Goths often exchanged a slave for a piece of bread. Among the Franks, a useful and well-instructed slave was estimated at 12 gold shillings. At these sales, they were often chained together in bands, so that large numbers, both of great and small, could be exposed for sale at once. It is mentioned in the life of Eligius, bishop of Noyon, that 20, 30, 50, nay sometimes whole ship loads, were sold by him at once, consisting of men, women, and children, and those of all nations, Saxons, Britons, French, Romans, and Moors. Helmold mentions 700 slaves, who were exposed to sale at the same time in the market of Mecklenburgh. There were some slave-merchants who sent great cargoes of them into the most remote countries. Luitprand says of the inhabitants of Verdun, that they made a number of their boys eunuchs, and sold them at a high price to the Arabs in Spain. The Jews likewise carried on this Moorish slave-trade in France, and Agobard, Archbishop of Lyons, makes bitter reproaches on this account to the Christians. The Venetians exported a great number of Christians from the slave-markets at Rome to the Saracens in Africa. After this trade was prohibited, they bought them as for their own use, and then sold them to the Mediterranean pirates, until at last this traffic too was prohibited by the Doge. How actively the German slave trade was carried on from the fifth to the ninth tury appears, among other things, the formulas of the Marculfian m The 21st form. 2d book, conta notice that some one had purcha slave, in presence of a sufficient ber of witnesses, for a fixed sum of and had given him into their h The capitulary of Charlemagne, c. 19. in like manner informs the regulations which were the forced respecting the slave tra Book II. form. 22. contains like deed of sale, and shews how were usually written. We find a the ancient formulas various dee sale, wherein free-born persons themselves to others as slaves. contract was drawn up in their and bore, that they had receiv price of themselves (which cou often in a very small sum) fairly in ready money from the purc and that they thenceforth gave selves up to him as his property he might employ them, sell the change them, or whip them, i same manner as his other slaves. similar style were contracts dra when any one had assigned him pawn for a sum advanced. In ral, however, such contracts co be concluded by night, but in th of day, and in the presence of ses. We see by the German tions about toll-duties, that slav looked upon in the same light a commodities. A certain toll-du to be paid for each, when the carried through for sale; but household use, they went free. slaves, in the course of trade, w ten very quickly from hand to and were thus transported into countries.

Having thus given a view man slavery, during the time manufactures in that country w ried on by slaves, I shall h give some account of the steps led to the decline of this trade.

(To be continued.)

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urney through the HIGHLANDS
d WESTERN ISLES, *in the Sum-*
r of 1804.—*In a Series of Letters*
a Friend.

r the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter I.

EAR SIR,

addition to the tedious and unin-
esting details which I have al-
transmitted to you of my jour-
hrough the Highlands, I must—
going to say, crave your indul-
in perusing my third and last
This is however a matter of
formality, and no very good
either; for if I were not with-
ace of absolute certainty that
erusal would be productive of
sensible pleasure to you, than the
g of it is likely to procure me;
thousand times more than my
rymen and I experienced during
unt, of which I am about to at-
giving you the outlines, I would
ed no further; and the following
should be *last*. As a prepara-
or the following repast, it may
e improper to propose the fol-
g question: Whether is the
nplation of good or evil fortune
likely to be attended with bene-
consequences? What say you,
Indeed, James, I have no hesita-
n declaring for the latter, it
much more apt to sow the seeds
ntentment in our heart, and stir
to gratitude and thankfulness
natters are not worse with us.
e, on the other hand, the con-
ation of good fortune naturally
s in the human breast a longing
travagant adventures, which are
only attended with bitter disap-
nents; as well as a dissatisfac-
nd repining at the untowardness
ır fortune, which is far from
g up with the specimen before
t is in fact just either good or
s we believe it to be so.—Very
my dear Sir; I am very happy
at having, by consulting reason, dis-
covered to what side of the question
you incline; for you must know that
this and the following letters, which
I expect you will receive by every
post, are meant as descriptive of, what
is in Ettrick forest known by the a-
pellation of, the *unfortunate journey*.
Yet after you have perused it through-
out, you will scarcely avoid applying
the old border adage, "'Tis ay a good
fray where there's nothing away."—
Before I can proceed I must likewise
give you a sketch of the characters of
each of my fellow travellers whom
I shall distinguish by their christian
names only. Mr William, with whom
I had been intimately acquainted from
his childhood, was bred to the occu-
pation of a farmer in the country,
where he likewise received his educa-
tion; and had no more experimental
acquaintance with nautical affairs
than proceeded from having once or
twice gotten a view of a harbour,
and arm of the sea. He had good
natural parts, which he had, by read-
ing, improved so far, as to have ac-
quired a partial knowledge of most of
the arts and sciences. He delighted
in painting, poetry, and music; was
of a thoughtful disposition, absent,
overbearing, and impatient of controul.
Easily convinced by a single well-
timed remonstrance, but immoveable
by the most passionate and lengthened
arguments. Mr John, on the other
hand, besides a good memory and
judgement, had a mind extremely sen-
sible to all the finer feelings: a taste
for the sublime and beautiful, but ra-
ther too high-flavoured, to be gene-
rally good: enthusiastically fond of
poetry and music, and no mean profi-
cient in either: paid perhaps a little
more deference to the opinions and
temper of others than the former, but
was ten times more impatient at being
thwarted by contrary elements. From
the habits of a town life, he had ac-
quired ideas of the different degrees
of

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of mankind, and subordination of ranks, quite above what either Mr W. or I had any conception of; and thought himself justly entitled to knock down every little d—d fellow or impertinent gipey of a girl, who did not answer a question or obey an order exactly to his mind, but withal possessed of an honest and generous heart. As for my own character, I leave that to be made out by you after perusing all these letters. But in short, we had all read of Fion Maccowl, and the maid of Colonsay; and had as much of the romantic in the disposition of our minds as, if equally divided, might have served other two, at least, of the same size with ourselves. I may likewise inform you, that I was, at this time, obliged to visit the distant isle of Harries; and as all the Western Highlands and islands intervened, it was kindly agreed by these two young gentlemen to accompany me: and I dare say never any people set out with higher expectations of a most pleasing and delightful excursion. What romantic bays, and inchanted islands, had we in fancy already visited! what verdant pastures, vernal woods, and sweet blooming blushing maids! What pretty compliments had we already etched out as best suiting the illustrious highland chieftains at whose boards we should be quaffing the delicious nectar! I told you long ago my dear Sir, that *all is vanity*, and I cannot help here citing another piece of scripture, as better suiting our case than any note in Shakespeare that I remember just now, viz. "Let not him that putteth on his armour, boast like him that putteth it off."

Mr William and I left Ettrick forest on the morning of the 21st of May 1804, having previously dispatched a letter to Mr John, desiring him to meet us at Greenock. As we proposed walking, our travelling equipage was very simple. I had a small portmanteau, which we stuffed with each a clean shirt and change of stock a pocket travelling map, and a few cloths. Thus nobly equipped, with a staff in his hand, and a flashing cloak over his shoulder, we pro ed on our enticing journey. went over the dry mountains of or Water, crossed the Tweed a wick, or New Passway the reside Sir James Nasmyth; went th the village of Broughton, and i evening reached the town of Bi situated in a high and damp cli on the heights betwixt Tweedal Clydsdale: having passed thro country, where the concerns o husbandman are equally divide twixt pasturage and tillage. town is rather in a more flouri state than might have been exp from its local advantages, the va land in its immediate vicinity h of late increased with amazing r dity. Leaving Biggar, we in a time found ourselves on the ba the Clyde; and proceeding b two bridges, got a tolerable vi the country. It is a fine windin ley, but falls much short of the parts on the same river in n beauty. It is however well st with an healthy and industrious santry, and there are few prospe any extent, in which the eye relieved by some handsome where part of the surrounding p are adorned by plantations of As we approached Lanark the creased; and we noticed an sive common capable of high im ment by cultivation, yet wh mostly quite neglected. We ed in to the left, in order to view of the Cora linn, and at reached it, not without much tion from the gate-keepers. W it to a good advantage, the w being broken and rainy, and th considerably flooded. It sends a deafening noise, which at times on the breeze, assails at a gre tance, the ear of the traveller

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vain all around him for the whirlwind, and is quite at a what unknown cause in nature be the recurring phænomenon: semicircular precipice, that ds the caldron to the north, is and; but as I expected the to be much higher, it had no ffect upon me. On leaving r another quarrel at a gate, ve opened ourselves, we view- extensive cotton manufactory. am unable to describe to you, ions with respect to machinery very circumscribed, but it is y in a higher degree worthy of and of admiration too, than a linn. We now entered the eless burgh of Lanark, the *wn* of that county in which w is situated, where we tarried hours. Certainly very few rs must take Lanark in their r we could by no means attain de of travelling to Hamilton r to that of walking. Not so s a couple of horses could we r hire in the whole town, al- should have been contented ny description of them. We et out on foot: visited on our e great fall of the Clyde ad- the mill: these falls have often described, that no new an possibly be said about them; vill wager a crown, that the and all his people, may be dis- ed in Lanark by their loud g; and farther, that if ever ll see the cataract on Moffat- alled the Grey-Mares-Tail, af- eat, you shall confess that the the Clyde fall at least as much f it, in awful sublimity, as I to es. There was one thing I ot help noticing, that the wa- leaving these falls, appeared ore weak and powerless, than hem; and seemed, by them, oken and deprived of its na- lidity and force: but whether uction of the pristine strength of the water had any real foundation, or whether the change existed only in my brain, I have not philosophy enough certainly to discover. After this, the natural and artificial beauties of the Clyde lost much of their relish to us. The rain poured upon us in the most copious torrents, drenching us to the skin, and converting the road into a complete puddle; and though we professed a resolution of "plashing on thro' dub an' mire; despisin' wind an' rain an' fire," yet so easily is the contemplative faculty of the mind influenced by bodily sensation, that the serpentine windings of the Clyde, the delightful villas, the sweet ivy'd cottages, the numerous orchards loaden with blossoms, attracted no more notice from us than perhaps a single look that way, or a point towards them with a foul end of a staff. About five o'clock afternoon we arrived at Hamilton, and lighting on good lodgings, and being desirous of seeing a little of the place, we tarried all night; and meeting with a fellow-traveller, spent the evening in the greatest glee. Next morning we arose early, and spent the morning in viewing the policies around, and the paintings within Hamilton house: these are in the greatest variety, and executed by the greatest of masters. Till now I always flattered myself that I understood pictures tolerably well, and would give my opinion of the degrees of expression delineated in their looks with great readiness; but I here discovered, that I had no taste whatever; for though I joined with the rest in extolling Daniel amongst the lions, and some more old, ugly fellows, by Raphael, Titian, Vandyke, &c. I really found, that in my heart, I admired the parting of Hector and Andromache, and some modern pieces by Hamilton, much more. But finding that these did not suit the taste of my companions, whenever I saw a frightful, ill-looking figure, I praised that for its beauty,

1808.

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beauty, and never missed being joined by the rest, although, in fact, they were rather like hobgoblins than earthly creatures. Beauty is one thing at an assembly, my dear Sir, and another in Hamilton house. I am,

Yours, &c.

J. H.

Account of the EARL *of* ARGYLE'S *Expedition into* SCOTLAND *in* 1685, *his ill Success, and Death* *.

From Mr Fox's Historical Work.

ARGYLE's counsel, backed by Lord Grey and the rest of Monmouth's advisers, and opposed by none except Fletcher of Salton, to whom some add Captain Matthews, prevailed, and it was agreed to invade immediately, and at one time, the two kingdoms. Monmouth had raised some money from his jewels, and Argyle had a loan of ten thousand pounds from a rich widow in Amsterdam.—With these resources, such as they were, ships and arms were provided, and Argyle sailed from Vly on the second of May, with three small vessels, accompanied by Sir Patrick Hume, Sir John Cochrane, and a few more Scotch gentlemen, and by two Englishmen, Axloffe, a nephew by marriage to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and Rumbold the maltster, who had been accused of being principally concerned in that conspiracy which, from his farm in Hertfordshire, where it was pretended Charles the Second was to have been intercepted in his way from Newmarket, and assassinated, had been called the Rye-house plot. Sir Patrick Hume is said to have advised the shortest passage, in order to come more unexpectedly upon the enemy; but Argyle, who is represented as remarkably tenacious of his own opinions, persisted in his plan of sailing round the north of Scotland, as well for the purpose of landing at once among his own vassals, as for that of being nearer to the western counties, which had been most severely oppressed, and from which, of course, he expected most assistance. Each of these plans had no doubt its peculiar advantages; but, as far as we can judge at this distance of time, those belonging to the Earl's scheme seem to preponderate; for the force he carried with him was certainly not sufficient to enable him, by striking any decisive stroke, to avail himself even of the most unprepared state in which he could hope to find the king's government. As he must therefore depend entirely upon reinforcements from the country, it seemed reasonable to make for that part where succour was most likely to be obtained, even at the hazard of incurring the disadvantage which must evidently result from the enemy's having early notice of his attack, and consequently proportionable time for defence.

Unfortunately, this hazard was converted into a certainty, by his sending some men on shore in the Orkneys. Two of these, Spence and Blackadder, were seized at Kirkwall by the bishop of the diocese, and sent up prisoners to Edinburgh, by which means the government was not only satisfied of the reality of the intended invasion, which, however, they had before had some intimation, but could guess with a reasonable certainty, the part of the coast where the descent was to take place; for Argyle could not possibly have sailed so far to the north with any other view, than of making his landing either on his own estate, or in some of the western counties. Among the numberless charges of imprudence against the unfortunate Argyle, charges too often inconsiderately us-

* Our limits have made it necessary to omit one or two passages, which, however, will not, we trust, be found to break the continuity of the narrative.

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st him who fails in any enterprize
oment, that which is founded
the circumstance just mentioned,
rs to me to be the most weighty,
h it is that which is the least
oned, and by no author, as far as
ollect, much enforced. If the
ng in the north was merely for
rpose of gaining intelligence res-
g the disposition of the country,
the more frivolous object of mak-
me few prisoners, it was indeed
dent, in the highest degree. That
ers, such as were likely to be ta-
n this occasion, should have been
sideration with any man of com-
sense, is impossible. The desire
ning intelligence concerning the
ition of the people, was indeed a
l curiosity; but it would be a
instance of that impatience
has been often alledged, tho' in
er case proved, to have been part
Earl's character, if, for the sake
tifying such a desire, he gave the
any important advantage. Of
telligence which he sought thus
y, it was evident that he could
n that place, and at that time,
any immediate use; whereas, of
which he afforded his enemies,
could, and did avail themselves
f him. The most favourable ac-
of this proceeding, and which
to deserve most credit, is, that
g missed the proper passage thro'
rkney islands, he thought proper
d on shore for pilots, and that
e very imprudently took the op-
nity of going to confer with a
n at Kirkwall; but it is to be
ked, that it was not necessary,
e purpose of getting pilots, to
y men of note, such as Blackad-
nd Spence, the latter of whom
he Earl's secretary; and that it
n unpardonable neglect not to
he strictest injunctions to those
were employed, against going a
urther into the country than was
tely necessary.

gyle, with his wonted generosity of spirit, was at first determined to lay siege to Kirkwall, in order to recover his friends; but partly by the dissuasions of his followers, and still more by the objections made by the masters of the ships, to a delay which might make them lose the favourable winds for their intended voyage, he was induced to prosecute his course. In the mean time the government made the use that it was obvious they would make of the information they had obtained, and when the Earl arrived at his destination, he learned that considerable forces were got together to repel any attack that he might meditate. Being prevented by contrary winds from reaching the isle of Islay, where he had proposed to make his first landing, he sailed back to Dunstafnage in Lorn, and there sent ashore his son, Mr Charles-Campbell, to engage his tenants, and other friends, and dependants of his family, to rise in his behalf; but even there he found less encouragement and assistance than he had expected, and the Laird of Lochniel, who gave him the best assurances, treacherously betrayed him, sent his letter to the Government, and joined the royal forces under the Marquis of Athol. He then proceeded southwards, and landed at Campbelltown in Kintyre, where his first step was to publish his Declaration, which appears to have produced little or no effect.

* * * * * *

Perplexed, no doubt, but not dismayed, by these difficulties, the Earl proceeded to Tarbet, which he had fixed as the place of rendezvous, and there issued a second Declaration, (that which has been mentioned, as having been laid before the House of Commons,) with as little effect as the first. He was joined by Sir Duncan Campbell, who alone, of all his kinsmen, seems to have afforded him any material assistance, and who brought with him nearly a thousand men; but even with this important reinforcement his whole army does not appear to have ex-

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exceeded two thousand. It was here that he was overruled by a council of war, when he proposed marching to Inverary; and after much debate, so far was he from being so self-willed as he is represented, that he consented to go over with his army to that part of Argylshire called Cowal, and that Sir John Cochrane should make an attempt upon the Lowlands; and he sent with him Major Fullarton, one of the officers in whom he trusted, and who appears to have best deserved his confidence. This expedition could not land in Ayrshire, where it had at first been intended, owing to the appearance of two king's frigates, which had been sent into those seas; and when it did land near Greenock, no other advantage was derived from it, than the procuring from the town a very small supply of provisions.

When Cochrane with his detachment returned to Cowal, all hopes of success in the Lowlands seemed, for the present at least, to be at an end, and Argyle's original plan was now necessarily adopted, though under circumstances greatly disadvantageous. Among these the most important was, the approach of the frigates, which obliged the Earl to place his ships under the protection of the castle of Ellengreg, which he fortified and garrisoned, as well as his contracted means would permit. Yet even in this situation, deprived of the co-operation of his little fleet, as well as of that part of his force which he left to defend it, being well seconded by the spirit, and activity of Rumbold, who had seized the castle of Ardkinglass near the head of Loch Fine, he was not without hopes of success in his main enterprise, against Inverary, when he was called back to Ellengreg, by intelligence of fresh discontents having broken out there, upon the nearer approach of the frigates. Some of the most dissatisfied had even threatened to leave both castle and ships to their fate; nor did the appearance of the Earl himself by any means b with it that degree of authority w was requisite in such a juncture. first motion was to disregard th perior force of the men of war, to engage them with his small f but he soon discovered, that he far indeed from being furnished the materials necessary to put in cution so bold, or, as it may pos be thought, so romantic a resolu His associates remonstrated, and a tiny in his ships was predicted as tain consequence of the attempt. ing therefore once more Ellengreg a garrison under the command o Laird of Lopness, and strict o to destroy both ships and fortifica rather than suffer them to fall int hands of the enemy, he marche wards Gareloch. But whether the inadequacy of the provisions which he was able to supply i from cowardice, misconduct, or tr ery, it does not appear, the castl soon evacuated without any p measure being taken to execut Earl's orders, and the military s in it, to a considerable amount, as as the ships, which had no othe fence, were abandoned to the k forces.

This was a severe blow; an hopes of acting according to Earl's plan of establishing hi strongly in Argyleshire, were no tinguished. He therefore cons to pass the Leven a little above D barton, and to march eastwards this march he was overtaken, place called Killerne by Lord D barton, at the head of a large bo the King's troops; but he posted self with so much skill and judgem that Dumbarton thought it pru to wait at least till the ensuing m ing, before he made his attac Here again Argyle was for risk engagement, and in his nearly d rate situation, it was probably his chance, but his advice (for his re ed misfortunes had scarcely left

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adow of command) was rejected. he other hand, a proposal was to him, the most absurd as it d seem, that ever was suggested ilar circumstances, to pass the y in the night, and thus expo- his rear, to subject himself to the er of being surrounded, for the of advancing he knew not whe- or for what purpose. To this uld not consent; and it was at greed to deceive the enemy by ng fires, and to decamp in the towards Glasgow. The first of this plan was executed with ss, and the army went off unper- d by the enemy; but in their march they were misled by the ance, or the treachery of their s, and fell into difficulties which d have caused some disorder a- the most regular and best dis- ed troops. In this case, such der was fatal, and produced, as g men circumstanced as Ar- s were, it necessarily must, an al- general dispersion. Wandering g bogs and morasses, dishearten- fatigue, terrified by rumours of proaching enemy, the darkness of ight aggravating at once every listress, and adding terror to every alarm; in this situation, when the bravest and the best (for ac- ng to one account Rumbold him- vas missing for a time) were not to find their leaders, nor the corps hich they respectively belonged; no wonder that many took this rtunity to abandon a cause now ne desperate, and to effect indi- lly that escape which, as a body, had no longer any hopes to ac- lish.

hen the small remains of this ill- army got together in the morning, lpatrick, a place far distant from destination, its number was re- d to less than five hundred. Ar- had lost all authority; nor indeed he retained any, does it appear he could have now used it to any salutary purpose. The same bias which had influenced the two parties in the time of better hopes, and with regard to their early operations, still prevailed, now that they were driven to their last extremity. Sir Patrick Hume and Sir John Cochrane would not stay even to reason the matter with him whom, at the onset of their expedition, they had engaged to obey, but crossed the Clyde, with such as would follow them, to the number of about two hundred, into Renfrew- shire.

Argyle, thus deserted, and almost alone, still looked to his own country as the sole remaining hope, and sent off Sir Duncan Campbell, with the two Duncansons, father and son, per- sons all three, by whom he seemed to to have been served with the most ex- emplary zeal and fidelity, to attempt new levies there. Having done this, and settled such means of correspon- dence as the state of affairs would per- mit, he repaired to the house of an old servant, upon whose attachment he had relied for an asylum, but was pe- remptorily denied entrance. Conceal- ment in this part of the country seem- ed now impracticable, and he was for- ced at last to pass the Clyde, accom- panied by the brave and faithful Ful- larton. Upon coming to a Ford of the Inchanon, they were stopped by some militia men. Fullarton used, in vain, all the best means which his pre- sence of mind suggested to him, to save his General. He attempted one while by gentle, and then by harsher language, to detain the commander of the party, till the Earl, who was habi- ted as a common countryman, and whom he passed for his guide, should have made his escape. At last, when he saw them determined to go after his pretended guide, he offered to sur- render himself without a blow, upon condition of their desisting from their pursuit. This agreement was accept- ed, but not adhered to, and two horse- men were detached to seize Argyle.

The

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The Earl, who was also on horseback grappled with them, till one of them and himself came to the ground. He presented his pocket pistols, on which the two retired; but soon after five more came up, who fired without effect, and he thought himself like to get rid of them, but they knocked him down with their swords, and seized him. When they knew whom they had taken, they seemed much troubled, but dared not let him go.—Fullarton, perceiving that the stipulation on which he had surrendered himself was violated, and determined to defend himself to the last, or at least to wreak, before he fell, his just vengeance upon his perfidious opponents, grasped at the sword of one of them, but in vain; he was overpowered, and made prisoner.

Argyle was immediately carried to Renfrew, thence to Glasgow, and on the 20th of June was led in triumph into Edinburgh. The order of the council was particular; that he should be led bare-headed, in the midst of Graham's guards, with their matches cocked, his hands tied behind his back, and preceded by the common hangman, in which situation, that he might be the more exposed to the insults and taunts of the vulgar, it was directed that he should be carried to the Castle by a circuitous route. To the equanimity with which he bore these indignities, as indeed to the manly spirit exhibited by him throughout, in these last scenes of his life, ample testimony is borne by all the historians who have treated of them, even those who are the least partial to him. He had frequent opportunities of conversing, and some of writing, during his imprisonment, and it is from such parts of these conversations and writings as have been preserved to us, that we can best form to ourselves a just notion of his deportment during that trying period.

* * * * * *

Heroic courage is the least part of his praise, and vanishes as it were from our sight, when we contemplat sensibility with which he acknowl the kindness, such as it is, of the men who are leading him to the fold; the generous satisfaction w he feels on reflecting that no co sion of his has endangered his a ates; and above all, his anxiet such moments, to perform all th ties of friendship and gratitude only with the most scrupulous e ness, but with the most considera tention to the feelings as well the interests of the person who w object of them. Indeed, it throughout, to have been the pe felicity of this man's mind, that thing was present to it that oug be so; nothing that ought not. his country he could not be unmin and it was one among other c quences of his happy temper, th this subject he did not entertain gloomy ideas which the then sta Scotland was but too well fitted spire. In a conversation with an mate friend, he says, that thou he does not take upon him to prophet, he doubts not but that verance will come, and suddenl which his failings had rendered unworthy to be the instrument some verses which he composed n night preceding his execution, which he intended for his epitap thus expresses his hope still mor tinctly:

" On my attempt though Provi
" did frown,
" His oppressed people God at l
" shall own;
" Another hand, by more succ
" speed,
" Shall raise the remnant, bruis
serpent's head."

With respect to the epitap of which these lines form a part, probable that he composed it c with a view to amuse and relie mind, fatigued with exertion: partly, perhaps in imitation of th mous Marquis of Montrose, wh

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r circumstances, had written some
s which have been much celebra-
The poetical merit of the pieces
ars to be nearly equal, and is not
ither instance considerable, and
are only in so far valuable, as they
serve to convey to us some image
e minds by which they were pro-
d. He who reads them with this
, will perhaps be of opinion, that
pirit manifested in the two com-
ions is rather equal in degree
like in character; that the cou-
of Montrose was more turbulent,
of Argyle more calm and sedate.
the one hand it is to be regret-
that we have not more memorials
f passages so interesting, and that
of those which we do possess, a
part is obscured by time; it
be confessed, on the other, that
ave quite enough to enable us to
ounce, that, for constancy and e-
imity under the severest trials,
men have equalled, none ever sur-
d, the Earl of Argyle. The
powerful of all tempters, Hope,
not held out to him, so that he
not, it is true, in addition to his
r hard tasks, that of resisting her
ctive influence; but the passions
different class had the fullest scope
their attacks. These, however,
d make no impression on his well-
plined mind. Anger could not
erate, fear could not appal him;
f disappointment and indignation
e misbehaviour of his followers,
the supineness of the country, did
sionally, as sure they must, cause
sy sensations, they had not the
r to extort from him one unbe-
ing or even querulous expression.
him be weighed ever so scrupu-
y, and in the nicest scales, he will
be found, in a single instance,
ing in the charity of a Christian,
rmness and benevolence of a pa-
the integrity and fidelity of a
f honour.

e Scotch Parliament had, on
leventh of June, sent an Address to the King, wherein, after praising his Majesty as usual for his extraordinary prudence, courage, and conduct, and loading Argyle, whom they style an hereditary traitor, with every reproach they can devise, among others, that of ingratitude for the favours which he had received, as well from his Majesty, as from his predecessor, they implore his Majesty that the Earl may find no favour; and that the Earl's family, the heritors, ring-leaders, and preachers who joined him, should be for ever declared incapable of mercy, or bearing any honour or estate in the kingdom; and all subjects discharged under the highest pains to intercede for them in any manner of way.—Never was address more graciously received, or more readily complied with; and accordingly, the following letter, with the royal signature, and countersigned by Lord Melford, Secretary of State for Scotland, was dispatched to the council at Edinburgh, and by them entered and registered on the twenty-ninth of June.

"Whereas, the late Earl of Argyle "is, by the providence of God, fal- "len into our power, it is our will "and pleasure, that you take all ways "to know from him those things "which concern our government "most, as his assisters with men, arms, "and money; his associates and cor- "respondents; his designs, &c. But "this must be done, so as no time "may be lost in bringing him to con- "dign punishment, by causing him "to be demeaned as a traitor, within "the space of three days after this "shall come to your hands; an ac- "count of which, with what he shall "confess, you shall send immedi- "ately to us or our Secretaries; for "doing which this shall be your war- "rant."

When it is recollected that torture had been in common use in Scotland, and that the persons to whom the letter was addressed had often caused it to be inflicted, the words, "It is our "will

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"will and pleasure that you take all "ways," seem to convey a positive command for applying of it in this instance; yet it is certain that Argyle was not tortured. What was the cause of this seeming disregard of the Royal injunctions does not appear. One would hope, for the honour of human nature, that James, struck with some compunction for the injuries he had already heaped upon the head of this unfortunate nobleman, sent some private orders, contradictory to this public letter; but there is no trace to be discovered of such a circumstance. The managers themselves might feel a sympathy for a man of their own rank, which had no influence in the cases where only persons of an inferior station were to be the sufferers; and in those words of the king's letter, which enjoin a speedy punishment, as the primary object to which all others must give way; they might find a pretext for overlooking the most odious part of the order, and of indulging their humanity, such as it was, by appointing the earliest day possible for the execution. In order that the triumph of injustice might be complete, it was determined, that without any new trial the Earl should suffer upon the iniquitous sentence of sixteen hundred and eighty-two. Accordingly, the very next day ensuing was appointed, and on the thirtieth of June he was brought from the Castle, first to the Laigh-Council-House, and thence to the place of execution.

Before he left the Castle he had his dinner at the usual hour, at which he discoursed, not only calmly, but even cheerfully, with Mr Charteris and others. After dinner he retired, as was his custom, to his bed-chamber, where it is recorded, that he slept quietly for about a quarter of an hour. While he was in bed, one of the members of the council came and intimated to the attendants a desire to speak with him: upon being told that the Earl was asleep, and had left orders not to be disturbed, the m ger disbelieved the account, whic considered as a device to avoid fur questionings. To satisfy him, door of the bed-chamber was hal pened, and he then beheld, enjoy a sweet and tranquil slumber, the who, by the doom of him and his lows, was to die within the spac two short hours! Struck with sight, he hurried out of the room, ted the Castle with the utmost pre tation, and hid himself in the lodg of an acquaintance who lived where he flung himself upon the bed that presented itself, and every appearance of a man suffe in the most excruciating tor His friend, who had been apprise the servant of the state he was in, who naturally concluded that he ill, offered him some wine. He sed, saying, "No, no, that will "help me; I have been in at Arg "and saw him sleeping as pleasa "as ever man did, within an hou "eternity. But as for me—." name of the person to whom th necdote relates is not mentioned, the truth of it may therefore be f considered as liable to that degre doubt with which men of judge receive every species of traditi history. Woodrow, however, w veracity is above suspicion, say had it from the most unquestion authority. It is not in itself unlik and who is there that would not it true? What a satisfactory spect to a philosophical mind, to see the pressor, in the zenith of his po envying his victim! What an knowledgement of the superiorit virtue! what an affecting, and f ble testimony to the valu peace of mind, which innoce can confer! We know not man was, but when we reflec guilt which agonized him w bly incurred for the sake of sor title, or at least of some incr wealth, which he did not

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ly knew not how to enjoy, our
t is turned into something like
assion for that very foolish class
n, whom the world calls wise
ir generation.

on after his short repose, Argyle
rought, according to order, to
aigh Council-house, from which
is dated the letter to his wife,
uence to the place of execution.
e scaffold he had some discourse,
ll with Mr Annand, a minister
nted by Government to attend
s with Mr Charteris. He desi-
oth of them to pray with him,
rayed himself, with much fer-
and devotion. The speech
e made to the people was such
ght be expected from the passa-
ready related. The same mix-
of firmness and mildness is con-
us in every part of it. "We
ht not," said he, "to despise
afflictions, nor faint under them.
must not suffer ourselves to be
sperated against the instruments
our troubles, nor by fraudulent,
pusillanimous compliances, bring
t upon ourselves: faint hearts
ordinarily false hearts, choosing
rather than suffering." He of-
is prayers to God for the three
oms of England, Scotland, and
d, and that an end may be put
ir present trials. Having then
pardon for his own failings,
f God and man, he would have
uded: but being reminded that
l said nothing of the Royal Fa-
he adds, that he refers, in this
r, to what he had said at his
concerning the test; that he
l there never might be wanting
f the royal family to support
rotestant religion; and if any of
had swerved from the true faith,
ayed God to turn their hearts,
any rate to save his people from
machinations. When he had
, he turned to the south side of
affold, and said, "Gentlemen, I
ne 1808.

"pray you do not misconstruct my
"behaviour this day! I freely for-
"give all men their wrongs and in-
"juries done against me, as I desire
"to be forgiven of God." Mr An-
nand repeated these words louder to
the people. The Earl then went to
the North side of the scaffold, and
used the same or the like expressions.
Mr Annand repeated them again, and
said, "This nobleman dies a Protes-
"tant." The Earl stepped forward
again, and said, "I die not only
"a Protestant, but with a heart-ha-
"tred of popery, prelacy, and all super-
"stition whatsomever." It would per-
haps have been better if these last ex-
pressions had never been uttered, as
there appears certainly something of
violence in them, unsuitable to the
general tenor of his language; but it
must be remembered, first, that the o-
pinion that the Pope is Antichrist was
at that time general among almost
all the zealous Protestants in these
kingdoms,: secondly, that Annand,
being employed by government, and
probably an Episcopalian, the Earl
might apprehend that the declaration
of such a minister might not convey
the precise idea, which he, Argyle,
affixed to the word Protestant.

He then embraced his friends, gave
some tokens of remembrance to his
son-in-law, Lord Maitland, for his
daughter and grand-children, stript
himself of part of his apparel, of which
he likewise made presents, and laid his
head upon the block. Having utter-
ed a short prayer, he gave the signal
to the executioner, which was instant-
ly obeyed, and his head severed from
his body. Such were the last hours,
and such the final close of this great
man's life. May the like happy sere-
nity, in such dreadful circumstances,
and a death equally glorious, be the
lot of all, whom tyranny, of whatever
denomination or description, shall in
any age, or in any country, call to ex-
piate their virtues on the scaffold!

Scot-

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I. Memoirs of Capt. George Carleton, an English Officer; including Anecdotes of the war in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and many interesting particulars relating to the manners of the Spaniards in the beginning of the last century. 8vo. 12s. Constable & Co.

THESE memoirs are mentioned in Johnson's life as containing the best account yet given of the military atchievements of the Earl of Peterborough. We cannot but approve therefore of the republication of a work tending to throw light on so interesting and glorious period of our annals. The details respecting the condition of Spain, and the manners of its inhabitants, are also very curious and amusing, and possess a peculiar interest at the present moment when that country seems destined to become the theatre of a glorious and dreadful, would we could add! a successful struggle against the power which threatens to overwhelm Europe. The style, as is well expressed in the preface, "is plain and soldier-like, without any pretence at ornament. There is a strain of grave and manly reflexion through the work, which speaks the author accustomed to scenes of danger, and familiar with the thoughts of death."

The volume opens with some particulars of the fight at Solebay, at which the author was present, having first embarked in the sea service. After the peace with Holland, he went as a volunteer into Flanders, and served under the Prince of Orange. Here he continued till the peace of Ryswick, and gives an account of many military transactions in the Low Countries, which however we shall pass over, to come to the more interesting part which relates to the Spanish campaign. Being obliged to come home after that treaty, his active spirit impelled him to e with the Earl of Peterborough was present accordingly at a exploits of that nobleman, and a plain and often an interestin count of them. The descript the taking of Barcelona, amid d ties which appeared in superab particularly so. We extract t lowing account of an incident happened at the attack on the Monjouick, and after a lodgeme been made, on which the writer with reason, to value himself little.

Almost the same moment, an came to acquaint the Earl of P row, that a great body of hor foot, at least three thousand, w their march from Barcelona towa fort. The distance is near a m uneven ground; so that the ener either discoverable, or not to b just as they were marching on th or in the vallies. However, the ral directly got on horseback, to view of those forces from the ground without the fort, having the posts, which were already well secured with the allotted n of officers and soldiers.

But the event will demonstr what consequence the absence sence of one man may prove on occasions: No sooner was the E of the fort, the caré of which left under the command of the Charlemont, (a person of known and undoubted courage, but son too flexible in his temper,) when fear (though the Earl, as I hav was only gone to take a view of nemy) seized upon the soldiery was a little too easily complied w the Lord Charlemont, then com ing officer. True it is; for I h officer, ready enough to take s vantages, urge to him, that non those posts we were become mas were tenable; that to offer at it be no better than wilfully sacrific man lives to caprice and humou just like a man's knocking his h gainst stone walls, to try whi hardest. Having overheard thi of lip oratory, and finding by t

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that it was too likely to prevail, hat all I was like to say would a- othing, I slipped away as fast as I , to acquaint the General with the r impending.

I passed along, I took notice, that anic was upon the increase; the al rumour affirming, that we should cut off by the troops that were out of Barcelona, if we did not diately gain the hills, or the houses ssed by the Miquelets. Officers oldiers, under this prevailing ter- quitted their posts; and in one uni- ody (the Lord Charlemont at the of them) marched, or rather hurri- ut of the fort; and were come half- down the hill before the Earl of borough came up to them; though, y acquainting him with the shame- d surprising accident, he made no but answering, with a good deal hemence, "Good God, is it possi- hastened back as fast he could.

ever thought myself happier than s piece of service to my country, fess I could not but value it, as g been therein more than a little mental in the glorious successes succeeded; since immediately u- his notice from me, the Earl gal- up the hill, and lighting when he to Lord Charlemont, he took his ike out of his hand; and turning officers and soldiers, told them, if would not face about and follow hey should have the scandal and l infamy upon them, of having ed their posts, and abandoned general.

was surprising to see with what gla- and new courage they faced about, llowed the Earl of Peterborow. noment they had forgot their ap- nsions; and, without doubt, had met with any opposition, they l have behaved themselves with reatest bravery. But as these ns were unperceived by the ene- ll the posts were regained, and a- ossessed in less than half an hour, ut any loss; though, had our forces ed half musket-shot further, their t would have been perceived, and, e success attendant on this glori- ttempt must have been entirely d. P. 136.

e two following anecdotes, which occurred after the taking of Barcelona, appear to be very characteristic.

I cannot here omit one very remarkable instance of the catholic zeal of that Prince, (Charles,) which I was soon after an eye-witness of. I was at that time in the fruit-market, when the King passing by in his coach, the host, (whether by accident, or contrivance, I cannot say,) was brought, at that very juncture, out of the great church, in order, as I after understood, to a poor sick woman's receiving the sacrament. On sight of the host, the King came out of his coach, kneeled down in the street, which at that time proved to be very dirty, till the host passed by; then rose up, and taking the lighted flambeau from him who bore it, he followed the priest up a strait nasty alley, and there up a dark ordinary pair of stairs, where the poor sick woman lay. There he staid till the whole ceremony was over, when, returning to the door of the church, he very faithfully restored the lighted flambeau to the fellow he had taken it from, the people all the while crying out, *Viva Viva!* an acclamation, we may imagine, intended to his zeal, as well as his person.

Another remarkable accident, of a much more moral nature, I must, in justice to the temperance of that, in this truly inimitable people, recite. I was one day walking in one of the most populous streets of that city, where I found an uncommon concourse of people, of all sorts, got together; and imagining so great a crowd could not be assembled on a small occasion, I prest in among the rest; and, after a good deal of struggling and difficulty, reached into the ring and centre of that mixed multitude. But how did I blush, with what confusion did I appear, when I found one of my own countrymen, a drunken grenadier, the attractive loadstone of all the high and low mob, and the butt of all their merriment! It will be easily imagined to be a thing not a little surprising to one of our country, to find that a drunken man should be such a wonderful sight: However, the witty sarcasms that were then by high and low thrown upon that senseless creature, and, as I interpreted matters, me in him, were so pungent, that if I did not curse my curiosity, I thought it best to

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to withdraw myself as fast as legs could carry me away. P. 159.

Capt. C. pursues the Earl through his succeeding career, till he lands him at Valentia. Some curious particulars are given respecting the character of its inhabitants, who are said to surpass all the other Spaniards in superstition. In proof of this, we shall amuse our readers by the following anecdote:

Our two officers were very assiduous at the grates of a nunnery in this place; and having there pitched upon two nuns, prosecuted their amours with such vigour, that, in a little time, they had made a very great progress in their affections, without in the least considering the dangers that must attend themselves and the fair; they had exchanged vows, and prevailed upon the weaker vessels to endeavour to get out to their lovers. To effect which, soon after, a plot was laid; the means, the hour, and every thing agreed upon.

It is the custom of that nunnery, as of many others, for the nuns to take their weekly courses in keeping the keys of all the doors. The two love-sick ladies giving notice to their lovers at the grate, that one of their turns was come, the night and hour was appointed, which the officers punctually observing, carried off their prey without either difficulty or interruption.

But next morning, when the nuns were missing, what an uproar was there over all the city! The ladies were both of quality; and therefore the tidings were first carried to their relations.—They received the news with vows of utmost vengeance; and, as is usual in that country, put themselves in arms for that purpose. There needed no great canvassing for discovering who were the aggressors: the officers had been too frequent and too public in their addresses, to leave any room for question. Accordingly, they were complained of and sought for; but sensible at last of their past temerity, they endeavoured, and with a great deal of difficulty perfected, their escape.

Less fortunate were the two fair nuns; their lovers, in their utmost exigency, had forsaken them; and they, poor creatures, knew not where to fly. Under this sad dilemma they were ta and, as in like offences, condemn rectly to the punishment of imm And what greater punishment is on earth, than to be confined be four narrow walls, only open at th and thence to be half supporte bread and water, till the offender dually starve to death?

The Earl of Peterborow, thoug ly exasperated at the proceedings officers, in compassion to the un fair, resolved to interpose by a moderate means possible. He very well, that no one thing co much prejudice the Spaniard him, as the countenancing such tion; wherefore, he inveighed the officers, at the same time that deavoured to mitigate in favour ladies: but all was in vain; it was against those charitable interce that they had broke their vows; that, had broke in upon the laws nunnery and religion; the conse of all which could be nothing le the punishment appointed to be ted. And which was the hardest the nearest of their relations m posed all his generous mediation those who, according to the co course of nature, should have th him for his endeavours to be mental in rescuing them from th pending danger, grew more and enraged, because he opposed th their design of a cruel revenge.

He elsewhere mentions.

The Valentians, as to the ex of religion, are the most devout in Spain, though in common li find them amorous, gallant, an like other people; yet on solemn sions, there shines outright such a as proves them the very bigots of ry: as a proof of which assertion, now give some account of such vations, as I had time to make them, during two Lent seasons resided there.

The week before the Lent co ces, commonly known by the n Carnival Time, the whole city a a perfect Bartholomew fair; the are crowded, and the houses empt is it possible to pass along withou gambol or jack-pudding trick off

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Ink, water, and sometimes or-
are sure to be hurled at your face
othes; and if you appear con-
d or angry, they rejoice at it,
d the more, the more they dis-
; for all other resentment is at
ime out of season, though at other
few in the world are fuller of re-
ent, or more captious.

, after all, if you would think
extravagant to day, as much trans-
ng the rules of common civility,
either regarding decency to one
r, nor the duty they owe to Al-
y God; yet when Ash Wednes-
omes, you will imagine them more
ountable in their conduct, being
s much too excessive in all out-
indications of humility and repen-

Here you shall meet one, bare-
, with a cross on his shoulder, a
n rather fit for somewhat with four
nd which his poor two are ready
k under, yet the vain wretch bears
weats, and sweats and bears, in
of finding merit in an ass's labour.
ers you shall see naked to their
, whipping themselves with scour-
ade for the purpose, till the blood
s every stroke; and no man need
a loss to follow them by the very
of gore they shed in this frantic
bulation. Some who, from the
ess of their hides, or other impe-
ts, have not power by their scour-
to fetch blood of themselves, are
ed by surgeons with their lancets,
at every turn, make use of them,
nce the extent of their patience
al by the smart of their folly.—
others, mingling amour with de-
, take particular care to present
elves all macerated before the
ws of their mistresses; and even
t condition, not satisfied with what
have barbarously done to them-
, they have their operators at
to evince their love by the num-
their gashes and wounds; ima-
the more blood they lose, the
love they shew, and the more
shall gain. These are generally
's of quality; though the tenet is
sal, that he that is most bloody is
devout.

er these street-exercises, these os-
ious castigations, are over, these
crificers repair to the great church,

the bloodier the better; there they throw themselves, in a condition too vile for the eye of a female, before the image of the Virgin Mary; though I defy all their race of Fathers, and their infallible Holy Father into the bargain, to produce any authority to fit it for belief, that she ever delighted in such sanguinary holocausts. P. 242.

After following the Earl of Peterborough through the rest of his exploits, we come to the ill-conducted and inglorious proceedings of Lord Galeray, till at last, Captain C., making part of the garrison of Denia, is taken prisoner at the surrender of that fortress. He now bids adieu therefore to military exploits, and "concerns himself with descriptions of countries, towns, palaces, and men, instead of Battles." He appears to have been mildly treated, and to have enjoyed considerable opportunities of observation. Soon after his imprisonment he spent three years at St Clement de la Mancha. The genius of Cervantes seems here to have dissipated somewhat the thick cloud of bigotry, which overspreads the rest of Spain. A gentleman of the neighbourhood used to indulge in pretty bold sallies against the Franciscans. The same person prefers an accusation against Don Quixotte, expressed in terms which are truly ludicrous.

—"For," says he, "though it must infallibly please every man, that has any taste of wit; yet has it had such a *fatal* effect upon the spirits of my countrymen, that every man of wit must ever resent; *for*, continued he, before the appearance in the world of that labour of Cervantes, *it was next to an impossibility for a man to walk the streets with any delight, or without danger*. There were seen so many cavalieros prancing and curvetting before the windows of their mistresses, that a stranger would have imagined the whole nation to have been nothing less than a race of knight errants. But after the world became a little acquainted with that notable history, the man that was seen in that once cele-

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celebrated drapery, was pointed at as a Don Quixotte, and found himself the jest of high and low. And I verily believe, added he, that to this, and this only, we owe that dampness and poverty of spirit, which has run through all our councils for a century past, so little agreeable to those nobler actions of our famous ancestors."

P. 320.

Notwithstanding the more moderate degree of bigotry which prevails in this district, a very striking instance of it is given in an adventure with an Irish priest, whom Carleton had turned out of doors, on account of an attempt upon the person of his landlady's daughter. Our author was immediately taken into custody; and the principal inhabitants, though they promised to intercede for his deliverance, sent him word that, under such circumstances, they could not see, nor take any public notice of him.

The author is then removed to Madrid, and gives a description of that city, the royal palaces, and some farther particulars of Spanish manners. On the conclusion of peace, he comes home through Old Castile and Biscay, and gives some account of the manners of the rude mountaineers in the latter country. They had, it seems, a favourite boast, which we sincerely wish they may long retain, that no nation "ever totally subdued them." They added, that their language had continued unaltered since the confusion at Babel; though our author seems to think it no very favourable specimen of those primitive dialects.

Upon the whole, we would recommend this work to our readers, not only on account of the historical information which it contains, but as an amusing and intelligent book of travels. The work is printed with great elegance; greater indeed than either the subject or manner appear to us to require; perhaps, however, this may be no more than a prudent accommodation to the public taste.

II. The Renovation of India, a
With the Prophecy of Gang
Ode. Mundell & Co. Co
& Co. Small 8vo. 6s.

THIS poem is stated to have written on occasion of the offered by Dr Buchanan for th English poem on the *Restora learning in the East* and the be tin poem on the *College of Fo liam*. No distribution howev ving been made by those to wh decision was adjudged, the now lays his claims before the

This volume certainly app us to display an uncommon de genius, not surpassed, we thi that of any poet of the prese Passages occur, replete both wi limity and tenderness; we are disposed to prefer those in wh latter predominates. We ca regret a certain obscurity whic vades some part of it, and wh bove all in the eyes of commo ers, will, we are afraid, throw over its beauties. The style to us to resemble, in sentiment that of Collins is in the pictu and as the objects to which the relates are of a less sensible they are consequently more ap cede from vulgar perceptions.

The volume is introduced b pistle to a friend in India. rather disposed to consider thi most interesting part of the It contains several passages t exquisitely beautiful. Every we think, must be charmed wi as the following:

Yes! to each hope, that throbs fo
sake,
When more than pity bids my soul
Indulge the presage of delight, and
A sacred joy, as for my country's
The charm is thine:—for O!
may roam
Thy lingering step, is half my land
India!—What thoughts of glory
shame,
What pride and sorrow, mingle at th

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—A realm of kings, by arts, and arms, and guile,
Won to the little sceptre of our isle;
Where merchant heroes, cold to nobler fire,
Brib'd to be great, illustrious for a hire,
Even in the doubtful or victorious hour,
Gold still in view, the single charm of power,
With warriors' statesmen's sudden instinct wise,*
Atchiev'd an empire for a plunderer's prize.
From the first perils of that venturous day,
When foe-girt outcasts dar'd to think of sway,
Snatch'd the fierce tyranny, abhorr'd before,
And bath'd a gory sceptre still in gore,
What gallant strifes, of more than mortal force,
Thro' frauds and rapines led their wondrous course!
How have I blush'd at glory's brightest meeds,
When miser passions fir'd the hero's deeds,
Blush'd, yet, while peril made even guilt sublime,
Half own'd and hail'd the daring and the crime!

'Tis past.—No more, at India's name, are brought
Crimes of dark grandeur to my shuddering thought:
If virtue now delightful musing springs,
It a sweet sadness, such as virtue brings.
No more my fancy, if the scene arise,
Shrinks, and for solace speeds to other skies;
But pauses oft, and, its long vision o'er,
Turns gladly there again, to pause the more. P. iv.

.....

Or, in that gentle hour, when all thy mind
Melts with the scene, and glows for all mankind,
Thine eye sad-pausing, where, with lengthen'd shade,
The dim Pagoda gleams along the glade,
How hast thou mourn'd the faith, whose iron plan
Takes guilt in man to pity wretched man,
That hallows proud disdain, and calls alone
The *slave* and *tyrant*, to a tyrant's throne;
Gave's gracious stamp to seal oppression given,
And death and agony the voice of Heaven.

Then on thy fancy, far o'er Ocean's swell,
The whisper of thy hamlet's simple bell
Has sounded sadly joyous, and the fane,
Which heard thy early prayer, has beam'd again,—
That equal altar, to whose hallowed place
The cottage grandsire led his smiling race,
And, mingling in the hymn that rose on high,
Knelt by his lord,—joint pilgrims to the sky. P. ix.

.....

Come!—To thy native breeze a stranger thou!
Come, feel its freshness, on thy sultry brow!
View the bright valley wave,—the angry rill,
That seem'd to fly the rock, there murmuring still,—
Still green the conscious thorn, that saw us part,—
And all the scene unalter'd as my heart!
P. xiv.

We come next to the principal poem, which is in blank verse. The analysis prefixed will give an idea of the manner in which it is treated.

I. Address to India...Emotions of awe excited by the remembrance of its early civilization...Allusion to the visit of Pythagoras...Regret at the present state of the land of ancient intellectual glory, as contrasted with its former renown...Anticipation of a happier time...The anticipation fulfilled by the return of Truth, attended by the Sciences, among which Astronomy and Metaphysics are particularly described, as familiar to ancient Hindostan...Wonders of art which the civilized Western world communicates in return to the East...instanced in the chemical powers...in aerial navigation...in the electric conductor...in the prevention and cure of disease...But the chief object, of the return of Truth, with the Sciences, is to prepare the way for a wisdom of holier and more essential influence.

II. Invocation of the Genius of Antiquity, reposing from his long watch of the universe, to descend to India, and witness the change...He descends, and beholds still remaining the great public evils which he had witnessed in his early charge of the world...The Pariar...Reflections on the system of casts, as diminishing general affection, and as restraining, with cruel prejudice, the free ambition of Genius, and the softer passion of the heart...Procession of the car of Sheevah, seen at a distance...Devotees who throw themselves beneath its wheels...A Japasivee in his longer voluntary penance...Burning of a widow,

* From the nature of this description, I trust it is sufficiently apparent, that it refers to the *early* period of our government in India,—a period which, if we could think *only* of the *genius* and *valour* displayed in it, would perhaps be the greatest in the military and political annals of our country.

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widow on the funeral pile of her husband ...The Genius, retiring in despair, is adjured to remain, as the evils are about to vanish...for Religion comes.

III. She comes, not to destroy, but to bless...Contrast of the invasion of Timur ...The general desolation which marked his progress...The tower of heads...The massacre of the prisoners...Burning of a temple...Reflections on persecution...The milder triumph of Christianity. P. 31.

The following description of the Sciences, which are returning to Inform and embellish India, may be given as a specimen of the execution:

———The star-eyed maid *
Is there, who first at midnight, on your hills,
In sleepless vision, saw the mighty veil
Ascend, that hides infinitude, and mark'd
The wonders of the sky, and heard the song,
Which never but to unpolluted ear
Her voice reveals. Nor stranger to your shades
And still retreats, the self-retiring Power†
Returns, who oft, with fix'd and silent eye,
Lull'd in strange ecstasy, the forms of earth
Beholds not, as they bloom all fair around,
Yet sees them living in the faintest hues
That rise ideal to her inward glance,—
Or watching, where the mad Emotions rage,
Undazzled by the rushing shapes that flash
Too swift for mortal eye, each frowning mien
Of Passion views unterrified, and counts
The fleeting bands, and bids them at her will
Pause.—Nor shall *she*, the voice that wakes delight,
Be absent: with a majesty of song
More elevate, and warmer-kindled heart,
Sweet Fancy comes; and by the fountain stream,
And jasmine bower, and far down every dell
Shall float in fuller wave the liquid soul.
P. 38.

The following passage is in a different style. It relates to that unfortunate class of men who, in India, are called Pariars, and who form, as is well known, the refuse of the different casts.

Hark, from the columns of the
the song,
The tabor, and the choral dance! The
Haste to the hallowing rite.—But w
Who hastes not with the crowd,
their path,
With eye fix'd sad and motionless,
Looks, as his soul were with them
to him
The song, the tabor, and the dance
The present Deity; yet not in one
Of all who share the worship, do
voice
So holy love awake. Tho', at his
The thrice-bath'd menial of the
tiest lord
Start, and abhorrent of his passing
Fly shuddering,—tho' his field, wh
ven's sweet breath
Has cherish'd, and his fruits, on w
sun
Has shed its brightest colours, f
touch
Drink pestilence,—tho' even the
hand,
Which gives in mercy to his burni
The cool refreshment, with the
fear
Break the polluted goblet,—shut fr
From all the mingling courtesies a
ers
Of social being, his expansive hear
Like a mild grief-struck hermit
fled
To willing solitude, can feel, still
The joy of wishes, and with ready
Bliss ev'n the pride that scorns hi
from God
Secluded, from the dwelling of his
Driven like an outcast of his hate,
There only, that the wretched
shares
No brotherhood with man. T
voice,
Still reverenced while his praises i
Sounds like *offended* deity; and o
When, in his lonely vale, the distan
Of happy crowds permitted, on hi
Falls faint and sweet but sorrowful,
Which rises on his mild, and
thought,
Is more *remorse* than *grief*.—Mee
er, rest!
Forlorn, but O not joyless!—Yet
Rest, and the God thou lov'st will
praise,
And warm that fear to rapture; ye
And man, thy fellow-worshipp
friend,
Will blush, and clasp thee to h
breast!

The Ode, which concludes
lume, is founded upon a ver

* Astronomy.
† The Science of Mind.

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of the imagination. The Ge-
of ancient India having reti-
dignant at the fall of ancient
h and power, the Spirit of the
es is supposed to rise, and point-
the newly-instituted college of
William, foretell the happiness
it is about to produce; the
nd liberal morality which a.e
substituted for habits of oppres
nd avarice. A picture is then
of a civil governor and a mili-
ommander, formed under its in-
e. A vision of the Deity is
onceived to announce the diffu-
f Christianity. This Ode ap-
to us to contain several very
g passages, of which we shall
t our readers with the follow-
hich contains the character of a
y commander, and part of the
ding vision.

ere, born a nation's wrath to wield,
s the proud Chief of many a future
ld,—
t with rapacious hand,
By shrieks of Empires led,
e dying heaping on the dead,
tretch the sceptre of unjust com-
nd,—
when the blaze of war the Spoiler
hts,
mocks his country's awful rights,
rm, the strength of thousand arms,
raise,
vengeance swifter than the wrongs
ays.
-daring Guilt shall feel it driven,
The thunderbolt of heaven.
e wretch, who every terror braves,
Who ne'er with pity shrinks,
morseless as the sword he waves,
tyrant of a shuddering realm of
ves,
om crime to crime still madly
wrought,—
en in the whirl of guilty thought,
think of *him*, and tremble as he
ts.
-d he shall come, when Vengeance
—
—He comes—He strikes—The
int falls.
what mercy now!—Each gen-
Art,
it wont to play around his soul,
and sooth it with unfelt com-

" Breathes sweet compassion to the victor's
heart.—
" He hears a softer voice than fame,
" And, while he can the battle's fury tame,
" And bid the lifted arm forbear,
" Feels all his conquest, in the power to
spare.
" Save me, save my dazzled sight!—
" What more than eye can bear of light
" Bursts the dim splendour of the starry
day?
" O waft the wild accustom'd ray!
" Or quench these weary orbs, or give
" A sunshine, such as eye can meet and live!
—" It comes—eternal shade—my gaze to
free.—
" Earth, heaven, all vanishes—yet *thee*,
" *Thee*, as with fresher sight, I see and own,
" O Greatest, Best, Unknown!—
P. 118.

There is no department which this author has cultivated with greater success, than that of imitative harmony, of all kinds of harmony certainly the highest; and in this respect we may safely recommend him as a model to poets of the present day, from whom it has rarely met with the attention it deserves. In the following instances this effect is produced by mere sound.

That brightening stream thou mark'dst not, when, as oped
The looser umbrage, from the half-seen sky
It caught the flashing day, now, o'er the steep,
Rough with each fierce rock struggling, now, thro' banks
Of verdure, calm, and shaded but with flowers, &c.

——————the dread Monsoon
Dashed down the flood of clouds.

The glorious morn unwearied, from the sky
Comes on his ever-blazing pinions.

But it is in particular the arrangement of the pauses, with a view to the production of imitative harmony, which the author appears to us to have carried to a perfection hitherto unattained in English poetry: for, though Milton and Pope present several very fine instances of it, yet these are only occasional, and seem to be rather accepted when they present themselves, than studied as an uniform characteristic of their verse.

Its

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Its cultivation, however, is the more to be recommended, since it appears to be peculiarly suited to the genius of our language, and would, we are persuaded, bring an important accession to the beauties of English poetry. We shall give the following instances, out of many, from the present poem.

——From his blazing lair
Rous'd, the lone tyger, through the wood-
less waste
Howl'd.—

Not a silver hair
Of Brahma's priests to the bright Morning
sun
Gleam'd.

Again one look
One longer look of fondness, on her babe
Lingers.—

——the torch of man
On earth alone, has cast his bloody light
Doubtful.—

A mightier power
Even in the secret marble ye revere
Is present.

Each watery herb
Shrunk into dust, before the summer star
Death-blazing;—

In the following instance, a double pause is employed with great felicity.

—from far-stretch'd plains,
Which thronging nations covered, half the
host,
Shriek'd, and were still!

We have already hinted at the obscurity with which some parts of the poem are tinged. Of this the author himself seems sensible, and considers it as the inevitable result of that style of high abstract personification in which he has indulged. And that this is the chief cause, seems indeed probable from the circumstance, that in the Introductory Epistle this obscurity is but slightly perceived. At the same time, there appears to us rather a too curious search after peculiar and original forms of expression, which is apt to give an enigmatical air to the sentences. Thus, addressing a child which has lost its father, he says, alluding to the mother,

She, who upon thy bosom'd head h
With tenderness of joy, while ether
With joy as tender, but with wa
look
Alternate, at the softness laugh'
smiles
That almost shared the tear.

Scarcely a member of this s
can, we think, be understood
an effort of thought. Some
metaphors and personificatio
appear to us rather too bold.

Teach well-remembering *hate* to h
name.

Words that to wanderer of the race
Had never deigned their *lore*.

The inversions also are so
too strong, and a disregard is
to that juxtaposition, which o
flected language renders neces

Whatever Virtue dare
Heroic things.

Genius of ancient years, who, in th
Of Time, thy weary watch *fulfil*
gaze
Dazzl'd and faint, amid the peacefu
Reposest,—

Both the poem and ode are
by some lively and ingenious
tions. The author admits wit
that there is still little reality
picture which he has drawn
little science and still less
has yet been communicated t
but besides that the subject
of his own choice, he urges th
event, which he trusts will ul
take place, a certain anticip
point of time may, without
be indulged to the poet. W
ly agree with him in his rea
not crowding his page with th
of Hindoo names, and the wo
Hindoo mythology. Some
rules are laid down for the po
subject carries him to countries
and little known. In the pr
the ode, some ideas are thro
respecting the structure of th
cies of poetical composition w
original, and, we are disposed t
just. The author, while he
the use of rhyme, claims for i

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ted freedom in every other respect. for the arguments by which he orts this opinion, we must refer to work itself.

curious innovation on former ical practice has been made, by rting the notes *before* the poem, er than *after* it. The author ur- with reason, that it is desirable the reader, before entering upon perusal of the poem, should pos- all the information requisite for en- ng him completely to understand it, should not have his attention con- ally called off, in the course of ing, to explanatory observations. the same time, we doubt it can lly be expected that a reader, as a iminary to the perusal of the poem, ld go over a number of facts and arks, wholly unconnected with other, and deriving almost their le interest from their connection something which he has not yet . Unless therefore the explana- matter can be thrown into the of an introduction, we see no rnative but that of placing it at foot of the page. We allow it ever to be a matter of very little equence, and the demand which ere made on the memory of the der is extremely moderate. These es contain also several curious par- lars. In this view we cannot for- extracting the following speech Timur, in which he unfolds the s motives which had induced him ndertake the expedition to China. says,

God hath favoured us with such ex- rdinary good fortune, that we have quered Asia, and overthrown the great- kings of the earth; few sovereigns in ages having acquired so great domin- , or attained so great authority, or had numerous armies, or so absolute a mand. And as these vast conquests e not been obtained without some vio- e, *which has caused the destruction of eat number of God's creatures*, I have lved to perform some good action, ch may atone for the crimes of my past and to accomplish that which all the world besides is not capable of, that is, to make war on the infidels, *and exterminate the idolaters of China*, which cannot be done without very great strength and power. It is therefore fitting, my dear companions, *that those very troops which have been the instruments whereby those faults were committed, should also be the instruments of repentance.*" P. 26.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

AN Inquiry into the policy and justice of the prohibition of the use of grain in the Distilleries; including Observations on the nature and use of a Vent for superfluous land produce; and a particular application of the general question to the present situation of the colonial interests. By Archibald Bell, Esq. Advocate, 8vo. 4s.

The Cottagers of Glenburnie; a Tale for the Farmer's Ingle-nook. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

New Editions.

The Lay of the Last Minstrel. By Walter Scott, Esq. 8th edition, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 9th edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR ALISON has, we understand, consented to publish his sermon on the death of Sir William Forbes.

Mr Mayne, author of the Poem of Glasgow, has in the press, and will publish in the course of the month, the Siller Gun, a poem in four cantos; founded on an ancient custom of shooting for a silver gun, given as a prize to the best marksman among the corporations of Dumfries. The poem will be illustrated by notes and a glossary.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE History and Antiquities of Cleveland, by the Rev. John Graves, is nearly completed at press, and

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an will be ready for publication, and delivered to Subscribers, in the month of June. Owing to the great advance in the price of paper, printing, &c. since the proposals were first published, and there being an increased number of pages, and many additional engravings, the price to non-subscribers will be advanced.

Mr Fenton, who some time since announced his intention of publishing A Historical Tour through the County of Pembroke, for which he has been long engaged in collecting materials, is now proceeding with that work, and will shortly put it to press. It will be embellished with a variety of engravings from drawings by Sir Richard Hoare. The author intends this work as part of a general Description of South Wales, to form a companion to Mr Pennant's Account of North Wales.

It is also Mr Fenton's design to publish, about the same time with his Account of Pembrokeshire, A new and enlarged edition, in three quarto volumes, of Mr Pennant's Wales. With this view he means to go over the ground travelled by that author, to collect what materials may have escaped his researches, and to explore other districts of North Wales, which were not visited by Mr Pennant. In this excursion he will be accompanied by Sir Richard Hoare, who has volunteered his service to supply whatever drawings may be deemed desirable, and to superintend the engraving of them. Other drawings will also be given from Pennant's Collection.

Mr Aikett, of Henley, has announced a General History of the Inland Navigations of England and Wales, by the various existing Navigable Rivers and Canals; accompanied by maps of each, with accounts of the trade, profits, capital, &c. &c. It will be published in twenty-five parts, at 7s. each; and the first part will appear in January next. Such a work has long been wanted, and we wish it success.

Mr Nicholson's new Chemical Dictionary will make its appearance about Midsummer, in one large volume, octavo.

Dr Carey will, in a few days, publish a new edition of his "Latin Prosody made easy," with considerable additions and improvements. It contains a minute account of above fifty different cies of verse, a Metrical Key to the rics of Horace, a copious and comp Index, &c. &c.

The same author has just issued posals for teaching, in four lessons, he calls "Short-hand shortened;" whole comprised in fifteen characte the most simple kind, viz. four lines, one ascending hair-stroke, fou micircles, four curved lines or segu of a larger circle, and two small c or loops drawn in contrary direct as exhibited in his card.

Mr Walter Wilson has in the the History and Antiquities of Di ing Chapels and Meeting-houses, about London; including a chron cal series of Ministers at each plac anecdotes of their lives and ch ters; to be accompanied with po from original paintings. The wor we learn, engaged his attention fo ny years.

The Royal College of Surgeo the 9th inst. adjudged the Jack Prize, for 1807, to John Hyslop, of Fenchurch-street, for the best sertation on "Diseases of the Ey its appendages, and the Treatm them." The same gentleman ob the prize from the College, in 18 the best Treatise on "Injuries Head from external Violence."

On Wednesday, the 4th day of the British and Foreign Bible S held their Fourth Annual Meet the New London Tavern, Cheapsi very gratifying report of proce both at home and abroad, was re Lord Teignmouth, the President, the chair: this was succeeded by ral interesting extracts of corr dence from different parts of the relative to the printing and distri of the Scriptures. The Presid supported by the Archbishop of C the Bishop of Durham and Sali Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, of whom (the Archbishop exc took an active part in the busi the day. The Society's report, wi teresting extracts of correspon list of subscribers, state of the fun will shortly be published.

At the late meeting of the Li Fund, a project was started, for rection of a monument to the m of John Locke. The idea was re

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with much applause, and there is reason to hope that so laudable a design will be generally encouraged.

Mr Renny, author of the work entitled, a Demonstration of the Necessity of Free Trade to the East Indies, has in the press another work on the State of the East India Company.

The following works are in the Clarendon press: Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, 2 vols. 8vo. Vota Abdollatiphi, Arabic and Latin. Griesbach's Greek Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. Burnet's Abridgement of the History of the Reformation, 8vo.

The sixth and last volume of the new edition of Holinshed's Chronicle is in a state of considerable forwardness. The booksellers, who undertook the publication of this work, and of other scarce and valuable Chronicles, have just sent that of Hall to the press.

Mr Thomas Warren, jun. schoolmaster of Bury, has exhibited an engraved plate of his invention, by which any person may learn to write without the use of pen, ink, paper, or a master.—This invention, it is thought, far exceeds any thing that has yet been laid before the public for teaching the children of the poor the art of writing.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR James Phœnix, of Liverpool, has invented a fire-alarm. By means of the expansion of heated air, water is forced out of a glass vessel upon a piece of loaf sugar, about half an inch square, the melting of which allows a spring to escape. This spring communicates with an alarm, or rings a bell in the loby; but one of these alarms would be requisite for every room in a house.

Mr J. I. Hawkins, of Titchfield-street, has established a museum for the reception and exhibition of useful mechanical inventions and improvements. Although his own inventions constitute the leading feature of the exhibition, yet it is not exclusively confined to these, for the inventions and improvements of others are and will be introduced. In the list which he gives of those that are now exhibiting, or in preparation, may be noticed the following curious contrivances: a cock, by which a servant can draw no more liquor than is ordered.—a machine, to be towed across a river, which will at the same moment draw on paper, to any reduced scale, the exact shape of the bottom; shewing, at one view, the depth of water in every part, together with the width of the river—a violin to fold up for the pocket—artificial ears to assist the deaf, which can be worn out of sight without inconvenience.

Professor Stromeyer, of Gottingen, has communicated part of the results of his chemical investigation of the union of hydrogen with metals. On the present occasion he confines himself to that of arsenic. This, he observes, succeeds best, by digesting an alloy of fifteen parts of tin, and one of arsenic, with concentrated muriatic acid, in a retort connected with the pneumatic apparatus. He was led to this by the observation of Proust, that muriatic acid completely frees tin from arsenic: and on this occasion he convinced himself by experiments, that the fetid hydrogen gas evolved, when the tin of the shops is dissolved in muriatic acid, is not a compound of tin and hydrogen, as Fourcroy conjectures in his Chemical System, but of arsenic and hydrogen. When arsenicated hydrogen gas is formed in the manner directed above, a very pure oxymuriate of tin is obtained. Prof. Stromeyer concludes with a remarkable experiment, showing the effect of oil of turpentine on arsenicated hydrogen gas, all the phenomena of which, however, do not appear easily explicable. Ten cubic inches of gas being confined over this essential oil, all the arsenic was separated in the course of ten hours, so as to leave the hydrogen gas pure. No perceptible deposition of metal or oxide

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ide took place; but the oil appeared viscous and milky, and after some time, small six-sided crystals, terminating in pyramids, were found adhering to the sides of the vessel. These crystals being set on fire, burned like oil of turpentine, emitting, at the same time, a very distinguishable smell of arsenic acid. A similar appearance took place on transmitting arsenicated hydrogen gas through oil of turpentine.

M. Adolphus Ledhuy, late geometrical surveyor of forests of Coucy le Chatteau, in the department of l'Aisne, has invented a musical instrument, which he calls an organized lyre.—His object was merely to improve the guitar-lyre; but by a simple mechanism, he has rendered the sounds of this new instrument susceptible of several different tones or stops, by means of which the performer may imitate several instruments, such as the lyre, the piano-forte, the harp, &c. while, at the same time, it is as easy to play upon as the guitar-lyre, being fingered in the same manner, and not more inconvenient for carriage. In accompaniments, solos, and quartettos, or with several other instruments, it answers equally well; and when it was submitted to the examination of the first artists in Paris, the inventor received the most flattering encomiums. M. Ledhuy has likewise composed instructions for his new lyre, in which he details every particular necessary, for learning to play on it without ter; and in a second part he h ded examples and lessons of kind, to point out the advantag rivable from his invention in- tions of tone and expression; any one who already plays on t tar or lyre-guitar, may render familiarly acquainted with this ment in less than a month. T ganized lyre has fifteen string bracing four complete octaves, parated into three distinct di bass, tenor, and treble. It ha of six keys, which include the of three octaves, and with wh piano-forte may be imitated; sounds produced are softer. By of a mute, the performer may the sound of the instrument, gradually or instantaneously, fi lowest to the softest, and the co The instrument has two neck with six strings, which are fing the same manner as the guit The case, which is indispensibly sary for its conveyance, is equ for playing upon it; because former, being obliged to have knee raised a little, the better port the instrument, and to gi dom of movement to the arm, his foot on the box, out of whi a stand for the music, which raised or lowered at pleasure. stand folds up, so as not to i the size of the case, and to a little to its weight.

Poetry.

LINES

On reading a Sketch of the Life of General Hamilton.

WHO, without tears, so mixt a fate can know,
A life of honour and a death of woe?
Torn from a weeping wife, from children dear,
In life's warm flow, in glory's proud career;
When every sun that circled o'er h
Another laurel round his temples
And, what availed his ever-living
His powers transcendant, and his
fame?
Can honour's voice recall his stifled
Or glory shield him from the pangs
No; but that meed the valiant pri
high
Conspicuous placed before his closi

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Lent its strong aid to blest religion's power,
And shed contentment on his dying hour;
Then did he joy to see, through countless years,
His story honoured with a nation's tears,
And future patriots crowd around his tomb,
To tell his virtues, and to weep his doom.
Yes, while the men, who now illustrious seem,
Serve but to swell oblivion's mighty stream;
Thy self-erected name, in every clime,
Shall live triumphant o'er the waste of time.

S. M.

To the Editor.

SIR,

By inserting the following animated and beautiful lines in the poetical department of your Magazine, you will much oblige your constant reader,

ANTIQUARIUS.

The battle of ARGOED LLWYFAIN.*

Translated by Mr Whitehead, from the original Welsh of Taliesin.

MORNING rose; the issuing sun
Saw the dreadful fight begun:
And that sun's descending ray
Clos'd the battle, clos'd the day.

Flamddwyn pour'd his rapid bands,
Legions four, o'er Reged's lands.
The numerous host, from side to side,
Spread destruction wild and wide,
From Argoed's summits, forest crown'd,
To steep Arfynydd's utmost bound.
Short their triumph, short their sway,
Born and ended with the day!

Flush'd with conquest, Flamddwyn said,
Boastful at his army's head,
"Strive not to oppose the stream,
Redeem your lands, your lives redeem;
Give me pledges," Flamddwyn cried.
"Never," Urien's son replied,
Owen of the mighty stroke:
Kindling as the hero spoke,
Cenau, Coel's blooming heir,
Caught the flame, and grasp'd the spear.
"Shall Coel's issue pledges give
To the insulting foe, and live?
Never such be Briton's shame,
Never! till this mangled frame,
Like some vanquish'd lion, lie
Drench'd in blood, and bleeding die."
Day advanc'd: and ere the sun
Reach'd the radiant point of noon,
Urien came with fresh supplies.
"Rise, ye sons of Cambria, rise,
Spread your banners to the foe,
Spread them on the mountain's brow;
Lift your lances high in air,
Friends and brothers of the war;
Rush like torrents down the steep,
Thro' the vales in myriads sweep,
Flamddwyn never can sustain
The force of our united train."

Havoc, havoc rag'd around,
Many a carcase strew'd the ground;
Ravens drank the purple flood,
Raven plumes were dyed in blood;
Frighted crowds from place to place
Eager, hurrying, breathless, pale,
Spread the news of their disgrace,
Trembling as they told the tale.

These are Taliesin's rhimes,
These shall live to distant times,
And the Bard's prophetic rage
Animate a future age.

Child of sorrow, child of pain,
Never may I smile again,
If, till all-subduing death
Close these eyes, and stop this breath,
Ever I forget to raise
My grateful songs to Urien's praise!

Inscription placed in a Rural Grot at The Burn, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord ADAM GORDON.

HERE in cool grot and mossy cell
We rural fays and faries dwell,
Tho' rarely seen by mortal eye,
When the pale moon ascending high
Darts thro' yon birch her quiv'ring beams
We frisk it near these crystal streams.

Her beams reflected from the wave
Afford the light our revels crave,
The turf with daisies 'broider'd o'er
Exceeds, we wot, the Parian floor,
Nor yet for artful strains we call,
But listen to the water's fall.

Would you then taste our tranquil scene,
Be sure your bosoms be serene;
Devoid of hate, devoid of strife,
Devoid of all that poisons life,
And much avails it in their place
To graft the love of human race.

And tread with awe these favour'd bowers,
Nor wound the trees nor bruise the flowers;

So

* The battle of Argoed Llwyfain was fought about the year 548, by Godden, a king of North Britain, and Urien Reged, king of Cumbria, against Flamddwyn, a Saxon General, supposed to be Ida, king of Northumberland. It is the last of the ten great battles of Urien Reged, celebrated by Taliesin in poems now extant.

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So may your path with sweets abound,
So may your couch with rest be crown'd:
But harm betide the way-ward swain
Who dares our hallow'd haunts profane.

Fable of the Rose Tree.

WHERE yon streamlet purely swells
And gleams in many a wat'ry ring,
See a lovely Rose Tree buds,
Dwelling on the lap of Spring.

Higher shoots its slender stem,
Leaves expand their dewy store;
Scarcely dares the morn frost chill
Shake o'er them his ringlets hoar.

See the sun's ray on the hills
Blasts it in his morning beam,
While the sheep-boy's early eye
Marks its shadow on the stream.

Summer lifts his sunny eye,
Round its stem his arms he throws,
See sprouting from each foggy tuft,
Lift their heads each lovely Rose.

See two linnets shake their wings
Perch'd upon its balmy breast,
Soon beneath its friendly leaves
See they rear a little nest.

Scarce had the evening six times mild
O'er them his balmy mantle hung,
When the mother spread her wings
Warmly o'er her fledging young.

Now its head in milky bloom
Rises—lovely—beauteous—high,
While each heart by nature warm'd
Loves it as he passes by.

Youthful maid, thou art this Rose,
The emblem of thy Virgin bloom,
When its budding head is seen,
Rising from the Winter's gloom.

The sunbeam, rising from his hill,
Round its stem his bright stream flows,
'Tis the love each feeling mind
To the spring of Virtue shows.

The sunny arms of Summer mild,
Round its budding branches twin'd,
Are thy Guardian's tender cares,
Forming of thy early mind.

Linnets with their fledging young
Are truth and innocence exprest,
Breeding—virtue—goodness—love,
In thy young and tender breast.

Be thou, my Mary, young and sweet,
The lovely emblem of this Rose,
Till the hand of nature's God
Lays thy head in blest repose.

The Bard now with prophetic eye,
'Tis a gift by nature given,
Marks thy future progress dear,
On thy virtuous path to heaven.

Banks of Nith. 1808. } Hida

SONG of the EXILE.

SCOTIA, I wipe my tear-worn e
Beside thy storm-waves wildest
An exile from his native hills
Walks sadly on a foreign shore.

Again the spring flowers scent each
Again each streamlet gushes clear,
The valleys wear a fresher green,
And leaps from Winter's arms the y
Scotia, I wipe,

Young Spring sits throned on balmy
And tramples Winter's icy chain,
Shoots every stem—The birds are p
Loud swells from hills the sheep
strain.
Scotia, I wipe,

In vain Spring Nature's sweets reste
To hearts which have outliv'd their
Those hearts which calmly feel their w
The lips of balmy joy may kiss.
Scotia, I wipe,

Ah, me! twas Freedom nerv'd mine
My Claymore from its scabbard spri
Awak'd by Freedom's glorious strai
Strains by our aged Minstrels sung.
Scotia, I wipe,

Now close mine eyes, my soul's eye
Oh! stop my heart's-blood rising sw
Dark fields of carnage float before,
Where freedom and where Scotland
Scotia, I wipe,

Yet each sad morn I reach this cliff,
My tears drop on my Highland bra
I weep to see thee, Scotland, chain'd
For thou art ay my native land.

Banks of Nith, 1808. } Hida

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, March 10.

SWEDEN.

D Hawkesbury delivered a message om his Majesty, acquainting the se that, in consequence of the ge- confederacy formed on the Conti- against his Majesty and his allies, Majesty had been induced to enter a treaty with the king of Sweden, irtue of which his Majesty engaged pport Sweden with men and mo- and his Majesty trusted the libera- of their Lordships House would ur in enabling him to make good agagements.

rd Hawkesbury said, as it was likely treaty would be laid before the se in the course of that evening, ould now move that the message ken into consideration on Monday .

REVERSIONARY GRANTS BILL.

he order of the day for going into mmittee on the reversionary grants eing read,

rd Arden opposed the bill, on the nd of its tending to trench upon prerogative, and moved that the r of the day be discharged.

rd Grey took a comprehensive view he circumstances which gave rise e bill, and conjured their Lordships flect well upon the real causes of e calamities which had overspread continent, before they incurred a icion of being averse to every ies of reform.

rd Hawkesbury briefly restated the iderations which he urged on a pre- ng evening for adopting the measure some modification.

division then taking place, the bers, including proxies, were for l Arden's motion 84; against it 84. parity of numbers had the effect, rding to their Lordships rule of ceeding in such cases, of carrying motion. Their Lordships went in- *ne* 1808.

to a committee, when Lord Hawkesbury proposed to limit the duration of the bill to the 1st of June 1810.

This amendment was opposed by Lords Spencer, Holland, Grey, and Lauderdale; and supported by Lords Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, and the Lord Chancellor.

It was carried on a division, by 59 to 21.

Monday, March 14.

SUBSIDY TO SWEDEN.

On the order of the day being read for taking into consideration his Majesty's message,

Lord Hawkesbury said, this subsidy was not given for the purpose of forming a confederacy, respecting which there could be any doubt, but to assist our ally in defending himself against a powerful confederacy. Neither was there any thing in the treaty to preclude the King of Sweden from making an honourable and secure peace, if an opportunity occurred of which he could take advantage. His Lordship concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, declaring the cheerful concurrence of the House in the object of the message.

Lord Grenville said, although it was no light matter, at the present moment, after fifteen years of great exertions, to add 1,200,000l. to the public burdens, yet the ground of this vote was so intimately connected with all those principles of honour and good faith which ought to regulate the conduct of this country, that he could not give his negative to the motion. He was glad to hear from the Noble Secretary, that no attempt was to be made to prevent Sweden from making a separate peace, if it should appear advantageous to do so; of this he highly approved; but such being the case, he was at a loss to conceive why an article was introduced into the treaty, which stipulated that neither power

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power should make peace without the consent of the other.

The motion was then put and carried.

Orders in Council.

On the motion for the first reading of the bill for carrying these measures into execution,

Lord Grenville signified that he had an objection in form to any further proceeding in this measure. It was in direct contradiction to the standing order of the House 1702; and if their Lordships allowed that order to be infringed, there would be an end of their deliberative capacity, which the Noble Baron proceeded to shew, from a variety of cases, and from the nature and necessity of the standing order to which he had referred.

Lord Hawkesbury confessed that the objection was an important one, and that, as on former occasions, sufficient time should be allowed to take it into consideration. He thought however the bill should first be printed, the more so, as some new clauses had lately been added to it, of which their Lordships were not yet in possession. He therefore wished to move that the bill be printed, and that it be read a second time on Wednesday.—Agreed to.

Reversionary Place Bill.

The order of the day was then read for the third reading of this bill.

Lord Redesdale, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Radnor, and Lord Hawkesbury opposed the bill; the Duke of Norfolk, and Lords Grey and Holland spoke in favour of it.

The question was called for, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 48, against it, 128. Majority against the third reading of the bill, 80; so that the bill is again thrown out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Sweden.

Mr Ponsonby said, the King's speech adverted to a treaty with Sweden. Since then, however, a month had elapsed, and no further notice was taken of the subject, or any intimation of it given to that House. He now asked, whether such a treaty was actually in existence? And if so, whether prior or sub to that day? And then, whethe had been transmitted as a su that monarch, in consequence treaty, or how otherwise? An when it might be expected th treaty would be laid before the

Mr Canning answered, that s first day of the session, there h no arrivals from Sweden till wit few days; consequently, no co cations could hitherto be mad subject: But he could tell that man, that a treaty was negoti tween the two countries, and pected in the course of a few d ratified, which, when done, s forthwith presented. It was tainly true, that money had be mitted to his Swedish Majesty in contemplation of a new trea

Cotton and Peruvian B

The Chancellor of the Exche notice of moving a prohibitory the bill before the House, r cotton and bark, to prevent the ing the enemy's territory. Wit to the latter article, this pr would be severely felt, as it w gular utility in their armies; within the short time that the e system had already prevailed, sen from 10s. to 70s. per lib. in

Orders in Council Bi

On the report of this bill being up,

Mr Tierney contended, that contain matters distinct from nue, and appertaining to great nal changes and alterations in mercial relations of the country to have been first submitted to mittee of Trade of that House

The Chancellor of the Exchequ ved, that the case in question tinct from all matters in the course of trade that came b House. This was a bill, not to countenance any change in to sanction the war prerogati sides, it was a revenue bill, an posing a duty could not have o in any other mode but in that was properly instituted, name Committee of Ways and Mean

When the Speaker suggested

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should be divided into two bills, ggestion was adopted.

OUDE PAPERS.

Folkestone then rose, and moved er of the day, for taking these into consideration.

Creevey could not help objecting House coming to a decision this pon the subject connected with apers. His reasons for so doing wo; namely, the circumstance of aing only a part of the policy of arquis Wellesley in India; and, ly, because, even supposing the could be discussed separately art from the other acts of that Lord, yet the evidence contained e papers was of such an extensive mplicated nature, and in such a f arrangement, that he believed w Members of the House could nce a judgment upon it, that be satisfactory or honourable to lves. He believed he had not ith three individuals in the House d read the whole of these papers *hear!*)—Let them then be re- to a Committee, who might pre- ich a report as it would be possi- the House to form its judgment Another principal objection was, e Oude case ought not to be de- n separately. Reference should to the whole line of the Noble is's policy in India; who, accor- a report of 23 out of 24 of the Directors, had changed the whole ter of our Indian Government, nverted it into a simple despo- Mr Creevey therefore drew this sion; that it was necessary to ex- his policy as a whole, and not in its particular parts. The mission d Cornwallis to India, at his late of life, he considered as a proof conversion of Government to the way of thinking as that of the of Directors: and all this, toge- ith the distress, he might almost lin, of the East India Company, called for an ample and compre- e discussion. In his opinion, el- Committee must be appointed, 782, to consider the whole of our dian policy, or the House must heir backs on our Oriental affairs. ese grounds, therefore, he should e the motion, with the view of af- terwards moving for a Committee to examine the whole of Lord Wellesley's policy in India.

Sir J. Anstruther, *Mr R. Thornton*, *Mr Hall*, *Mr S. Lushington*, *Lord A. Hamilton*, and *Mr Grant*, spoke at some length against any further delay, and the House then becoming clamorous for the question,

Mr Windham rose to say, that he wished to combat and overcome that feeling of impatience. The only question before the House was, whether they should then come to a decision upon the conduct of the Noble Marquis, or put it off till they were in a better state of ability to judge on the subject? He was convinced that, if Gentlemen put this question to themselves, the answer which would come from the breast of most of them would be, that they were not prepared to come to a decision. An investigation of his conduct was a tax which every great man must consider himself as liable to pay; and it could not be said that the Marquis Wellesley was so much run down, or so destitute of all friends in that House, as to be so peculiarly anxious that the charge should be decided upon.

Sir Arthur Wellesley observed, that it certainly must be deemed highly desirable and necessary to come to as speedy a decision as possible on this important question.

The House then divided—For the motion, 34—Against it, 210.

Tuesday, February 23.

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr Canning, in obedience to the orders of his Majesty, according to the address of the House, presented an account, containing the substance of information received by his Majesty's Government respecting the methods adopted by the enemy for carrying more rigorously into effect the French decree of November 1806, respecting the commerce of this country.—Ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr Falkener, from the Privy Council offices, presented at the bar a copy of the memorial of Sir Home Popham to the Treasury Board, praying a restitution of the proceeds of the ship Etrusco, condemned as a prize by the Admiralty Court.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord

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Lord Castlereagh brought up a message from his Majesty, informing the House, that, in consequence of the signal services of the late Lord Lake, he had settled a pension of 2000l. per annum, to be continued to the two next male heirs of his body, and requiring the House to enable him to provide for the same.—The message was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Noble Lord then said he should move, on Friday, for a sum of money to defray the expences of a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to Lord Lake's memory, for his brilliant services in India.

Mr Calcraft expressed his wish to know from Government if they had any information respecting the squadron under the command of Sir R. Strachan, as it was rumoured that that fleet was retarded for want of provisions, whereby the Rochefort squadron was enabled to make their escape;—he had information on that subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that they had no such information.

Mr Whitbread presented a petition from A. Bosquet, Esq. praying remuneration for having invented a method to prevent ships from sinking at sea.—In consequence, however, of some informality, the petition was withdrawn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report how far it would be expedient to confine the distilleries of the United Kingdom to the use of sugar, and further to consider how far measures can be adopted to relieve the growers of sugar in the West India islands.

After some few observations from Lord Temple, the motion was agreed to, and a Committee forthwith appointed.

Swedish Commerce.

Mr Eden rose to demand information from his Majesty's Ministers with respect to the effect which those acts would have upon the trade of Sweden. If that country was to have her share in the burden of the war, she would also expect her share of the benefits of what commerce was allowed to exist.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the matters to which the Hon. Gentleman alluded, would be the subject of future arrangement wi Court of Sweden.

Orders in Council Bill

On the motion of the Chanc the Exchequer, the House reso self into a Committee.

A long and uninteresting conve then took place on particular cl the bill, which were objected to Tierney, Mr Whitbread, Mr Wi Mr Eden, and Mr Baring; an defended by the Chancellor of t chequer and Mr Rose.

On the reading of the second *Mr Whitbread* moved, that the "Jesuits Bark" be omitted. not think it very necessary to e minutely the details of the bill, ing that it could never be execu a war with America would prob the consequence. But he wi mark his decided disapprobation principle of the prohibition, as regarded the bark. The Righ Gentleman was deceived in su that there was such a want of b the Continent. He had said, th had risen in France from ten to shillings the pound—but that bore the highest price was not t mon bark, but the red bark, wh always dearer. There was no whatever to suppose that the from want of common bark w such as to be an inducement to t my to apply for peace. The Co according to the intelligence w had received, was well supplie bark, and with sugar for two ye sumption, so that it must be a lo before the Right Hon. Gent scheme could operate. In anothe however, it was most detestable was a war with the helpless, th and the hospitals. It was reviv savage practices of remote an and substituting them for that civilization which rendered cv itself less horrible. Bark grew enemies colonies, and though the Hon. Gentleman should send thousands of poor sick persons t graves, yet the enemy would ha means of a severe retaliation, fo might say, that we should have from their colonies. But did the Hon. Gentleman know so little science of medicine, as not to have

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there were many substitutes for
? There were many instances in
ry to illustrate the bad effects of a
sious hostility of this kind, and the
effects of generosity. It was not
long since an application was made
ark by France to this country; and
nswer was, that they might have as
n as they could carry away. But
urned out to be a mere private spe-
ion; for so little was it wanted,
the French Government prohibited
ntrance. He sincerely hoped that
part of the bill would be given up.
u prevented the removal of disease,
must, on the same principle, wish
crease; and this principle would
to the promotion of pestilence,
n, and assassination. If it once be-
the policy of this country to starve
Continent, the evil might be visited
urselves. The ports of the Baltic
shut; and we were provoking a
with America, while we might be
ant of corn. If we pressed this,
might say that we might starve,
reap in that fatal vengeance the
s of our own detestable policy.

e Chancellor of the Exchequer said,
the present bill only imposed a du-
n bark. The prohibition was to be
ubject of a separate bill; but, as
Hon. Gentleman had said, that no
nvenience would be felt from this
he Continent, there appeared, in his
view, no good reason for his mo-

He observed, that he had infor-
on that a want of bark and sugar
severely felt on the Continent, and
there were pressing orders now in
lon for the former article, counte-
ed by the French Government.
bject was to produce a sensation
he Continent that the commercial
ures adopted by the enemy would
more heavily upon themselves
upon us. In the bill for the pro-
ion, there was to be a provision to
le his Majesty to grant licenses for
exportation of bark under certain
mstances. It was intended merely
event the bark being exported, un-
he enemy chose to admit other ar-
at the same time. If they, there-
felt any great distress for want of
ey had only to take it on the pre-
ed conditions. As to the fine senti-
al view given of war, he should be
to know the distinction between
this and the privation in a besieged
town? As to the point about corn, it
should be kept in view that the enemy's
ports were shut already, and if we should
be in want of corn, that was not the
moment when they would be opened.

Mr Lushington and *Mr Hibbert* both
reprobated this inhuman mode of war-
fare. The former stated, that six weeks
ago bark sold at 16s. the pound at Am-
sterdam.—The latter said, that he saw
no insuperable obstacle to the restora-
tion of peace but the obstinacy of Mi-
nisters.

Mr Secretary Canning was willing to
coincide with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr
Whitbread) in his view of the question
of humanity; but he would ask, whe-
ther we ought, or could, in fact, sepa-
rate it from the line of policy which
this country was obliged to pursue for
its preservation? In looking to the
measures which were necessary for main-
taining the independence, and securing
the rights of Englishmen, it was painful
for him to be compelled to state, that
numbers of his countrymen had been
obliged to submit to privations, in con-
sequence of the imposition of taxes,
which never would have been laid on if
it had not been for the hostility and un-
principled conduct of France. What!
could it be said, under such circumstan-
ces, that we were depriving the people
of France or the Continent of necessa-
ries? No; the fact was, that it was the
French Government which was depriv-
ing the French, and all other people un-
der the controul of Bonaparte, of what-
ever this country prevented from being
imported. The Government of France
was responsible for provoking retalia-
tion, and for the continuance of the
present war, with all its concomitant
miseries. The chief question for our
consideration then was, where were we
to stop? Should we make this a sweep-
ing and comprehensive bill or not? He
was clear, from the circumstances of the
case, and the relative situation of both
countries, that we ought to shew the e-
nemy, on all occasions, that he suffered
from his own acts. With respect to the
severity of the measure, as affecting in-
dividuals and innocent persons, he had
no doubt that it was a measure much to
be deplored; but then it was to be re-
collected that the necessity had been
imposed on us by the attacks and hosti-
lity

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lity of the enemy. What difference could be supposed to exist between the people of France, at this moment, and the inhabitants of a besieged garrison? Could it be supposed or contended, that, in case of a siege, we should supply the enemy with any material for enabling him to annoy, and perhaps destroy, our army opposed to him? The continuance of the siege might be of service to him in the end, if we supplied him, particularly with medicines—(*Hear! hear!*) —On the whole, he considered the measure advantageous and political for this country, assailed as it was by France, and by all the rest of Europe which it could bring under its controul.

Mr Whitbread observed, that if the Committee agreed to the proposition of endeavouring to prevent bark from reaching the Continent, instead of throwing the odium of a want of humanity on the character of Bonaparte, we might most probably find that there would be too just ground for founding a reflection on the character of our own country. The emissaries of Bonaparte might go to the hospitals, and say, "Here is an English act of Parliament; you see what it is that prevents you from obtaining a remedy for your complaints." He put it to the honourable feelings of Gentlemen on the opposite side, whether the enemy would not at least have an opening here against us?—[Here some significant gestures were made use of by some of the Gentlemen on the Treasury bench.] He was not surprised that the editor of a celebrated manifesto, or that the bombarders of Copenhagen should express some disapprobation at the mention of this circumstance. For his own part, he recollected, when it was generally supposed, and by some, he believed, it was hoped for, that the French army were likely to be destroyed by a dysentery, and if he, who was rather favourable to the old morality, were to be asked what he would do, if in such a case he was in possession of such a medicine as would be likely to relieve them, he would answer directly, he would give it to them; he would do so, not only from motives of humanity, but he was also convinced it would be essential, in a political point of view. Some Gentlemen took up and laid down the cloak of morality so frequen changing as it suited their purpose, he could not say what might be opinion at the present moment. Bu would say, that in a book which a R Hon. Gentleman last week despise was related, that at the siege of Je lem the famished inhabitants wer mitted to come out. In more mo times we might recollect a circumst which was more immediately applic —The French Convention decreed no quarter should be given; did English Government retaliate by passing of a similar decree? No. was then the consequence? The sequence was, that the French sol refused to put the sanguinary ord their Government into execution. then, was an object of policy like be gained by mitigated rigour to an enemy, exclusive of all ideas of ciples of humanity. The Hon. Ge man then alluded to the Danish ex tion, and stated, what he understo be a fact, viz. that, during the at some crime had been committe some of the Hanoverian soldiery which they had been adjudged to death, but the sentence had not carried into execution.

Mr Wilberforce was of opinion one consideration might alone d the question. It was hoped tha should be likely, by this means, in degree to weaken the military for Bonaparte. But was it not to be concluded, that he, both as an obj policy to preserve his strength, and a view to increase his popularity his soldiers, would at all events pr them this medicine if it were neces The odium would then be cast up and his character would be exalte that the means were not calculat accomplish the desired end. The sure may possibly excite a more ral union of hatred against the E nation amongst all ranks of the F people; it may add to the feroc unfeeling character of the contes it cannot possibly be the means o ting an end to it. He therefore su ed the amendment.

The amendment was, howeve jected on a division of 165 to 78.

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Historical Affairs.

Sweden and Russia.

THE surrender of the important fortress of Sweaborg has excited gene- indignation in Sweden; the flotilla en up to the Russians is said to con- of from 200 to 300 sail, which will nish the means of transporting a great nber of troops, and place the Swe- capital in imminent danger, as it l be scarcely possible to prevent the ssians from passing within the in- nerable rocks lying along the coasts Finland. The affairs of Sweden have, vever, upon the whole, assumed a re favourable aspect. The following he substance of the official reports de to his Swedish Majesty respecting operations in Finland:—

'General Klingspor writes, that ha- g received intelligence that the Rus- ns, 2500 strong, with six pieces of nnon, had occupied Savolax, and in- ded, in concert with the troops at ajocki, to attack him, he anticipated m, and so well were his dispositions ecuted, that he put them completely the route, drove them from Savolax, ing 400 prisoners, (among whom s a Russian General,) four pieces of nnon, and two stand of colours. The my had 200 men killed and wound-

In consequence of this advantage, Swedes discontinued their retreat, anced in their turn, and again occu- d many of the posts from which they l been previously driven. A few s after, they attacked the Russians o occupied Pielkali, and obliged the ole corps, after an obstinate resist- ce, to surrender. The killed and unded were many; the prisoners re a lieutenant-colonel, five other cers, and 236 non-commissioned offi- s and privates. A body of 1200 o, who had landed on the island of and, had been made prisoners by the sants, and the craft in which they ived had been destroyed. Four thou- d Swedes, with some British and edish ships of war, proceeded against island of Gothland, where about the ne number of Russians landed some time ago. As they had no means of retreat, they also surrendered by capitulation, engaging not to serve against Sweden for 12 months. Te Deum had been celebrated for the success of the Swedish arms.

The distress of the Russians for want of provisions, on their march up the northern parts of Finland, is represented to have exceeded what is generally suffered in a besieged town; great numbers of them perished in the snow, and the survivors were reduced to the necessity of feeding upon dogs, cats, and even upon roasted hides.

From Norway, the accounts are less favourable. General Armfeldt had not been able to penetrate far into the country, but he continued to maintain his ground on the frontier, tho' some of his advanced divisions had suffered considerably, and one regiment, consisting of 480 men, had been surrounded, and obliged to surrender, after a severe conflict.

The British army under Gen. Moore, which arrived at Gottenburgh between the 16th and 19th of May, had not landed, as stated in our last. The General Officers were on shore, but the troops, amounting to 14,000, lay still on board the transports, amounting to 153. Some difficulty, it is said, has occurred as to the operations of this army. It was understood to be destined against Norway; but a deputation of Norwegians have communicated to Gen. Moore, that they will remain neutral, and open their ports to both Britain and Sweden, provided they are not attacked either by sea or land. Col. Murray has been sent to England for instructions on this point. Of these we are ignorant, nor have we any accounts of his return to Gottenburgh.

The British fleet, consisting of 18 ships of the line, besides frigates, &c. under the command of Admls. Sir James Saumarez, Sir Sam. Hood, and Keates, are stationed in the Great Belt, the Sound, and around the whole coast of Denmark, so that no ships whatever of that nation can stir out of any of its ports.

Spain.

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SPAIN.

Departure of the Royal Family for France.

The accounts of the extraordinary transactions that have taken place in Spain, (as stated in our last,) appear to be fully confirmed; but the succeeding events are still related (chiefly in letters from Bayonne) in such a mysterious and confused stile, that we have great difficulty to make out an intelligible narrative of them.

It appears, however, perfectly evident, that whether King Charles abdicated the throne in favour of the Prince of Asturias or not, it was Bonaparte's intention to possess himself of the whole persons of this branch of the Bourbon family; and accordingly an invitation was given, that under the pretence of consulting for the future general interests of the Spanish monarchy, the King and all his family should repair to Bayonne to hold a personal interview with the Emperor. The Prince of Asturias was the first to accept the invitation, and set out about the 4th of April from Madrid, accompanied by his brother Don Carlos, and some attendants, and arrived at Bayonne about the 18th,—where he visited the Empress on the 23d. The Prince of Peace arrived next at Bayonne on the 21st of April, and was most favourably received by the Emperor. On the 24th, the King and Queen, with their daughter the *ci-devant* Queen of Etruria, and Francis her son, arrived likewise at Bayonne. We are also told that the Duke de Medina Celi, about 14 more of the principal nobility, with several Archbishops and Bishops, had likewise been prevailed upon to repair to that city.

Numerous levees were held, and grand entertainments given to these royal and noble personages. After many secret conferences between the two Potentates, and their respective ministers, for a fortnight, it was at length publicly announced at Bayonne about the 12th of May, that a treaty had been concluded, by which King Charles IV. and his son Ferdinand Prince of Asturias, for themselves and their heirs and descendants, renounced all right and title to the Crown of Spain, resigning the same into the hands of the Emperor Napoleon. On the 13th of May, the King and Queen, with the Queen of Etruri Prince Francis her son, and the of Peace, set out by way of Bour for Fountainbleau, where they a on the 23d, and where it is destin the French tyrant the King of shall spend the remainder of his The Prince of Asturias and Don are also stated to have got a grant extensive estate in the north of F in which they have consented to themselves for life.

The official Paris journal, the *Moniteur*, contains the following pape specting the abdication of the S royal family:

Abdication of the King.

To the Supreme Council of Castile, the Council of Inquisition, &c.

"In the present extraordinar cumstances, we have resolved to a new proof of our affection towar beloved subjects, whose happines ring the whole course of our reig been the constant object of our tude. We have therefore abdica our claims upon the Spanish kin in favour of our friend and ally, th peror of the French, by a treaty has been signed and ratified, and stipulates for the integrity and ind dence of the Spanish kingdoms, a preservation of our holy religio only as the predominant, but as th and exclusive religion in Spain.

"We have therefore thought to send you this letter, that you conform yourselves thereto, publ contents, and make every exerti support of the Emperor Napoleon. play the utmost frankness and f ship towards the French; and, all, direct all your care to preserv country from insurrections and tu

"In the new condition upon we are entering, we shall frequentl our eyes towards you, and happy we be to know that you enjoy and contentment.

"Given at the Imperial Palac 4th of May 1808.

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Renunciation of the Spanish Princes.

"Don Ferdinand Prince of Ast and the Infants Don Carlos and Antonio, deeply sensible of the a ment and fidelity displayed to

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by all the Spaniards, with the ut-
grief behold them on the point of
plunged into anarchy, and threat-
with all the dreadful calamities
equent thereupon; and being aware
these might, in a great measure,
ed from the state of ignorance in
h they now are, both as to the prin-
of the conduct hitherto pursued
eir Highnesses, and the plans al-
formed for the benefit of their
try, their Highnesses find them-
s under the necessity of making an
to open their eyes, by that salutary
el which they require, in order to
nt any obstruction to the execution
se plans, and thus to give them
earest proof of the affection which
cherish for them.

Their Highnesses cannot, therefore,
in from informing them of the
mstances under which the Prince,
the abdication of the King, assum-
e reins of government; the occu-
n of several provinces of the king-
and of all the frontier fortresses,
numerous body of French troops;
ctual presence of more than 60,000
t nation in the capital and the en-
s; in short, the knowledge of
other circumstances, known only
emselves, convinced them that, sur-
led by difficulties, they had only
n, among various expedients, that
was likely to produce the least
and that, as such, they resolved
a journey to Bayonne.

On the arrival of their Royal High-
s at Bayonne, the Prince, then
, was unexpectedly apprized that
ther had protested against his act
dication, declaring that it was not
tary. The Prince, who accepted
erown only under the impression
the abdication was voluntary, was
oner informed of the existence of
a protest, than his sense of filial
instantly determined him to give
the throne. But a short time after,
King, his father, abdicated it in his
name, and that of his whole race,
vour of the Emperor of the French,
der that the Emperor, consulting
good of the nation, should deter-
the person and race which should
after occupy it.

Their Royal Highnesses, in this
of things, considering the situation
hich themselves stand, and the dif-
ficult circumstances in which Spain is placed—considering that, under these circumstances, any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Spain for the maintenance of their rights would be not only useless but ruinous, and could tend only to make streams of blood flow, and to render certain the loss of at least a great part of her provinces, and that of all her transmarine colonies:—Being further convinced, that the most effectual means of preventing these evils are, that their Royal Highnesses, for themselves, and all connected with them, should assent to the renunciation of their rights to the throne; a renunciation already executed by the King their father; taking also into consideration, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, in this case, to maintain complete the independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself, or separating any part from the whole; that his Imperial Majesty engages to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion, the security of property, and the continuance of the existing laws and usages, which have for so long a period of time, and in so indisputable a manner, preserved the power and honour of the Spanish nation—their Highnesses conceive that they afford the most undoubted proof of their generosity, and their affection towards it, and their eagerness to return the ardent attachment which it bears towards them, by sacrificing, to the utmost extent of their power, their individual and personal interests for the benefit of that nation, and by this present instrument to assent, as they already have assented in a particular treaty, to the renunciation of all their rights to the throne. They accordingly release the Spaniards from all their duties in this respect, and exhort them to consult the common interests of their country, by conducting themselves in a peaceable manner, and by looking for their happiness to the power and wise arrangements of the Emperor Napoleon. The Spaniards may assure themselves that, by their zeal to conform their conduct to those arrangements, they will give their Prince and the two Infants the strongest proof of their loyalty; in like manner as their Royal Highnesses give them the great-

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est example of their paternal affection, by renouncing all their rights, and sacrificing their own interests, for the happiness of the Spaniards, the sole object of their wishes.

(Signed) I, THE PRINCE.
CARLOS and ANTONIO."

Bourdeaux, May 12. 1808.

During the journey of the Royal Family to Bayonne, and while the conferences were going on there, it appears that violent commotions had taken place in various provinces in the Kingdom:—In the capital of Madrid, particularly, a general insurrection of the inhabitants commenced on the 2d of May,—and a great number of the French soldiers quartered in the city were massacred, some accounts say to the number of 4,000.—The main body of the French army, who were encamped a few miles from the city, were then ordered in, when the Spaniards, after having a number killed, were put to flight; and some of their leaders having been seized, were tried next day, and shot. The following is the French account of this important affair; and annexed to this article, the French journalist gives three letters relative to the conduct of the Prince of Asturias, in assuming the government.

This article gives intelligence from Madrid, written on the evening of the 2d of May, by which it appears that violent disturbances had taken place in that capital. This French account begins by stating, "that, ever since the events at Aranjuez, the people of Madrid had been in a disturbed state; that offence was daily given to the French; that for two days there had been numerous assemblies, which appeared to have some certain object in view. The cool and prudent part of the French and Spanish saw that a crisis was approaching, and wished to bring the multitude to reason. The Queen of Etruria and Don Francisco wished to go to Bayonne; the Grand Duke of Berg attempted to reassure them. He was surrounded as he was going to the palace, and defended himself long; but was on the point of falling, when ten grenadiers rescued him. At the same moment a second officer was wounded by another crowd. The great street of Alcala, the Sun Gate, and the Great Square, were crowded.—The Grand Duke gave the and flew to his post; and a batt the French marched to the Gran at the palace, with cannon, wh disturbers had assembled.

"A firing took place from two and in a short time the multitud dispersed. General Grouchy wa ed to disperse the crowds in the of Alcala; thirty pieces of canno grape shot, and a charge of cleared all the streets. Yet the gents, though they fled from the into the houses, fired from the the French soldiers; Generals and Daubrin broke open the do all who were found with arms hands were put to death. Gene mesnil made two charges with on the square, and had two horse under him. The insurgents made arsenal to seize the arms and they broke in, but General Lef rived in time to save the arm who were in the arsenal were death. The French garrison rid were alone engaged in this When the firing of cannon was the camp outside the city, the marched immediately.

"When the Emperor received ings of the above business, he King Charles, and met him from the Empress's, where he ed, and on telling him the ne King said, "I have foreseen th those who set the populace o they can restrain them." The stantly resolved to appoint the Duke of Berg Lieutenant Ge the kingdom, and at the same t patents to the Councils of Casti War. The King afterwards ca Prince of Asturias to him, and Grand Duke of Berg's letter. served to him, "that he now result of his criminal conduct i ing the prejudices of the peo forgetting the sacred respect h to the throne and the lawful aut Popular commotions were, l easily excited, but it required mind and another arm than hi tinguish them."

No. 1.—*Letter of his Majesty th ror to the Prince of Asturi*

"My Brother!—I have rece letter of your Royal Highness.

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which you have received from ng, your Highness's father, you ave found a proof of the interest I have always felt for you. You ermit me, under the present cir- ances, to speak to you with truth ankness. I wished, by my jour- Madrid, to draw over my illus- friend to some necessary ameli- ns of his states, and also to give a satisfaction to the public feel- The removal of the Prince of appeared to me to be necessary e prosperity of his Majesty and f his subjects. The affairs of the had retarded my journey. The at Aranjuez took place. I pass cision on what had previously fal- t, nor upon the conduct of the of Peace; but I know well that angerous for Kings to accustom people to shed blood, or to seek ress themselves. I pray God that Royal Highness may never feel your own experience. It is not terest of Spain to injure a Prince as married a Princess of the Blood , and who for a long time direc- e affairs of the kingdom. He no has any friends: your Royal ess will possess them no longer while you shall be fortunate. The willingly revenge themselves for omage which they pay us. How e process be drawn up against the of Peace, without involving in it ueen, and the King your father? process would give nourishment red and factious passions, the issue ich would be fatal to your crown. *Royal Highness has no other right than that which you derive from mother.* If this process degrade our Royal Highness destroys your ight. He who has lent an ear to and disloyal counsels has no right s sentence on the Prince of Peace. isdeeds, if he can be reproached them, go to destroy the rights of rown. I have frequently express- esire, that the Prince of the Peace l be removed from affairs; the ship of King Charles has often in- me to remain silent, and to turn my eyes from the weakness of nduct. Unhappy mortals that we weakness and error, these are our es! But all may be arranged; ly, that the Prince of the Peace should be banished from Spain, and I should invite him to a place of retirement in France. As to the abdication of King Charles the Fourth, that has taken place at a moment when my troops were traversing Spain; and in the eyes of Europe, and of posterity, I should seem to have sent so many troops, solely for the purpose of pushing from his throne my ally and friend. As a neighbour Sovereign, it is fit I should know this abdication before I acknowledge it. I say it to your Royal Highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world, if the abdication of King Charles has proceeded from his own will, if he was not driven to it by the insurrection and uproar at Aranjuez, I make no scruple to accede to it, and to acknowledge your Royal Highness as King of Spain. The circumspection which I have observed for this month past must be a security to you for the support which you shall find in me, should ever party differences disturb you, in your turn, upon the throne.

"When King Charles made me acquainted with the events of last Octobr, I was much affected by them; and I think that, by my efforts, the affair of the Escurial received a happy issue. Your Royal Highness was much to blame; I have no need of any other proof of this, than the letter which you wrote to me, and which I shall always desire to consider as not having come to me. Your Royal Highness must distrust all popular commotions and insurrections. A few of my soldiers may be murdered, but the subjugation of Spain shall be the consequence of it. I see with pain that some persons at Madrid have disseminated certain letters of the Captain General of Catalonia, and have done every thing to excite disturbances among the people. Your Royal Highness perfectly comprehends my meaning.—You perceive that I have touched slightly upon many points which it would not be proper to enlarge upon.

"You may be assured that I will conduct myself in every thing towards you in the same way as to your Royal Father. You may rely upon my desire to arrange every thing, and of finding an opportunity of giving you proof of my perfect regard and esteem. Herewith accept," &c. NAPOLEON.

Bayonne, April 15. 1808.

The

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The next is a long letter from King Charles to the Prince of Asturias, dated the 2d of May, relative to his conduct. After going over the history of the former charge of conspiracy exhibited against the Prince, and the revolution at Aranjuez, it concludes as follows:

"The conspiracy at the Escurial was accomplished, and the acts of my Government were consigned to public contempt. Old, and loaded with infirmities, I could not withstand this new misfortune, and fled to the French Emperor, no longer as King at the head of his troops, and surrounded with the lustre of the throne, but as an unfortunate and abandoned Prince. I have found a place of refuge and protection in the midst of his army. I am indebted to him for my life, for the life of my Queen, and for that of my Prime Minister. I have followed you to Bayonne. You have brought affairs to such a state, that henceforth every thing must depend upon the arrangements and protection of this great Prince. To have recourse to insurrections of the people—to plant the standard of faction—would be the ruin of Spain, and would reduce yourself, my kingdom, my subjects, and my family, to the greatest wretchedness. I have opened my whole heart to the Emperor. He is acquainted with all the insults I have received, and the usurpation imposed upon me. He has declared to me that he will never acknowledge you as a King, and that the enemy of his father can excite no confidence in the breast of a stranger. He has besides shewn me letters which contain proofs of your aversion from France.

"Under these circumstances, it is evidently my right, and still more evidently my duty, to spare the blood of my subjects, and not at the end of my days to adopt a course which would expose Spain to fire and sword, and reduce the country to the most wretched condition. Assuredly you ought, faithful to your duty, and to the feelings of nature, to have rejected the traitorous councils which were given you. Had you constantly appeared on my side, ready for my defence, and had waited till the usual course of nature, in a few years, had raised you to the throne, then the political interests of Spain might have been brought to coincide with the interests of all.—Doubtless, for t
months circumstances have be
critical; but such as they were,
not have feared to meet them,
ed by the good conduct of my
and even my own feeble efforts
bove all, with the moral pow
I should have possessed in pro
my ally an arrangement calc
reconcile the interests of my
and my family. In depriving
crown, you have broken you
pieces; you have stripped it o
was illustrious, of all that re
sacred in the eyes of men.

"But your conduct toward
your intercepted letters, have
brazen wall between you and t
of Spain. I am a King in the
my ancestors. My abdicati
consequence of compulsion.
therefore, nothing to receive
I can consent to no meetin
consent to nothing that may
civil war or insurrections. Ev
ought to be done for the peopl
thing by them, and to forget
ciple is to make ourselves gu
the consequences which its n
casions. I have, through m
life, sacrificed myself for my
and at the years at which I a
I shall never do any act rep
their religion, their tranquil
their prosperity. But all my
will be forgotten, whenever I
ed that the religion of Spain,
lability of my provinces, and
vileges and independence, are
I shall then lie down in my g
giving you all the sorrow whi
latter years, you have occasio

"C

"*Done at Bayonne, in the Impe
Palace, called The Governme
May* 2, 1808."

The 3d article is the follow
from the Prince of Asturias t
fant Don Antonio at Madrid:

"I have sent the following
my dear father to-day: Hono
ther and Lord, in order to g
proof of my love and obedien
fulfilment of your desire, I
crown in favour of your Maje
ing you may enjoy it many
recommend to your Majesty t
who have served me since th

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March. I pray God to preserve you many happy days.

"I throw myself at the feet of your Royal Majesty, the humblest of your sons. FERDINAND."

"*Bayonne, May 6.*"

Ferdinand then recalls all powers he had given to persons to fill different offices.

———

The treacherous conduct of Bonaparte, in sending the Royal Family of Spain prisoners to France, has roused the spirit of the Spanish Nobles to a resistance of the humiliating state of vassalage which he is so openly preparing for them. But it is not from the foreign journals that we derive any interesting information on this subject. They merely state that all was quiet at Madrid, that Murat had established his residence in the palace, that he had issued a long proclamation to the people of Spain, in which he endeavours, by promises and by threats, to induce them to submit patiently to the invaders, and that "the people expected every moment tidings of the choice of their new King, who is to restore the old monarchy to all its youthful vigour." Intelligence, highly important, has been received by two Spanish noblemen, Viscount Materosa, and Don Diego de la Vega, who arrived in London on the 9th of June. It is in substance as follows:

"These noblemen landed at Falmouth, from the Stag privateer, to which vessel they had come off in an open boat from Gijon, a sea-port in the province of Asturias, and offered the Captain 500 guineas to convey them to England. Their report leaves no room to doubt of the disposition prevalent throughout Spain to resist the French. The whole of the province of Asturias had risen in arms, and 40,000 men had been embodied into an army. They have abundance of arms, but ammunition is rather scarce: The same spirit prevails in Gallicia, where the population are rising *en masse*, and commissioners have been sent there to organize a regular military force.—Even the women are desirous of taking up arms in defence of their country.—The inhabitants of St Andero had manifested their determination not to submit to French usurpation in the most decisive manner, and had actually issued a formal declaration of war against the French. Mr Hunter, the British Consul, had been sent by General Murat from Madrid, as a prisoner to that town, with directions that he should be kept in close confinement there. As soon, however, as Mr Hunter's arrival at St Andero was known, the inhabitants rose and liberated him, and, to testify their sentiments in a still stronger manner, they committed the French consul to prison in his stead.

"The two noblemen who brought this interesting intelligence, were both in Madrid during the dreadful scene of slaughter which took place on the 2d of May, and they state that, in their opinion, the number of French who were killed did not fall short of 4000 men, among whom were a very large proportion of officers, who were particularly singled out by the inhabitants as objects of vengeance. It was very generally supposed that the inhabitants of Catalonia and Biscay would follow the example which had been set them by those of Asturias and Gallicia; indeed there appeared but one sentiment in the minds of the people of Spain with respect to the conduct of the French.

A letter from Falmouth, announcing the arrival there of the two noble Spaniards, after speaking of their rank, &c. adds the following interesting particulars:—They are deputed from a general assembly of the province of Asturias to request assistance from this country, in rescuing themselves from the tyranny of the French, against whom they had declared war. They have brought several official documents along with them; among these are a full power from the assembly to enter into and conclude any treaty or alliance with this country to assist and promote their cause—a letter to our gracious Sovereign—and a proclamation to the inhabitants of Spain in general. The latter states, that the act by which the King and Family of Bourbon have abdicated the throne in favour of whomsoever Bonaparte might be pleased to appoint, being an act of force, and not of choice, they consider themselves absolved from their oath of allegiance, as far as refers to the appointment of a successor, inasmuch as, in case of abdication, the power reverts to the people, from whom it emanated; and, consequently, that they are determined to appoint a successor, and to maintain his rights by force of arms. It concludes in these words: "It is your

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your country that calls upon you to rescue her from the hands of her oppressors. Will any Spaniard be deaf to her call?—Arise!—we have arms—shall we want hands to wield them? We have a good cause, shall we want hearts to defend it?" This proclamation was issued on the 20th of May, and by the 26th, 20,000 men had assembled at Oviedo to take up arms, under the command of the Marquis De Oviedo. An English cutter was dispatched to Ferrol with copies of the proclamation. A general insurrection of the Spaniards was expected, and a general massacre of the French, as nothing could exceed the ardour of the population, without distinction of age or sex, to promote the object of the insurrection. The Marquis de Santa Cruz, a young nobleman of considerable importance, is appointed Generalissimo of the patriotic army. In the provinces of Biscay and Asturias were about 100,000 stand of arms. The ports of Bilboa, St Andre, and Gijon, have been declared open to the English, and in them all vessels belonging to powers in alliance with France had been seized and confiscated.

Various other accounts corroborative of the above have been received through other channels, but for their authenticity we cannot vouch. The insurrection was making rapid progress; many additional districts had sent deputies to Oviedo; proclamations had been issued by the Assembly there, exhorting all Spaniards to assert the dignity of their character by joining in the patriotic cause; these proclamations were widely circulated, in spite of the menaces and vigilance of the French. The commander of the Spanish squadron at Port Mahon had made a declaration of his determination to support the independence of his country; the Captain-General of Cadiz had also protested against the new order of things. It is further reported, that the Marquis Socora, who commands the Spanish troops at Oporto, has declared against the French; that Admiral Massaredo, the Bishops, and other people of distinction, who were on their way to Bayonne, according to the mandate of Bonaparte, had refused to proceed thither, and returned to their homes; and that a body of Portugueze conscripts, who had arrived at Valladolid, on their way to France, had been liberated by the bitants of that city.

This resistance on the part oppressed has produced correspo violence on the part of the oppr A proclamation of a most sangu and ferocious character was pub by Murat, at Madrid, about the m of last month. The avowed objec is, the prevention and suppressi insurrection. It consists of eigh cles, containing very strict prohib against wearing arms, meetings people, &c. By one of these the of a family is made responsible fo conduct of his son, and the son in manner is made responsible for th duct of his father. The fifth a we understand, declares, that if of French blood be shed in any through which the troops may b sing, or in which they may be qu ed, the severest retaliation shall flicted on the inhabitants, and house shall be burnt down, and vestige of the place left. Upwa 600 persons had been put to de Madrid and in the neighbourhoo account of their having been con in the insurrection of the 2d These examples were made in quence of positive orders from onne. Murat had previously de an amnesty, but the Corsican tig to be appeased with nothing but These butcheries, however, di strike the Spaniards with that that the monster who commanded calculated upon. A great num the most active opponents of the had been thrown into prison; but veral places the populace rose, open the prisons and released th triots.

Such is, in substance, the inter intelligence that has reached us this quarter. We have no accou rectly from Cadiz that are to be ded on. That frequent communic have passed between Admiral and the popular leaders, is certai we know not the result.

ITALY.

The French accounts of the troops having been entirely with from Calabria, (as stated in our zine for March), are confirmed b pa

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ches from General Sherbrooke, com-
nding in Sicily. These dispatches are
g, but unimportant, and are to the
owing effect:—

' The Sicilian garrison of Reggio
rendered to the French on the 3d
February. Their subsequent opera-
ns against Fort Scylla were facilita-
, and their success indeed ensured,
the capture of four Sicilian gun-boats,
the attempt to recover which, the
light sloop of war got on shore and was
, and her Captain (Handfield,) with
eral of the crew killed. Capt. Sea-
be, of the Glatton, attempted to re-
er the Delight, but was mortally
unded, and made prisoner, with the
ainder of the crew. He was per-
ted to go to Messina on parole, where
died on the 3d February. By this
uisition the enemy were enabled to
g battering guns against Fort Scylla,
consequence of which, and its being
iled by a very formidable force un-
General Regnier, its evacuation was
ermined on by Col. D. M. Robert-
, the Commander, and the garrison
brought off by the sea staircase, in
n day, under a tremendous fire of
pe and musketry, with the loss of
y five men killed, and 15 wounded.
e fort was immediately entered by the
nch troops. It was gallantly defend-
or 7 weeks, and in their frequent skir-
hes with the courageous Calabrians,
enemy lost many men. The loss of
British garrison, from the 4th to the
h of February, was three gunners,
nt rank and file, killed; one bombar-
, eight gunners, 22 rank and file,
unded.

An attack upon Sicily was expected
e General Regnier's next operation;
our naval force there is powerful,
sisting of sixteen sail of the line un-
Lord Collingwood and Sir Richard
ichan.—The reinforcement of troops
ch sailed from Gibraltar on the 10th
March, under Brig. Gen. Macfarlane,
increased the British army to above
000 men.—The Sicilians had muster-
very strong, and were highly im-
ved in their discipline.—A treaty of
nce has been concluded between
r Britannic and Sicilian Majesties,
which the latter is to receive a sub-
of L. 300,000 per annum, the more
ctually to enable him to defend his
inions.

Capture of Mariegalante and Deseada.

These Islands, which lie near Guadaloupe, have been taken by a part of the squadron under Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane.—Capt. Selby of the Cerberus frigate, gives the following account of his success to the Admiral:—

"Finding the island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it; whereupon I gave Captain Pigot of the Circe the command of about 200 seamen and marines from the ships Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla: on the 2d of March we weighed from Petit Terre, and, a little after daylight, effected a landing about two miles from the town with little opposition, and, soon after, the island surrendered at discretion, and the Commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war. I find it a very valuable island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions."

On the 30th of March, Deseada surrendered to another detachment of seamen and marines from the squadron under the command of Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, after an ineffectual resistance from a battery of two nine-pounders, commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour. There were found upon the island three 24-pounders, four nine-pounders, two dismounted six-pounders, 50 barrels of powder, and 50 muskets. The batteries and the great guns were destroyed; the small arms and other military stores were carried off. "The inhabitants," says Admiral Cochrane, "have generally taken the oath of neutrality; I have not therefore left any force on the island, but only stationed a sloop of war and a brig there for its protection, and to prevent the enemy from throwing in a garrison from Guadaloupe. The neutrality of this island will afford us greater facilities in annoying the privateers, and cutting off their prizes from getting into port."

Naval

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Naval Intelligence.

The Stately and Nassau men of war have taken and destroyed off the Danish coast, a Danish ship of the line, called the Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns. The following account is given by Captain George Parker of the Stately, dated off Zealand, March 25th:—

"Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with the ship Nassau, on the 22d March, we observed a strange sail, which at five P. M. we ascertained to be a Danish ship of the line. I saw that it was the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and as the night was approaching, he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would share the same fate. At forty-five minutes past seven P. M. Captain Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with him, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we got very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck, about half past nine P. M. At this moment the ships were within two cables length of the shore of Zealand; and before my First Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up. I am happy to say our loss has been small.—It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having fifty-five killed, and eighty-eight wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our and rigging. The Prince Christi derick was a very fine ship, bolted, commanded by Captain with a complement of 620 men, 576 on board.

Killed and Wounded.—Stately— men, 2 marines, killed; 26 sea marines, wounded.—Total, 32. sau—1 seaman, killed; 11 sea marines, wounded; 1 seaman, —Total, 17."

His Majesty's ship Virginie, guns, Capt. Brace, has taken the frigate, Guelderland, Captain Po is wounded. Capt. Brace fell i her at four o'clock on the evenin 29th May, in lat. 46. long. 14. a sed her till nine, the night ext dark. When he got alongside he asked what ship she was; up ing answered, a Dutch frigate, mediately desired her to sus which was refused; a close acti commenced, which lasted an hou half. The Dutch frigate had masts and bowsprit shot away, killed, and 40 badly wounded, a on fire when she struck: but good discipline of both ships c was soon got under. She mou guns, and had 280 men on boa was bound from Bergen to with stores. The Virginie was deal cut in sails and rigging, b only one man killed, and one wo Capt. Brace says, the Dutchme ved in the most gallant manner.

On Thursday, the 28th April, severe engagement took place b L'Aimable frigate and the batter ed for the defence of Cuxhaven. pears, that the frigate stood clos Cuxhaven than usual, to recon when the batteries opened upo and wounded some of the crew Commander (Lord G. Stuart) be dignant at the circumstance, h his ship to anchor in front of t teries, with the determination o cing them, which he accomplishe the attempt, however, most of t fell in the town, destroyed a nu houses, and killed and wounded of the inhabitants. We regret to that his Majesty's ship did not without injury—2 Lieutenant an seamen were killed, and 14 wou

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IAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. WHITELOCKE.

(*Continued from p.* 392.)

E *Hon. Major King* examined.—"I commanded the left wing of the 5th nent at the attack of Buenos Ayres. nsequence of the instructions I receiv- the evening of the 4th, I formed the nn at the appointed hour next morn- and advanced into the street pointed n us. On entering the street, I order- e front rank to charge, and, on our nce, the enemy abandoned four pieces nnon, having spiked them, and shot orses attached to them before leaving . They retreated apparently from the nd the column reached the river with- urther opposition. I then retired the n for about fifty paces, and looked a- l for some houses to occupy. A firing commenced upon us, and I ordered en to load. We then broke open a upon our right, and displayed our rs upon the roof. During this time I a tremendous firing in the direction Plaza del Toros, and between nine en o'clock it entirely ceased. About e o'clo k, some of my men reported hey saw the French flag flying upon se to the right. I accordingly led my nt; but, as we advanced, we receiv- heavy a fire, that we were obliged to ck, and broke open a house on our nto which I put the wounded. We dvanced a second time, but sustained vy a loss, that we were obliged to into the house once more.

entered into the court-yard of the , detached an officer with the wound- where I had left the surgeon, and I equested a reinforcement from Col. . I was then joined by a few more at the same time I received a message Brig.-Gen. Lumley, stating that I co- his right. The men still expressed a deal of ardour, and I again determin- attack the house on which the French as displayed, and advanced; but found fensive and defensive means of the e- so much superior to mine, that not- anding my supposing, from the pe- circumstance of the French flag fly- er the house, it might be occupied ne officers of importance to the ene- was obliged again to retire to the yard of the house I had left. The y had two pieces of cannon at the up- d of the street, which they were pre- l from working by our men. The f the houses were completely occupi- the enemy, and it was in their pow- destroy our men with little danger to

themselves.—We could only occasionally fire with any effect, when their heads were seen above the parapet; added to which, the difficulty of breaking open the doors was extremely great. Observing the attempt to get into the above-mentioned house was totally impracticable, and that the enemy might overcome me by superior numbers, I remained where I was. Having previously sent off the wounded, I retired to a street where I found a detachment of the 36th: shortly after, Captain Ridge, of the 5th, informed me that a body of the enemy were advancing from the upper end of the street. I formed the men, for the purpose of advancing to charge them. On approaching them, I observed an officer with a white handkerchief in his hand; I ordered the men to halt, and remain ready at their charge, and my front extended across the street. By this time the enemy were very close. I advanced to the officer, who had also halted his men. From him I understood he surrendered himself and party as prisoners of war, I desired them to lay down their arms, and seizing two or three of the firelocks, threw them to the ground. Observing the prisoners greatly exceeded us in numbers, and menacing my party, flourishing their swords and pistols, just at this moment one of them was presented at me, one of the 5th stepped forth, and made a thrust with his bayonet at the officer I was talking to. He started aside, and the bayonet did him no injury, Observing that he had not laid down his arms, I demanded his sword, which he immediately gave. At the same moment, the officer who carried the colours, informed the enemy had attempted to seize it, I immediately ordered the men to charge, and the enemy fled as fast as possible, leaving a few killed behind them. Nothing material occurred after this: we proceeded to break open the houses, according to orders: and when in the act of breaking one open, I received an order from Gen. Lumley to retire to the Plaza del Toros, which we did about three o'clock."

Lieut.-Col. Davy commanded the right wing of the 5th regiment, and detailed its operations until its junction with General Lumley,

Brig.-General Lumley examined.—"I led the right wing of the 36th regiment, forming part of my brigade, to the attack. My brigade consisted of the 36th and 88th regiments, About six o'clock on the morning of the 5th of July, these two regiments were formed, leaving their packs and great-coats in their cantonments under a guard, according to the orders previously received,

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ed. The 88th were in two columns, with the head of each on the road down which it was to proceed, and the 36th in one column, in readiness to move in the direction which I intended to lead them, until I could ascertain the two nearest parallel roads to these down which the 88th had marched; having given orders to Lieut.-Col. Duff and Major Vandeleur, commanding the two columns, to move slowly, but not to advance beyond the outposts until the signal guns were fired, and then to push rapidly on, and penetrate, if possible, to the river, or to post themselves as far in advance as they were able, taking possession of any church or large house or houses, which they might be best able to maintain and defend. Accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Stewart, Deputy-Adjutant-General on Gen. Craufurd's expedition, and Captain Watson of the Artillery, who had served at the capture of Monte Video, but was on the establishment at the Cape, (both of whom, being at that time unemployed, had volunteered their services with me on landing, and for whose zealous assistance, together with that of Brigade-Major Roche, I shall ever feel myself highly obliged,) I proceeded in an oblique direction with the 88th regiment, until I again came upon a road which appeared to me to lead directly to the town. I soon after detached the left wing of the 36th, under the command of Capt. Cross, to proceed still farther to the left, and to move in a parallel direction with the right wing, on the first road he could, with the same orders I had given to Lieut.-Col. Duff and Major Vandeleur.

"About this time, to the best of my recollection, the signal guns fired, and the day began to dawn. I can now only speak with accuracy of the movements of the right wing of the 36th, under Col. Brown, with which I was just placed. I then proceeded as fast as the broken state of the road and street would permit. Soon after our entering the street, a partial firing of musketry commenced upon us in various directions, but we penetrated to the last cross street adjoining to the river. The pick-axes which had been delivered to the columns were useless in breaking open the strong massy doors and windows, which, I believe, are the same throughout the town; but, by the united efforts of the soldiers, we at length forced open some few houses between the two streets parallel and nearest to the river, and one large and high house between the last street and the beach, upon which I directed the 36th regiment to be planted, as a signal and encouragement to the other columns of the brigade, and also to such other parts of the army as might be enabled to observe it. The cross street in the rear of my position was now ed by two guns from the entranc square. The street next adjoinin beach was in like manner enfilade guns from that part of the square ately under the fort itself. The fir of these guns was generally direc great precision and effect against house above-mentioned. A cons heavy fire of musketry was also po on us in every direction, almost our being able to perceive those upon us, so completely were the the parapets of the houses. We situated for some time; at length, of the 88th regiment, together w grenadiers of the 36th, who had and occupied an intermediate house been driven back, making their the tops of some of the houses, that almost the whole of the 88th were prisoners. This was soon to me by Colonel Eglio, with truce, who assured me that above sand of our men were already and proposing to me to surrender peremptorily refused. Almost in ly afterwards, it was reported t two guns were advancing along t for the purpose of attacking us in

"Having about this period exp anxiety to ascertain the situation muel Auchmuty, who I suppose my left—Captain Watson offered vour to find him, and to report tion to me.—All opposition to t having now ceased on the part o regiment, the enemy's fire, with lery and musketry, was wholly against the 36th. An attempt was to bring two guns into the very st which I had marched; and at t which I then was. These, altho distance, would have completely my position in the rear, in the s ner as the two guns on the beach tended to do in front. About th had ordered up the left wing o regiment to my support, and nea same time, Major King, of the 5t chance appeared, with the left wi regiment, in my rear, at the furth the street, and at the very point enemy had assembled in great conducting the two guns before-m To these he opposed a most gall ance, possessing himself of their short time; although the necessi defence had obliged us to comme long before this period, yet the c then very unequal, from the num tillery and musketry opposed to ry direction.

"I now sent to Lieut.-Col. Da

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, to recommend his advancing to our port with the left wing of his regiment. ro Spanish officers had again come out propose a surrender, but as their manner rude and uncourteous, I recommended hem to retire without delay. Colonel io soon afterwards again came towards with an authority from Liniers to re- e an unconditional surrender within a rter of an hour. I was again equally emptory in my refusal. At the time of se discussions a total cessation of firing , to all appearance, taken place in all o- parts of the town, from which I con- led that the troops under Gen. Craufurd e either prisoners, or had been obliged etire. Numbers of the enemy, during se conferences, either intoxicated with or, or with their success, had rushed vard, under the idea of taking prisoners disarming our men, but their temerity ved fatal to many of them—the guns on the beach, had been much advan- , and were covered by about 700 of the my. The gallant Lieut.-Col. Burn ha- been informed of this, and stating to that whatever our future operations ht be, these guns would soon be a seri- annoyance, of which I was but too well re—he having obtained my permission, pushed on at the head of some of the nadiers, as well as some small detach- nts of the battalion companies, in all not ch exceeding fifty men; drove the ene- before him under the walls of the fort, ed the guns, and sought shelter under a house and garden hedge, from the hea- fire which was then opened upon them the fort.

I had now received intelligence, by a illed note from Capt. Watson, that Sir uel Auchmuty was in possession of the a del Toros, and that he recommend- ny retiring along the beach, and joining at Retiro. I wrote an answer on the e note—"I am still in possession of my ; cannot Sir Samuel support me?"— s note never reached its destination: It now near two o'clock. We had been ged in this unequal contest for about ours, our numbers much reduced, men officers falling fast, forbid in the first nce by our instructions to proceed a- st the fort and square; all the ammuni- being expended, and aware that I must re long completely surrounded or over- ered by numbers, I deemed it most ad- ble, for the good of the service, instead longer fruitless resistance, to fall back, reinforce Sir Samuel Auchmuty, with remains of the 5th and 36th regiments with me.

I accordingly retired along the beach, exposed to a heavy fire of grape and round shot from the fort, and with some additional loss, between two and three o'clock, I joined, and put myself under the orders of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, with the two regiments above-mentioned. The conduct of the troops under my command was above all praise, but I think it but justice to them here to state, that visible as it must have been to the eye of every common observer, very early in the day, that we had no prospect of success, not a murmur was to be heard, not even an appearance of a wish to retreat—the behaviour of both men and officers evinced that degree of cool determination, steady, patient perseverance, and prompt obedience to orders, which are the real criterions of true bravery and discipline. The remainder of the day was occupied in using every exertion to strengthen our post."

In his cross-examination, he said the troops were equal to further operations against the town after the 5th, but not on that day. He thought the force sent against Buenos Ayres was sufficient for its reduction.

Lieut.-Col. Duff examined.—"I commanded the right wing of the 88th regiment on the morning of the attack. Upon getting under arms, I felt my force so weak, that I was convinced I would not be able to accomplish the object with which I was charged. I sent to head-quarters, and requested to have two of my companies out of the three that were there: these two companies joined us just as I was marching off; when, to my utter astonishment, I perceived they had no flints in their arms. I asked Major Iremonger, who commanded them, to give me some reason for their appearing in this manner? He answered that Gen. Gower had directed him to take the flints out. I immediately ordered Major Iremonger to get flints from the other companies, if they could spare them; but I am sorry to say the whole did not get flints. Major Vandeleur, who commanded the left wing, reported to me that two men actually fell in the street, in the act of putting in their flints, after we advanced to the attack. I had so bad an opinion of the attack in my own mind, that I left my colours at head quarters, fearing that they might be taken. According to the spirit of the order of attack which I received, I divided my battalion into two wings, each wing consisting of about 225 rank and file. I directed Major Vandeleur to lead his wing to the spot Gen. Lumley ordered me, and to penetrate as near the principal defences of the enemy as he could. I then led my own wing to a church I was ordered to take possession of by Gen. Lumley. I met with no opposition or firing until I entered

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tered the gateway, when the enemy commenced a tremendous fire of musketry from the opposite houses. Having lost nearly 30 men in the gateway, and finding it impracticable to break open the church-doors with the implements that were given me, I deemed it prudent to leave the situation, and penetrate the city further, in hopes of gaining a more advantageous position. On leaving the church, we were assailed with continual firing, and I penetrated the city until I conceived I was near the citadel. Finding that I lost so many men in the streets—four grenadier officers being wounded near me; the Major, Adjutant, and Assistant-Surgeon killed, and having lost, in killed and wounded, from 80 to 100 rank and file, I defiled to the left, and took possession of three houses. I formed my men on the tops of two of them, agreeably to the spirit of my orders. After having maintained this position about four hours, finding that I lost a great number of men, even here two of my officers being wounded—the enemy facing me in all directions, and hearing no fire on my left, I actually concluded that the left must have retreated, as I received no support. After sending for the officers, and taking their opinions upon the subject, I deemed it prudent to accept the enemy's terms to surrender, on the proviso that they treated my men and officers as they ought to do,

"On being marched prisoners to the citadel, I rejoiced to find that I had saved my men's lives, as I found I was surrounded on all sides by at least three or four thousand armed men. On entering the citadel, I found that Major Vandeleur had been compelled to surrender about half an hour before me: as far as my recollection carries me, out of this small detachment, for it could not be called a regiment, I lost about 220 killed and wounded, and seven officers.

Major Vandeleur examined.—After stating his instructions, he proceeded: "After explaining to the officers and men, as well as I could, the object of attack, we advanced into the town upon hearing the signal guns. We soon perceived two of the enemy's videttes, who retired upon our approach, looking to the tops of the houses on each side, as if giving directions. I ordered the column to advance in double quick time. We were instantly assailed with a most tremendous fire of musketry, grenades, stink-pots, and other combustibles, which scorched the men most dreadfully. We pushed on, however, and when we arrived within sight of the last square, we found a breastwork, formed of bags of earth, built directly across the street, which we had some difficulty in ascending, from being covered with raw hides. On gaining the top of this, we descended into six feet deep by 12 wide: I hurried on as fast as I could, and, on getting the ditch, I found that the street te ed in a small slope, leading down t ver side, and that we were in front western side of the city, from whic nemy commenced a very heavy fi us. With the assistance of some m the butt-end of their fire-locks, we large door of a corner house, which to a small yard or square, being with four wings. I directed the h the opposite side also to be broke being insensibly drawn there by t I directed the men to shelter them well as they could, and, as an indu I held out to them that they would ported. I posted men on the roo first house we occupied; but as I f impossible to remain here, from th the enemy being so great, I orde men to ascend the parapet next t order to get upon the next house was occupied by the enemy, who cealed behind the wall, and every n attempted to get over to them wa shot or knocked down. Our men cupied the opposite house also, b parties were much exposed to the fire, from the surrounding house higher than ours, and we maintai positions until about a quarter afte clock, when I consulted with my what could be done. There seeme no appearance of support; and we h firing in the direction of the Plaza; number of men and officers lay ar wounded, and we agreed, that, wi breach of humanity, we could not longer; on which we held out a whi kerchief, and immediately a Spanis jumped up from behind a wall. Ca rol, who interpreted, informed him surrendered upon terms. He imm asked upon what terms? I replied, ly required quarter, and the care wounded. He immediately put h to his breast, and replied that the Spaniards, and always treated thos ers with humanity; on which term ded, and gave him my sword. I gave a shout, and an immense nu the enemy came over the walls, an ved the arms of the men; after wh conducted the officers to the cita the men to separate prisons."

Brigadier-General Craufurd w called, and continued his narrative lows:—"In the written dispositio ceived for the attack of the town, directed that my brigade should en our right in the centre, in two c the left column to consist of five co

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e light battalion, and six of the 95th, ing about 600 men, and the right co- of four of each of these, making about the left column to receive its orders Col. Pack, and the right from myself. were directed to penetrate, if possible, down to the river, and there to occu- ny of the light houses as near as possi- o the centre of the town or market- . The brigade being formed early in norning on the two roads which had pointed out, advanced upon the signal being fired: as we entered the town, eft column, under Col. Pack, was of e the nearest to the north-east of the y's position, and came first into action. sed with the right column right thro' own, and arrived with the head of it e beach, without meeting any attack, t from small parties of the enemy pos- n the house-tops or the streets, who ionally fired upon us as we passed, but out much effect. I saw that the fort t the distance of 450 yards, and as, in osition in which I then was, I could ulfil the object of the disposition given determined to advance to the fort. I the 45th regiment was directed to the two streets immediately on my . I supposed, therefore, that this re- nt was at that time on my right, and t Brigade-Major Campbell to order Guard to advance with the 45th by the t, in the same direction parallel to the n, and informing Lieut.-Col. Pack at ame time, who had already made a ve- gorous but unsuccessful attempt to pe- te through the enemy's principal posi- From what Col. Pack had seen, and eneral knowledge of the town, he was ed to urge me to go to the Residen- which is on the extremity of the south f the town. This was between seven ight in the morning, and although I he greatest dependence on Col. Pack officer, yet I did not think I should been justified in retreating at this ear- ur to the Residentia, which I might inly have effected without any loss or ulty.—This conversation passed close e convent of St Domingo, which was f the posts I had always considered I o occupy. I therefore resolved to take osition in the mean time, hoping that ght receive some support or co-opera- to enable me to advance still farther, n this opinion I was confirmed by that e truly brave Major Trotter. (Here Craufurd shed tears.) Little thought en I thus, to the best of my judgment, ed the orders I received, that no effort y sort would be made to communi- with me. I had been directed to take in posts, and there to wait for further orders, and this was one of them. Almost immediately after we took possession of this building, which was very close to the enemy's main position, a considerable fire was directed from the surrounding houses against all those parts of it from which we could annoy the enemy; and the roof of it not being flat, it was not so advantageous as the buildings in that town were in gene- ral. It was about 12 o'clock, and I had no reason to suppose that any considerable disaster had befallen any part of our army; and when about this time a Spanish officer, with a flag of truce, approached the con- vent, I flattered myself that the other co- lumns having established themselves as near to the enemy's principal position as I was, Gen. Liniers was forced to capitulate. When he came into the porch of the con- vent, he informed me that the 88th regi- ment, and some other corps which he did not name, were prisoners, that all our at- tacks had failed, and that he was charged by Gen. Liniers to summon me to surren- der:—this I peremptorily refused, and the officer went away.

"The communication I have just related, as well as the consideration that I had been above four hours in this post, without any person from our troops coming near me, made me think it was a situation which it was not adviseable to remain in, and I de- termined to take the first favourable oppor- tunity of extricating myself from it, con- ceiving the best opportunity would be when the enemy should approach in large num- bers in the streets, as, by mixing with them, we might, by that means, render less effec- tual the fire from the surrounding houses, which were by this time completely occu- pied. Between twelve and one o'clock, a considerable column came into the street on the west side of the convent, apparently with an intention of taking our three-pound- der standing in the street. I immediately ordered the rifle corps to come down from the upper part of the building, and likewise to take down the colours of the 71st regi- ment, which, being found in the church, we had hoisted; and whilst I was preparing for evacuating the post, the enemy, on the point of seizing the guns, were attacked with great bravery by the grenadiers of the 45th regiment, under Col. Guard, which had join- ed me at the convent, together with a small party of light infantry, under Major Trot- ter. The enemy in the street gave way, but the fire from the houses was such, that about 40 of the 45th (grenadiers) were kil- led or wounded in three or four minutes. Major Trotter was killed. I ordered the remainder (seeing it was impossible to do any thing) to retreat into the convent, which we continued to defend until half

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past three o'clock. After the attempt to evacuate it, which I have just described, I was fully convinced that we were unable to extricate ourselves by our own exertions; and as not long after it appeared that the firing had ceased in all other parts, and nobody came near us, I concluded, of course, that the attack had generally failed.

About this time I assembled Lieut.-Col. Pack, Lieut.-Col. Guard, and Major M'Leod, who commanded the detachment of the rifle corps. I told them, that in my opinion a retreat was utterly impossible; that it was completely in the enemy's power to annihilate the remainder of the brigade, we being then in the very heart of the town, out of which it was clear to me that all the rest of the army had been obliged to retreat;—in these circumstances, having waited about eight hours in a post which I was ordered to occupy, in expectation of those orders I had been taught to expect, I did not think that the sacrifice of those who remained was necessary either for the honour of his Majesty's arms, or could be of any advantage; but I added, that although I should feel myself justified in acting upon my own opinion, yet I should do nothing with a view to putting an end to the action, unless I had the entire concurrence and sanction of my Field-Officers, they being the only ones in the convent acting as such. After mature deliberation, Lieut.-Col. Pack and Lieut.-Col. Guard did positively and unequivocally give it as their opinion, in concurrence with mine, that our station fully justified me, and made it advisable that I should hold out a flag of truce, and put an end to the action on the best terms we could obtain. Lieut.-Col. Holland, who was on the staff, and was present at this conversation, was not consulted, because he was my brother-in-law, and I thought it would be improper. Major M'Leod appeared to hesitate, from which I thought he was of opinion we could extricate ourselves. I then said to him—If you think we can get out of this place, although I do not, I will at this moment place myself with you at the head of the column, and let us be the first to lead it out. Major M'Leod did not accept the proposal, but concurred in opinion with the other Field-Officers.

A flag of truce was then held out, but as the enemy had in the course of the day several times approached with flags of truce merely for the purpose of enticing us out, and then fired upon us, our people after this naturally fired upon their flags of truce, so that it was a long time before they took any notice of it. At length an officer came, with whom I had a conversation in presence of Colonel Pack and Lieut.-Col. Guard, and, finding that no oth could be obtained, I thought it to surrender the brigade as prisone The number, I think, surrendered rank and file. My division, on ent town, consisted of about 540, Co brought with him about 100, and Pack's division was about 70. T ber of killed and wounded I cann state, but we left nearly 100 wou the floor of the convent. On the of the 6th, Major-Gen. Gower c Gen. Liniers' house, where I then came into the room where we we with Gen. Liniers, and in which opportunity of saying any thing was heard all round the table, a nothing of matters of confidence. wards went with General Liniers own apartment; and, before they upon business, I thought it my du Gen. Gower aside, and tell him, t what I observed, I was quite c that if the army attacked again in way as they had done on the would be completely defeated. ther word passed between us u hours after this, when Gen. Gow me to come into Gen. Liniers' ro when I came there, the articles of vention drawn up were on the t persons were employed in copyi I state this, to show that not a sin had previously passed about the Gen. Gower told me that Gener was receiving various reports of elties committed by our soldier kept the people in a state of gre tion, and which might produce se sequences to the prisoners in thei to which I replied, that I believe now believe, that so long as such was kept up by those reports, t reason to apprehend that the priso not safe. Gen. Gower wrote an o asked me if I would accompany lio to the Residentia, in order to to the officer commanding there, did.

On his cross-examination he sai perfectly convinced, that if a part Whitelocke's body-guard, or of t under Col. Mahon, had marched the Residentia, (which they co done without any difficulty,) th have extricated his brigade. No retreat was ever mentioned durin nor did he know where to find Whitelocke. The force sent aga nos Ayres was perfectly sufficien accomplishment of its object. T no foundation for the reports of committed by the British soldiers were murders, but they were c

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he banditti attached to the Spanish ar-

ieut.-Col. Pack, 71st regiment, examin-

" I commanded the left wing of the
brigade on the morning of the attack,
isting of 600, as nearly as possible. I
eeded to Buenos Ayres by the road
ted out in orders. The first remarka-
hing that attracted my notice was the
ordinary stillness of the town, inter-
ed only by a few random shots, fired
e column from a distance. Some in-
gent men of the advance observed the
d of horses in some of the houses, as
passed, and prudence would have dic-
d to me to have examined them sepa-
y as I went along, but I feared such an
ation would militate against the orders
d received, and I thought it right to
forward. I did so without further
sition, except from a few shots fired
guns placed in the avenues leading to
great square, and came within full view
e river Plata. I here halted the head
e column, to allow it to close up, and
ing a firing on my left, and seeing no-
g, nor any post to occupy in my front
o the right, I conferred with Lieut.-
Cadogan, who agreed with me in the
riety of taking ground on the left, and
nencing the attack, supposing the ene-
to be there. The lamps were just ex-
g, and some of them seemed disposed
to assist the besieged, in case of a night
k, and circumstances generally denot-
certain state of preparation and inten-
resistance. I directed Lieut.-Col. Ca-
n to lead the rear attack, and advance
street parallel to mine. I was always
r apprehension that we were unpro-
d with means equal to overcome the
nces of the place, and I was soon con-
ed I had entered upon a contest the
unequal perhaps that was ever fought;
I had scarcely approached under the
ranciscan church, when I lost, by the
of an enemy almost invisible, and cer-
y unassailable, the officers and almost
whole of the men composing my first
ion, and who were volunteers from
different companies, besides the officer
nearly half of the next company, and
same proportion of the others com-
ng my division. Finding it impossible
enetrate to the object of attack, which
nceived to be the square and fort, or
any advantageous position in the neigh-
hood, I thought it right to desist, and
ire the success of the division which
gone by the approach on my left.
h this intent, I withdrew the remains
ine to the cross street from which we
advanced, and, which, in a great de-
protected us from the fire of the ene-
my. I had scarcely done so, when I learn-
ed the failure of my other column also;
and going up the other street, I found the
men retiring, and met Col. Cadogan in a
little time. He was excessively distressed,
and emphatically assured me, that he and
all his men had done their duty, but had
not the means of succeeding. The gun
which was attached to our column accom-
panied him, and every man and horse had
been killed or wounded at it, and the gun
was lost. I could readily believe Col. Ca-
dogan's statement, and directed his men to
form on the line with mine. I went myself
to reconnoitre the bottom of the buildings
forming the square in which the Jesuits'
College is situated; but although well ac-
quainted with them, I found it impossible
to get any entrance there. On my return
to Col. Cadogan, I intimated my intention
of proceeding to the Residentia. Some of
his men had forced open two houses, but I
conceived them of no consequence, except
as affording shelter to the wounded men.
Col. Cadogan, however, deprecated the idea
of giving up the ground we had gained
with so much loss; and as Gen. Craufurd
was momentarily expected up, I allowed
him to remain with the troops in his pre-
sent position. On crossing to fall in with
Gen. Craufurd, I met Col. Guard with the
division of the 45th, and learned from him
that the Residentia was in our possession.
Almost immediately after, the head of Gen.
Craufurd's column appeared at the head of
the narrow street leading to the back of
the St Domingo church.

" I had often mentioned to Gen. Crau-
furd the advantages of the position about
the Residentia, and after relating to him
the misfortunes of the morning, and stating
the impracticability of overcoming the de-
fences of the enemy, provided as they
were, I strongly pressed upon him the pro-
priety of our taking post at the Residentia.
Gen. Craufurd hesitated, and I saw an ap-
parent reluctance in him and Major Trot-
ter to retire. He asked me if this was not
the St Domingo church? I answered, Yes,
but I did not think it was an advantageous
position to take. He remarked, that it was
in strict conformity to his orders to do so;
and I reluctantly assented to it. General
Craufurd asked me if Col. Cadogan did
not cover us? which I told him he could,
if he was able to retain it. On entering
the church, which we were enabled to do
with the three-pounder which Gen. Crau-
furd had, some parts of it were found to o-
verlook the houses more than I confess I
thought they would. The colours of the
71st regiment were found there, and I was
overjoyed that we had entered it, satisfy-
ing myself that though I might have acted
con-

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contrary, that Gen. Craufurd, as an officer, had acted right. Under these circumstances, Col. Cadogan was allowed to remain in the position he had, and the remainder of my column near the convent were brought in. It was my intention to have gone to Col. Cadogan, but Gen. Craufurd insisted on my going in where the surgeon was, as I was wounded. Things were at this time pretty quiet, and we rested in confident hopes that a favourable opportunity would soon occur of renewing the action, or of advancing to the Franciscan church, which was a little in our front, and a very desirable object to gain. Between eleven and twelve, as nearly as I recollect, it was reported, with other favourable circumstances, that the colours of the fort had been hauled down; and no one doubted that the flag of truce, which soon appeared, was to surrender, instead of summoning us to do so. Availing themselves of the flag of truce, the enemy had advanced their approaches; and after Gen. Craufurd had dismissed the officer, they attempted to press forward upon our gun; but this I was not aware of, until the bustle of Col. Guard's going out and returning with his detachment attracted my notice, when I heard of the severe loss he had sustained.

"General Craufurd came in shortly after; his eyes now seemed to be open to the situation we were in, and to doubt that things were so favourable as we had hoped; and so satisfied was I that he would then have thought of retiring, that I directed Major Macleod to take care that our colours were confided to some trusty man. One of them had been placed on the top of the convent, and the direction I had mentioned must account for its being then taken down, although the intention of retiring was not acted upon for the moment. Gen. Craufurd seemed now to think more decidedly of the propriety of retiring. He asked me if I should be able to accompany him, and seemed still to entertain doubts of being warranted in evacuating his post. It really appeared to me a subject of so much delicacy, that it was impossible to press it; and thus a hope of receiving orders, and his sense of duty, appeared to me to lead Gen. Craufurd to postpone the retreat until that moment, when it became a matter of consideration whether to communicate with the enemy. I think was between two and He seemed to think then that treat was impracticable, and certa thought myself it must have been ded with a very severe loss. In little time afterwards General Cr assembled the Field-Officers, and his opinion decidedly to the ef have mentioned, and, on his do directly to myself, I said, that i case I thought a question arose, what effect our conduct would ha the general operations of the arm whether we were not placed in th tical situation, as to make it abso necessary for us to sacrifice ours Neither Gen. Craufurd nor thos sent seemed to think there could such necessity, and I assented judgment of Gen. Craufurd, an whom, though unfortunate, I mu respect and admire: and I thin duty I owe him and myself to sta tinctly, that I consider myself, i ing that assent, as having sanctio that afterwards passed. I do not however convinced he might be propriety of what he was about he would have acted so, without sulting those whom he did. Gen. furd seemed perfectly ready to sa his own life, but thought he was upon to save those under him. this discussion took place, I cer thought that, if we were obliged t render, we might have had better t and when eventually General Cr went out with the Spanish officer, not present, nor aware that the ci stances at the moment led him to the capitulation he did. At the time, by mentioning this, I do not to insinuate that I either would or then withdraw the sanction I had to General Craufurd."

On his cross-examination, he d ed, that he never approved of the of attack, and that the army was out the means of succeeding in it, without artillery, scaling-ladders tards, and proper implements fo cing open houses. And to Gen. furd he opened his mind, deprec the dreadful loss they would suff such an ill-advised plan.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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Scottish Chronicle.

edings of the General Assembly *of the* Church of Scotland.

I Thursday, May 19. the Rt. Hon. Lord Napier, his Majesty's Com-oner to the General Assembly of the ch of Scotland, walked from the land Society's Hall, formerly the 's Arms tavern, to the High Church, e usual state, the Inverness-shire d lining the street. His Grace was ded by the Earls of Hopetoun and lington, Lord Montague, the Ba-of Exchequer in their robes, Adm. on, &c. The Rev. Dr Shirreffs, of deen, the last Moderator, preached xcellent discourse from Colossians, i. ver. 28.—"Whom we preach; ing every man, and teaching every in all wisdom, that we may pre-every man perfect in Christ Jesus." ter divine service, his Grace the missioner went to the Assembly n, when the Members proceeded use a Moderator. The Rev. Dr ew Grant, of Kilmarnock, was un-ously elected. His Majesty's com-ion, a letter, and also the warrant oool. to be employed in Propaga-the Christian Religion in the High-s of Scotland, were read.—After h his Grace the Commissioner open-he Assembly with a very elegant ch from the Throne, to which the erator made a suitable reply.

letter was read from Professor Da-Ritchie, joint sub-clerk, resigning office. The resignation was accep-and the thanks of the Assembly given to Professor Ritchie, for the ition and fidelity with which he had arged the duties of it.

committee was appointed to draw n answer to his Majesty's letter, also an address on the present situ-n of public affairs.

iday the following Gentlemen were inted to preach before his Grace Commissioner, viz. the Rev. Mr lane, Drummelzier, on Sunday the in the forenoon; Rev. Mr Stirling, gie, afternoon.—Rev. Mr Lawrie, rburn, on Sunday the 29th, in the *une* 1808.

forenoon; Rev. Mr Esdaile, Montrose, afternoon.

Saturday the Assembly agreed to an answer to his Majesty's letter; and also an address on the present situation of public affairs; and his Grace the Commissioner, at the request of the Assembly, transmitted them to London.

Monday May 23. the Assembly continued the Committee on the Psalmody.

Tuesday the Assembly had no business of a public nature before them.

Wednesday there was transmitted from the Committee of bills, a petition from John Fraser and others, for a new Gaelic and English chapel of ease within the bounds of the city of Edinburgh; which being read, and parties heard, the Assembly unanimously agreed to remit the petition to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, that they may proceed therein according to the regulations prescribed by the act of Assembly 1798. And, in respect of the particular circumstances of the case, they allow the Presbytery to report the whole circumstances of the case to the Commission in August or November, who are thereby authorised to receive the same; and to give directions therein according to the rules of the Church.

Thursday the Assembly took into consideration an overture respecting the ordination of persons to Chapels of Ease and Missions within the bounds of the Church. The Assembly, deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the object of the overture, and convinced that the Presbyteries will, upon all occasions, exercise the powers with which they are invested, in guarding against the evils which are necessarily connected with what has been called *ministerium vagum*, judge it sufficient to recommend to the Presbyteries to be vigilant, when they set apart persons to the office of the Ministry, in observing the standing laws of the Church.

Friday the Assembly heard the report of the Committee upon the legal provisions to Ministers, &c. which was produced by Dr Grieve, their Moderator, together with the report of the Com-

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missioners sent by them to London to watch the progress of a bill proposed to be introduced into Parliament, for defining and regulating the powers of the Commission of Teinds, in augmenting and modifying the stipends of the Clergy of Scotland, and the heads of the said bill. The Assembly unanimously approved of the report of the Committee, and referred it, with the report of the Commissioners, and the heads of the proposed bill, to a Committee, with instructions to attend to the progress of the said bill; and to communicate with the Lord Advocate of Scotland and his Majesty's Ministers, for the purpose of obtaining some legislative measure for fixing the method of striking the fiars of grain and meal; for furnishing the means of augmenting the stipends, where the whole teinds do not afford a competent provision; and likewise for putting Ministers in possession of grassglebes, or of a suitable compensation for the same; and the Assembly agreed, that the expence which the Commissioners had sustained should be defrayed out of the funds of the Church.

Monday May 30. the Assembly proceeded to the consideration of the overture respecting the augmentation of Stipends, &c. and the overture respecting the striking of the Fiars; they unanimously agreed to remit these overtures to the Committee appointed on Friday, upon the provision to be made for the Ministers of the Church; and enjoined the Committee to take every step they judge proper, in order to attain the important objects of the overtures.

The Assembly was then dissolved in the usual form, by an elegant speech from the throne, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator. The Assembly have had very little business this year; and what is very singular, not a single case came before them. The next Assembly meets on the 18th May 1809.

The following are copies of the Addresses of the General Assembly to his Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

The gracious letter with which your Majesty hath been pleased to honour this meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, hath been received with equal respect and gratitude.

The renewed appointment of Francis Lord Napier to be your High Commissioner in this A is in the highest degree acce the Church of Scotland. We as a proof of your Majesty's ca tention to the general interest gion, and more particularly of cious attachment and regard t tional church, that your royal represented among us by one so highly and so justly value.

We are deeply impressed wi portance of the trust committe instructing so considerable a p your Majesty's subjects in the awful truths of religion, and in erring rules of morality, of v foundation is sought in vain in culative reasoning, or in the un hypotheses of philosophy.

It is our anxious wish and those doctrines which have flourished in our church, may preserved in their original pur we are most sincerely gratefu paternal solicitude with which jesty calls forth our zeal in thei at a time when we are menac gigantic a power, and nearly ed by the instruments of his pled devastation. It shall be nest study that the loyal endea persevering efforts of your subjects may never be wantin cause of virtue and morality ligion and honour may still b ted in our land. And we tru infinite mercy of God, that he we have deserved of that Power, by whose command pires rise or fall, he will not r visit the sins of his people, forth the avenging angel to de

We shall endeavour to gu the most vigilant care against regularity or abuse which ti dent, or the attempts of evil persons, may have a tendency duce into our Church Gov And we entreat your Majest lieve, that every exhortation w in our power to employ, shal in preparing the people u charge for the many hardshi they may be called to endure duous contest in which we ar sent involved.

We have received with gratitude, and shall endeavour

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ealously to employ your Majes-
oyal donation of one thousand
s for propagating the knowledge
gospel in the Highlands and Is-
of Scotland.

entreat your Majesty to be at all
assured of our affectionate attach-
to your person and Government.
hat Almighty God, the Father of
Lord Jesus Christ, may protect
Majesty and prosper your Coun-
that he may bless abundantly our
us Queen, the Prince and Prin-
f Wales, and all the members of
llustrious house; that he may long
nue to us the inestimable benefits
we enjoy under your Majesty's
; and that he may bestow upon
ereafter a crown of glory, are the
rs of, may it please your Majesty,
Majesty's most faithful, most obe-
and most loyal subjects, the Mi-
s and Elders met in this National
bly of the Church of Scotland.
ned in our name, in our presence,
nd at our appointment, by

ANDREW GRANT, Moderator.

urgh, May 21. 1808.

May it please your Majesty,

, your Majesty's most dutiful and
subjects, the Ministers and Elders
e Church of Scotland, met in
ral Assembly, embrace the earliest
rtunity of approaching your throne
is interesting juncture, to express
incere and inviolable attachment
ur Royal Person and Government.
e join most cordially with our fel-
ubjects in every affectionate testi-
of loyalty to our most gracious
reign, and of zeal for the honour
appiness of our country.

servants of the God of Peace, we
ore the continuance of war and its
dant miseries. We behold with
ishment and concern the alarming
ress of the arms of France on the
inent of Europe; and while we see
nplacable enemy overturning the
of Princes, and trampling upon
hts of nations, we are sensible of
langer to which our dearer interests
nation are exposed; but we derive
encouragement from reflecting
he vigilance, wisdom and vigour
r Majesty's Councils have hither-
blessing of Heaven, frustrated
the hostile designs of the unnatural combination formed against us; and we trust that your Majesty, supported by the wise and generous patriotism of your faithful subjects, will be enabled under God to bring this arduous contest to an issue successful and glorious for Britain.

We regard it as our immediate duty, in such a time of national exertion, to be indefatigably diligent in the functions of our sacred office, that we may lead those intrusted to our care to a due consideration of the awful judgments which are in the earth, impress them with a deep sense of their manifold transgressions, and incite them to such a reformation in their hearts and lives, as may, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, avert from our country the calamities which our iniquities justly deserve.

That the God of battles may crown with victory your Majesty's fleets and armies; that the present war may speedily terminate in an honourable and lasting peace; and that your Majesty may long reign the beloved Sovereign of a free and happy people, are the sincere and earnest prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

ANDREW GRANT, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 21. 1808.

A meeting was held at Edinburgh on the 27th May, of those clergymen whose stipends are small, and teinds exhausted, to consider what measures they should adopt to obtain relief. A great number of their livings have not been augmented for more than 100 years. Some of them are little more than 30l. a-year, and a list was in their hand, of above 80 parishes under 100l. The hardship of this case is so obvious, that there is little reason to doubt that Government will grant some relief as soon as a proper representation is made. It is intended to apply, as soon as a complete list of the parishes where the teinds are exhausted can be obtained; and we learn that the General Assembly has entered into these views.

CIVIL

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has been pleased to create the Right Hon. the Earl of Kellie, a Knight and Governor of the order of Gustavus Vasa, as a testimony of his respect for his Lordship's exertions in favour of the Swedish nation.

His Majesty has appointed Earl Camden Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent.

His Majesty has appointed John Bailey, Esq. Serjeant at Law, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in room of Sir Soulden Laurence, removed to the Court of Common Pleas, and has also conferred on him the honour of Knighthood.

Rear Admiral William Domett is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, in room of Lord Gambier, who is appointed to command the Channel Fleet, in room of Lord Gardner, resigned.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, vice Lord Lake, deceast.

His Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on James Gambier, Esq. Consul General to the Portuguese Court at Brazil.

Downing-Street, May 27.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Montgomerie, Esq. Brigadier-General in his Majesty's army, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Dominica.

Major-General J. R. Mackenzie is elected Member of Parliament for Sutherlandshire, in the room of the Right Hon. William Dundas, resigned.

William Freemantle, Esq. is elected Member of Parliament for the northern district of boroughs, in room of Maj.-Gen. Mackenzie, now Member for Sutherland.

Joshua Jonathan Smith, and Stephen Claudius Hunter, Esqrs. aldermen, have been elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

Mr William Pringle, writer in Edinburgh, is appointed one of the Depute Clerks of Session, in the room of Mr Alexander Stevenson, deceased.

Mr James Sibbald is appointed one of the Extractors in the office of John Pringle and Colin Mackenzie, Esqrs. Register Office, in place of Mr James Spence, deceased.

Mr Gavin Gibb, minister of Strathblane, is elected Dean of Faculties in the University of Glasgow.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have appointed Dr David Ritchie, minister of St Andrew's Church, to be professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, in room of Dr Finlayson, deceast.

The Town Council have also presented the Rev. Dr William Ritchie of Glasgow, to the High Church of Edinb by the death of Dr Finlayson.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. By special license, the seat of James Buller, Esq. Admiral Sir John T. Duckwo Miss Buller, daughter of the h ler, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

May 19. At Aberdeen, Ad Esq. of the Hon. East India Co vice, to Elizabeth, eldest dau W. Burnett, Esq. of Monboddo

19. At London, Lord Viscou eldest son of the Earl of Roseb Harriet Bouverie, second dau Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr Joh merchant, Glasgow, to Agnes, e ter of Adam Dawson, Esq. Bu

23. At Dunoon, Mr Danie late of the 9th Royal Veteran Miss Jane Lamont.

26. At Cherry Bank, Mr Gray, merchant in Leith, to M derson.

28. By special license, at t Atholl's house, Portman Squa by the Hon. and Rev. Mr Cat Murray, of the 15th Light Dr son of Sir John MacGregor Lanrick, Bart. to the Right Elizabeth Murray, youngest his Grace.

30. At Kirkcudbright, James writer, to Mrs Pince.

—. Alexander Harper, Esq chant in London, to Miss Stor of John Story, Esq. of Antigua.

June 1. At Edinburgh, the R Hardy Moncrieff, minister of Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr son, surgeon in Edinburgh.

1 At ditto, James Home Ri Downfield and Morton, to Ma est daughter of the late Major Cairnie.

1. At ditto, Mr James Robe tor at law, to Mary, daughter Mr John Tennent, printer in E

1. At Greenock, Thomas Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to R daughter of the late James H Greenock.

3. At Dalkeith, Mr James chant, Inverness, to Jean, only the late Mr Wilson, merchant,

3. At London, the Hon. Jo Dalrymple, nephew and heir of Stair, to Miss Manners, daugh Louisa Manners.

6. At Edinburgh, Neil Me younger of Menzies, to Miss Ba daughter of Francis Balfour, Es

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June 6. At Lanwade, Henry M'Veagh, q. of Lurgan, Ireland, to Miss Mary ichton, daughter of the late Robert ichton of Auchinskeoch, Esq.

6. At Glasgow, Mr James Ogilvie Mack, iter in Edinburgh, to Miss Hannay.

6. At Ayr, James Russell, Esq. to Miss argaret Smith, youngest daughter of exander Smith, Esq. of Abbothill.

7. At Greenock, James Eccles, Esq. mer- nt in Glasgow, to Elizabeth, 3d daugh- of Mr George Robertson.

8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. William Lake nder, of Barbadoes, to Miss Harriet Wil- , youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Wilson, Professor of Church tory in the University of St Andrew's.

8. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Gavin, . of Leith, to Miss C. Reid Innes, of the ne place.

10. At Kirkhill, near Ayr, Mr Robert omson, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss zabeth Forsyth, only daughter of Alex- ler Forsyth, Esq. of Kirkhill.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr Ritchie, Stock- dge, to Catharine, daughter of the late Richard Richardson, merchant, Edin- gh.

13. Charles Skene, Esq. M. D. physician, erdeen, to Miss Margaret Anderson, est daughter of the late Mr Charles An- son, of Huntly.

13. At Paisley, Mr Thomas Wilson, mer- nt, to Miss Margaret Tait, youngest ghter of Mr William Tait, merchant, aisley.

14. At Edinr. William Howison Craw- d, of Crawfurdland, Esq. to Miss Jessy yte, daughter of James Whyte of New ins, Esq.

14. At ditto, Capt. Ramsay, of the Royal rse Artillery, to Mary Emilia, eldest ghter of the late Lieut.-General Mac- d of MacLeod.

14. At Greenock, Henry Dundas Beat- , Esq. commander of the Melville Ca- revenue cruiser, to Margaret, second ghter of Roger Stewart, Esq. merchant Greenock.

16. At Borrowstounness, Mr Walter d, writer in Leith, to Joanna, youngest ghter of Mr John Short, surgeon in rowstounness.

17. At Edinburgh, George Ross, Esq. ocate, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter he Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter of Bar- , minister of the Tron Church, Edin- gh.

Lately, at Gretna Green, Lord Viscount ntworth, son of the Earl of Limerick, Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Cap- Tennison Edwards, of Oldcourt, Wick- . The Lady's mother, now, by a second riage, Mrs Beaumont, the wife of an eminent solicitor in Dublin, is under prosecution in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, on a charge of contriving this marriage. The bridegroom is only 19 years of age, and the bride 17, a young Lady of singular beauty.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At Verdun, in France, Mrs Innes, a son.

May 8. At Aberdeen, the Lady of George More, Esq. Provost of Aberdeen, a daughter.

18. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

18. At Howick, Northumberland, the Countess Grey, a son.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elouis, a daughter.

23. At ditto, Mrs Dr Erskine, a son.

24. At ditto, Mrs Hay, wife of James Hay, Esq. W.S. a daughter.

25. Mrs William Gordon M'Crae, a daughter.

31. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Forbes, a son.

June 1. At Blunham, Bedfordshire, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. a daughter.

3. At Ayr, Mrs Dr Donaldson, a son.

3. At Spott House, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a daughter.

13. At Wester Livilands, Mrs Rind, a daughter.

Lately, at Bath, the Lady of Maj.-Gen. Campbell, a son.

The Lady of John Mackenzie, Esq. of King's Arms Yard, a son.

In Devonshire Place, the Lady of James Campbell, Esq. a son.

At Berwick, Mrs Willoby, wife of Mr Willoby, town-clerk, a boy and girl.

Lately, at Arbroath, Mrs Frazer, wife of the Manager of the Theatre there, a daughter, being her 19th child.

DEATHS.

In India, Walter Grant, Esq. late Master in Equity of the Supreme Court.

At Demarary, Adam Knight, Esq. of Portsoy.

Lately, at Kiel, in Holstein, Professor Fabricius, the celebrated naturalist.

At Vienna, the Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, brother to the Earl of Moira.

March 8. At Kingston, Jamaica, Peter Belch, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh.

13. At Gibraltar, Mr John Hyndman M'Pherson, midshipman on board the Renommee frigate, son of the late Alexander M'Pherson, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

April 7. Off Memel, Lord Royston, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke. This unfortunate young nobleman had resided at Petersburgh about two years; when hostilities

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lities breaking out, he had leave, alongst with some other English gentlemen, to come home. They sailed for Liebau, as they were not permitted to go over direct to Sweden. On the 2d of April they left Liebau, in a ship called the Agatha, an old hulk, seemingly unfit for any voyage.—When within 40 miles of Carlscrona, a violent storm came on from the west, which drove them back to Memel on the 7th, with five feet water in the hold. The gale increasing, the ship struck with such violence on the bar, as to beat off her rudder. All the masts were then cut away, and the boats cut loose and launched, when Lord Royston and four others jumped into them, but were upset in an instant, and all perished. Besides these, Col. Pollen, and a man-servant, Mrs Barnes's man-servant, maid-servant, and youngest child, Mr Renny, and Mr Halliday's servant, were all washed overboard. Mr Focke died on board from cold, and Mr Becher and Mr Perreyra were taken from the wreck in the life-boat, but died soon after. All that were saved by the life-boat were, Mrs Barnes and two children, Mrs Pollen and two servants, Mr Halliday, the Captain, and three sailors.

April 10. Mr Knox, schoolmaster of Whitsome. He had been at Swinton on that day, in good health, with some other teachers, on parochial business, and on going home, it is supposed, felt himself unwell, for, when found, he was in a sitting posture, on the roadside, quite dead. A widow and six children are left to lament his loss.

17. At London, James Paul, Esq. representative in a former Parliament for the borough of Wendover. He was a native of Perth, where his father still lives. He went to India, in the civil line, about 20 years ago, from whence he returned in 1802, with a competent, but not large fortune. Having got into Parliament, he adopted the political principles of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Horne Tooke, with whom he formed an intimacy, which, however, was not of long continuance. In the session 1806, he commenced a most furious attack on the conduct of Marquis Wellesley in India, a topic not easily nor generally understood, and therefore not much relished by the House. When the Parliament was dissolved in April 1807, he boldly, though perhaps presumptuously, stood forward a candidate for Westminster, alongst with Sir Francis Burdett, against Lord Cochrane and Mr Sheridan. In this election contest he was grievously disappointed. Having only received about 220 votes, he withdrew his name from the poll on the third day.—Conceiving himself not to have been properly supported in his canvass on this occasion by the Baronet, he had the to send him a challenge, when the Kingston upon Thames, and we wounded; Sir Francis in the knee, Paul in the calf of the leg. The was a long time confined with his but the latter never perfectly re and suffered considerable pain from operations that were at different performed. Mr Paul possessed a mind, and his temper was considerred by serious disappointments bou lic and private life. His expectat pear to have been all disappointed circumstances were, from losses at a liberality approaching to profus gether irreparable, when he for desperate resolution of putting a his existence, by shooting himself head with a pistol. This drea which he appears to have meditat long time, he effected about five the afternoon, in his dressing ro servant, hearing the report of t immediately ran up stairs, and master dead on the floor. The Jury found a verdict of *Lunacy*.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr Mathew cabinetmaker there.

22. At London, James Bruce, E tenant Governor of the island of

22. At the isle of Whithorn, M las Blair, eldest daughter of the der Blair, Esq. of Senick, and wid late Edward M'Culloch of At Esq.

27. At London, William Lown one of the Commissioners of Exci

27. At Glasgow, Mr James B lourman, in the 59th year of his

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marg ter, relict of Mr Patrick Hero Glasgow.

29. At ditto, in the 90th year Mr Robert Dewar, glazier.

30. At ditto, John Dick, only Robert Dick, writer, Edinburgh.

30. At Kelso, Mrs Helen Benn of the late Archibald Douglas, Es pindean.

May 1. At Dunse, Mr Joh bookseller.

—. At London, Allan, second Earl of Galloway.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jon daughter of the late Sir John Dean, Bart. and widow of the William Chalmer, Esq. of West surgeon, Edinburgh.

3. At Aberdeen, Mr Charles tobacconist.

3. At Glasgow, Major James of the 2d, or Royal North Bo goons.

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May 5. At Musselburgh, Miss Janet Gourlay, daughter of the late Mr David Gourlay, Provost of Stirling.

7. At London, Capt. M'Intyre, Glenoe, in the 27th year of his age; a youth of amiable manners and dispositions, much and justly regretted by his disconsolate relations, and a numerous circle of acquaintances.

9. At Strowan, Perthshire, General Sir Thomas Stirling of Strowan, Bart. Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Brown, relict of Mr Andrew Wight, of Ormiston.

10. At Greenock, Henry Liston Dunlop, youngest son of Alexander Dunlop, Esq. present chief Magistrate of that town.

13. At Thurso, William Brodie, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of the county of Caithness.

15. At Glasgow, after a lingering illness, Mrs Mary Mitchell, spouse of Mr James Watson, manufacturer there.

16. At ditto, Miss Maxwell M'Brair, daughter of the late Mr Archibald M'Brair, merchant, Glasgow.

16. At Spottes-hall, Dumfries-shire, the Rev. Dr James Muirhead, of Logan, minister of the gospel at Urr, in the 68th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.

16. At Cambusmore House, Mrs Murray Kynynmound Buchanan, wife of John Buchanan, Esq. of Cambusmore, and the last surviving child of Patrick Edmondstoune, Esq. of Newton.

17. At Bath, Admiral Brown, aged 57.

17. At Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, in his 81st year, John Lord Delaval, Baron Delaval, of Delaval, in the county of Northumberland. Leaving no issue male, the title is extinct.

17. At Wheatfield, near Edinburgh, Mrs Marion Sprott, spouse of Mr Benjamin Yule, of Wheatfield.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hay, relict of Colonel Hay, of Warrieston, and sister of Sir Alexander Munro of Novar, Bart.

18 At Edinburgh, Mr John Buchan, Accountant to the General Post Office.

19. At Clifton, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late Earl of Inchiquin, and Anne Countess of Orkney, and sister of the late Countess of Orkney.

19. At Dumfries, aged 86, Miss Margaret Varmont.

At Leith, on his way to Glasgow, Mr John Marshall, lately dyer at Stockton, aged 72 years.

At Grosgerau, in his 49th year, his Serene Highness Frederic George Augustus Landgrave of Hesse.

At Goldielea, Dumfries-shire, Eliza, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Goldie, of Goldie-lea.

22. At Glasgow, Mrs Alison Scott, wife of Dr William Meikleham, Professor of Natural History in that University.

23. At Clochfoldich, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Stewart, late of the 42d regt. of foot. He served in that regiment 30 years, and commanded it on the 21st March 1801, in the memorable battle of Alexandria.

23. At Greenock, Mr John Gillies, merchant, Greenock.

23. At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mrs Elliot, widow of Mr Thomas Elliot, saddler in Edinburgh.

24. At ditto, aged 17, Dorothea Jane, eldest daughter of Hugh Mosman of Auchtyfardle, Esq.

24. At Dornoch, George Lowther, sen. Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

24. At Sciennes Bank, Mrs Anne Maitland, relict of Mr John Ainslie, Abbey, Haddington.

27. At Edinburgh, Robert, infant son of the late Robert Semple, Esq. advocate.

27, At Gifford, Mr Robert Wright, of the Royal Navy.

—. At Cameron Bank, Mr Crawford, shipmaster, Dundee, aged 82.

27. At Dumfries, Miss Emily Hepburn, eldest daughter of the late Provost Ebenezer Hepburn, of that place.

28. At Craig, Mr Thomas Paterson, farmer.

28. In the 76th year of his age, Colonel James Fraser, of Belladrum.

29. At Paisley, in the 80th year of his age, Mr Andrew Sim.

29. At Asleed, Captain John Coutts, aged 82 years.

30. At Leith, in the 66th year of his age, Mr James Wilson, malster.

30. At Belfast, in consequence of a fall from a vessel in the quay, Robert Gemmill Esq. merchant there, in his 64th year.

30. At West Craigs, parish of Corstorphine, Mr James Barron, farmer there.

30. At Edinburgh, in the 78th year of her age, Miss Mary Maclachlan, daughter of the deceased Lachlan Maclachlan, Esq. of Maclachlan.

31. At Fisherrow, Miss Jean Smith, youngest daughter of the late Pat. Smith, of Hillend, Esq.

At Hartlebury Castle, aged 88 years, the Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Worcester. By his merit, and the recommendation of the Earl of Mansfield, he became Bishop of Litchfield.

At Blackheath, aged 83, P. Macleod, Esq. London.

Lately at Bath, William Perry, M. D.

At Bath, Mrs Jeffrey, relict of Alderman Hayley, and sister to the late John Wilkes, Esq.

Lately, at Birmingham, aged 68, Mr J. Collins,

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Collins, one of the Proprietors of the Birmingham Chronicle, and the facetious author of the Evening Brush.

At Bonhill, the Rev. Mr Patrick Slight, minister of that parish.

At Woodlands, Mrs Douglas, wife of Mr George Douglas, late merchant, Glasgow.

At Stonehaven, Mrs Scott, wife of Lieutenant David Scott, Royal Navy.

Mrs Margaret M'Gill, widow of David M'Gill, Esq. of Kingincleugh.

At Thainston, Aberdeenshire, William Forbes Mitchell, Esq. of Thainston.

At Aberdeen, Mr Benjamin Lumsden, goldsmith, in the 87th year of his age.

At ditto, Catharine Russel, daughter of Alexander Russel of Montcoffer, Esq.

At Roseyards, near Ballymony, the Rev. John Tennent, at the advanced age of 92, and upwards of 57 years pastor of the Seceding Congregation of that place.

June 1. Miss Isabella Yeaman, daughter of the deceased James Yeaman, Esq. of Affleck.

2. At Prestonfield, Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield. He is succeeded by his uncle, now Sir John Dick, Bart.

2. At the manse of Birnie, the Rev. Joseph Anderson, minister of that parish.

3. At ditto, Mr Robert Scott, late merchant in Edinburgh.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Cunningha ly daughter of the late Mr Thomas ningham, painter.

4. At Stitchel House, Miss Ma Pringle, daughter of Sir James Pr Bart.

4. At Montrose, aged 54 years, th John Reay, chaplain, for upwards years, of the English Episcopal Cha St Peter, Montrose.

5. At Inverness, John Anderson, a a man of irreproachable conduct, a questionably one of the best compo Scottish music since the days of Osw

5. At Dalkeith, Miss Eleonora chope, daughter of the late Francis chope of Cakemuir, Esq.

5. At Edinburgh, the infant daug Mr Law, surgeon.

5. At ditto, aged 19, Christian, daughter of Dr Charles Stuart of D

7. At Doncaster, in the 42d year age, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Elio of his Majesty's 33d regiment of fo second son of John Elliott, Esq. of wickbrae, deceased.

7. At Summerfield, Mrs Fulton. the 93d year of her age.

8. At Edinburgh, aged 96, Mr Dickie, relict of William Gray, Newholm, writer in Edinburgh.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
June 3.	——	3 ¼ pr.	69½ 70
10.	——	4 3¾ —	70 ¼
17.	——	3¾ ½ —	70¾ ¼
24.	——	3 —	69 ⅛

Prices of Grain at Haddington

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
June 3.	46 6	45 0	40 0
10.	47 0	45 0	42 0
17.	46 0	46 0	42 0
24.	47 6	48 0	42 0

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
June 3.	60	82	40	46	40	47	58	64
10.	60	83	38	44	38	46	58	69
17.	60	82	38	44	34	46	57	62
24.	60	81	38	44	34	46	57	63

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley M Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pea Barley
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.
June 7.	265	30 29½	44
14.	280	30 29½	41
21.	240	30 29½	46
28.	340	29 28½	60

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alexander Scotus,—*J. C.*,—*Glottianus*,—*Verses* on *Culloden*, will probal pear in the next, or an early number.

Modestus,—*Juvenis*,—*T.*,—*S. M.*,—*Leocadae*,—*Epitaph on County Ja Flowers of Caledonia*,—*T. G.*,—*An Epigram*,—are received, and are consideration.

M. F. C's pieces shew genius, but such a want of correctness, particula versification, as make them unfit for the public eye.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1808:

With a Map of SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

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State

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7. Princess Amelia born, 1783.
12. Prince of Wales born, 1762.
17. Duke of York born, 1763.
21. Duke of Clarence born, 1765.

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THE

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Sketch of the Military Geography of SPAIN.

AS SPAIN and PORTUGAL at present are, and seem destined for some time to be, the theatre of the most interesting events which can occupy the attention of the civilized world, we have, instead of our usual plate, given a map of those countries, by which our readers may be enabled to follow the steps of the armies which are now engaged in this eventful contest. We have delineated as aucurately as possible, chiefly from the itinerary given by Dr Playfair, the direction of the principal roads by which these kingdoms are intersected.

While every eye is turned towards the Spanish patriots; while every heart glows at their name, no subject can be more interesting as that which tends to throw light on the probable success of this gallant nation in their glorious warfare. Considering Spain in a military point of view, the most important circumstances appear to be,—1. The face of the country.—2. The number of inhabitants.—3. The number and strength of its fortifications. We shall endeavour, therefore, to give a concise view of these from the best authorities *.

Next to the numbers and enthusiasm of the people, the aspect of the country is certainly one of the most promising circumstances. Spain is completely a country of mountains. Most of her provinces are filled and encircled by them.

The first and greatest chain is that of the Pyrenees, which reaches, without interruption, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, dividing France from Spain. These afford only five passes, and those narrow and difficult. The first is from St Jean de Luz, on the French side, to St Sebastian, in the province of Biscay, on the Spanish; it is the nearest from Bayonne, and conducts most directly to Madrid. The second, farther to the east, leads to Pampeluna, in Navarre. The third, which is the grand road, passes to Roncevaux, also in Navarre. The fourth, from the province of Comminge, in France, enters into the kingdom of Arragon; and the last, being the nearest to the Mediterranean, passes through Languedoc and Roussillon into Catalonia.

From the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, immense chains take their rise, which traverse the kingdom in two directions. The first, beginning at Roncevaux, in Navarre, passes thro' Biscay, the Asturias, and Gallicia, almost entirely covering the whole of these provinces, and joins the Atlantic,

* Playfair's Geography. Encyclopedie Methodique, Art. Geographie Moderne Buching.

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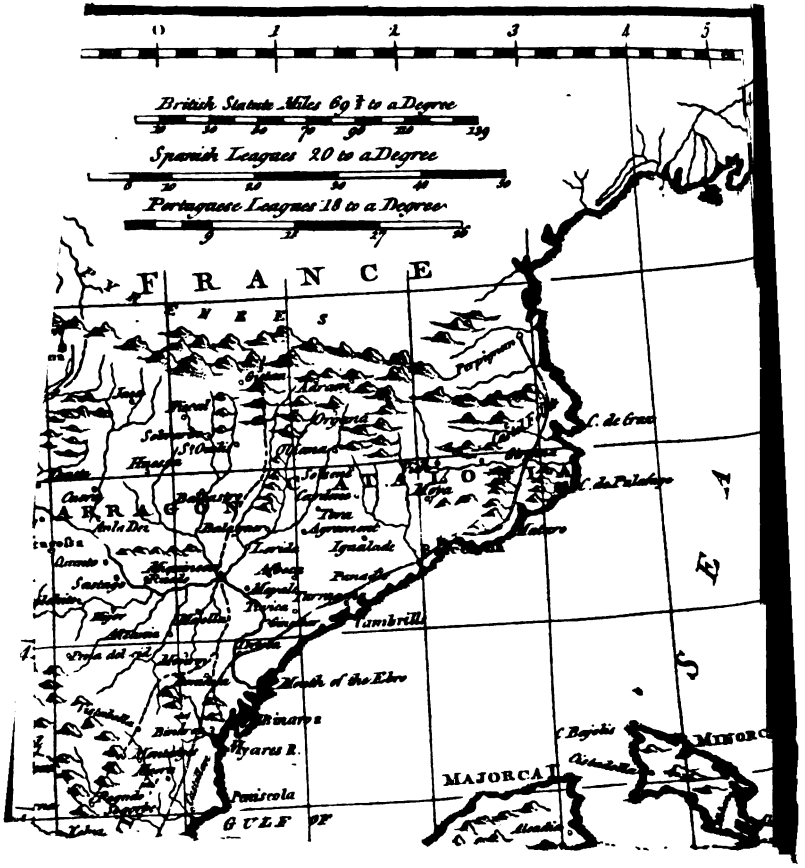

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* Playfair's Geography. Encyclopedie Methodique, Art. Geographie Moderne Building.

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tic, near Cape Ortegal. The highest elevation of these mountains is at the source of the Ebro, on the confines of the provinces of Biscay and Asturias. At Pancorvo, near the source of this river, there is a pass of a mile in length, and only 50 paces wide. From this quarter, another chain extends under different names, along the whole course of the Ebro, till it falls into the Mediterranean.

The second great chain of mountains begins with a group, called Mount Cayo, on the borders of Arragon. It then extends S.S.E. to Molina d'Aragon, and south to Cape Gates, dividing Arragon and Murcia from New Castile and Andalusia. It proceeds along the frontier of the province of Granada, where it receives the name of the Sierra Nevada, from the perpetual snows with which it is covered; and thence along the whole coast of the Mediterranean, till it terminates with the rock of Gibraltar.—From this chain, the Sierra Morena breaks off at the north border of Andalusia, which province it completely encircles. It communicates with the Castiles only by a single narrow pass.

But not only is the kingdom girt round with these two great chains; the centre is no less rugged. The two Castiles are described as completely "bristling with mountains *." The mountains of Toledo, the Sierras of Cogolio, Bolbanera, &c. traverse them in all directions.

We shall now take a brief survey of the different provinces, considering them chiefly in the two important circumstances of men and fortifications.

1. *Asturias*, in length, 80-100 miles, and 50-65 in breadth. This principality is celebrated in Spanish history, as having formed the last refuge of national independence, when all the rest of the country was overrun by the Moors. For this, it was indebted, partly to the bravery inhabitants, and partly to the ful mountains with which it is ed. Its inhabitants are more guished by their bravery than numbers, the province containi ly 150,000 inhabitants. Ovied capital, is reckoned to contain It is defended by a castle. Gij small walled maritime town, bu an insecure harbour. St Ander port, with an excellent and wel fied harbour, contains 4000 inhab

2. *Biscay*, equally mountaino tends 45 miles along the coas 10-25 miles from north to sout has 200,000 inhabitants, who a koned the bravest in Spain. the capital, a trading town, c 800 houses. St Sebastian is forti well as its harbour, and has 800 bitants. It has a distant view Pyrenean mountains. Fontara neat and well-fortified town. walled towns are also Castro diales, and Vermejo.

3. *Gallicia*, on the western mity of Spain, is also very str nature. It is 30-35 miles in b 40-45 in length, and contains 2 families. Compostella, the capit 10,000 inhabitants. Ferrol, na and Vigo, are good and wel fied sea ports.

4. *Leon* is 200 miles in leng in breadth, and contains 1,200,(habitants. The capital, of th name, is an old town, with only inhabitants. Other towns, are vente, Astorga, Salamanca, Le and Cividad Rodrigo. The t are fortified.

5. *Estremadura* is 140 mi length, 90-140 in breadth, an tains 450,000 inhabitants. B the capital, is a small fortified containing 8000 inhabitants. T vince, being situated on the fr of Portugal, has a number of f places, as Placentia, Alcantar buquerque, Truxillo, Xeres. M the ancient capital, is an open t

* Herissees de Montagnes. *Enc. Meth.*

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6. *Andalusia* is 80-320 miles in length, 70-150 in breadth, containing 1,270,000 inhabitants. This is the finest and richest province in Spain. Seville, the capital, is the second city in the kingdom, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. It is said that 300,000 Moors were expelled from this city. Cordova contains 20,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications are not now formidable, many of the walls being just as the Romans left them. Cordova, in the time of the Saracens, was a royal residence; the seat of arts, learning, and splendour, but retains few traces of its ancient grandeur. Other towns, are Cadiz, Xeres de la Frontera, Ecija, and Andcigar. This province is completely encircled by the mountains of Sierra Morena.

7. *Granada* is 75 miles in length, 30-35 in breadth, and contains 600,000 inhabitants. This kingdom possessed great splendour in the time of the Moors, under whom it was governed, first by viceroys from the Caliphs, and then by independent sovereigns. Granada, the capital, contains 50,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications are demolished. Antequera and Malaga are also large towns.

8. *Murcia*, 100-150 miles from north to south, and 60-90 from east to west, contains 600,000 inhabitants. The capital contains 38,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle.—Carthagena is more noted from its extensive trade, and historical distinction. It is well fortified, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. Other towns, are Lorca, Villena, Chinchilla, and Alcantsa.

9. *Valencia*, 160-200 miles in length, and 20-65 in breadth, vies with Andalusia in populousness and fertility. It contains 716,000 inhabitants, and the capital, Valencia, has 80,000. This city was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost two years after. Since that time, its lofty walls and towers have been almost demolished Alicant, a celebrated maritime town, stands on a narrow neck of land running out into the sea. Its harbour is strongly fortified; and its castle was reckoned impregnable, till the English took it in 1706: it was retaken by the French and Spaniards after a siege of two years. Elche and Orihuela are also large towns.

10. *New Castile*, the principal province of Spain, is 60-80 leagues in length, 50-80 in breadth, and contains 1,200,000 inhabitants. It is divided into three districts, La Sierra, La Mancha, and Algaria. Madrid, the capital, reckoned to contain 130,000 people, is an open town. Toledo, anciently a town of great magnitude, is now vastly decayed, and its population reduced from 200,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. Aranjuez and Escurial are royal palaces.

11. *Old Castile*, a mountainous country, of a triangular form, 70-75 miles in length, 40-50 in breadth, but is thinly inhabited. The chief towns are Burgos, Valladolid, and Segovia, none of which are of any very great magnitude.

12. *Navarre*. This little mountainous country contains 180,000 inhabitants. Pampeluna is a considerable, well fortified town, containing above 9000 people. Tudela is also a city of considerable magnitude.

13. *Arragon*, a kingdom of an oval form, extending 180 miles in length, 70-90 in breadth, contains 660,000 inhabitants. Saragossa, the only very large town, has 36,000 inhabitants.

14. *Catalonia*, a rocky and mountainous territory, contains 860,000 inhabitants. Barcelona, unhappily now in the possession of France, is a place of uncommon strength, particularly the fort of Montjuick, by which it is commanded. Both, however, were stormed by the Earl of Peterborough in the war of the succession. Lerida and Tortosa are also considerable towns.

The whole population of Spain is computed at about eleven millions; that

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that of Portugal, at three; in all fourteen. At the lowest calculation, a tenth of this number could certainly, in an extreme exigence, be brought into the field, and would thus produce nearly a million and a half, certainly far superior to any number which France could bring against them.—The only doubt, we therefore conceive, which can exist with regard to their ultimate success, is whether such new levies could be at all able to face in the field those veteran armies which have conquered Europe. The result of such a contest has been various, and it cannot be denied, often unfavourable. The last war, however, has furnished repeated instances of the reverse. Of these, the greatest and most eventful, is that of the French levy-en-masse, at the beginning of the revolution; and the Spaniards seem to be placed very nearly in the same circumstances. Like them, they possess a regular army, from whom they may receive an example, and with whom they may amalgamate; while they have an additional advantage in the rugged and inaccessible nature of their country. The following reflexions, suggested to an intelligent Frenchman, by the event above alluded to, may be interesting at the present moment.

"Is it indeed true, that soldiers are valuable only in proportion as they are exercised? Is it true, that experience in the profession of arms, the habit of military manœuvres, and of the fatigues of a camp, necessarily secures to troops of the line the advantage over national troops? In this heroic occupation, where contempt of death is the first lesson to be learned, what are not the effects of *Enthusiasm*.—This passion, which cannot be defined, which has no bounds because it has no object, which intoxicates itself by its own reveries, which is exalted by the very confusion of its ideas, which fills the prospect of futurity with every chimera of a glowing fancy; this passion is a continual source of pr gies, and converts a whole army *Curtii*, burning to sacrifice themse for the cause they have embrace Animated by this irresistible sentim combatants dart upon the hostile ra rush into the waves, or upon flan batteries, overturn all obstacles, concert all manœuvres, and annih all the combinations of experienc That passive subordination, that pr and passive obedience which cem an army, and makes one force thousand arms, is also produced b thusiasm, much more entirely, devotedly, than it could be by of the most rigorous discipline.

Smith supports his opinion by example of the three great re tions, to which, before his time universe had been witness. Ha beheld the *fourth*, determined, lik three others, by force of arms, he w have admitted that, even against t of the line, the most accustome war, and the best exercised, the pulse given by enthusiasm is alwa infallible earnest of victory *."

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN N*a History Society.*

AT the last meeting of the nerian Natural History So (July 16.), the President laid b the Society three communications Col. George Montague, F. L. Knowle-House, Devon. Two of communications were read at meeting. The first part of the communication contained an int ing view of the natural habits more striking external appearanc the Gannet, or Soland Goose, *P nus Bassanus*. The second pa this communication contained a count of the internal structure o

* Notes to Garnier's edition of S Wealth of Nations, 3d edition.

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d, particularly of the distribution its air-cells, which the ingenious hor shewed to be admirably adapt- to its mode of life and continued idence on the water, even in the st turbulent sea, and during the st rigorous seasons. The second mmunication was the description d drawing of a new genus of *insect* ich inhabits the cellular membrane the gannet, and to which Col. Mon- ue gives the name of *Cellularia ssani*.—At the same meeting, Mr Neill laid before the Society a list such Fishes, belonging to the four nnean orders, Apodes, Jugulares, horacici, and Abdominales, as he d ascertained to be natives of the ters in the neighbourhood of Edin- rgh, accompanied with remarks, and strated by specimens of some of the er species. Of the *Apodes*, he enu- rated four species, belonging to ee genera, viz. 2 to Muræna, the and conger; 1 Anarhichas, the lf-fish; and 1 Ammodytes, the d-launce. Of the *Jugulares*, he ntioned thirteen species, belonging three genera: 1 Callionymus, the mmeous dragonet, (for, from exa- ning many specimens, Mr Neill is arly of opinion, that the Sordid Dra- net of Mr Pennant and Dr Shaw, not a distinct species, but merely e female of the gemmeous drago- ;) 9 Gadus, the haddock, ling, d, dorse or *codling*, bib, whiting, alfish or *podley*, green gadus, and esel gadus of Dr Shaw; 2 Blenni- the spotted and viviparous blenny. the *Thoracici*, he stated twenty- o species, belonging to nine genera: Gobius, the miller's-thumb; 2 Cot- , the pogge and fatherlasher; 2 us, the doree and the opah, (a spe- nen of this last most resplendent n, having been taken off Cramond, the Frith of Forth, some years ago, d being still preserved in the muse- of P. Walker, Esq.); 7 Pleuro- ctes, the holibut, plaise, fresh-water under, dab, smear-dab, brill, sole, and turbot; 2 Labrus, the wrasse and goldsinny; 1 Sparus, the toothed gilt- head, (a rare fish, of which only two specimens have occurred in the Frith of Forth;) 2 Perca, the perch and the basse; 3 Gasterosteus, the banstickle, and the fifteen and ten spined stickle- backs; with 1 Trigla, the grey gur- nard. Of the *Abdominales*, he had as- certained fourteen species, belonging to seven genera: 1 Cobitis, the loche; 4 salmo, the salmon, sea-trout, com- mon trout, and smelt or *spirling*; 3 Esox, the pike, gar-pike, and the sau- ry or *gandanook*, (which last, though rare in England, is not, he stated, un- common at Edinburgh, but arrives in the Frith almost every autumn, in large shoals); 1 Atherina, the hepse- tus; 3 Clupea, the herring, pilchard, and sprat or *garvey-herring*: Of the genus Cyprinus, of which no fewer than ten species inhabit the rivers and ponds of England, (including the carp, the tench, gudgeon, dace, roach, bream, &c.) only one insignificant species, the author remarked, is found near Edinburgh, viz. the common mi- now: Of the genus Scomber, the mackrel is got in the entrance of the Frith of Forth.—Mr Neill reserved the notice of the *Amphibia Nantes* of Linnæus, including the Ray-tribe and Shark, to a future meeting.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

July 1.—15. IF the past winter was remarkable for its du- ration and severity, the summer has made ample amends, not merely by its usual genial warmth, but by maintain- ing a steady high temperature, to which, in this northern and variable climate, we have not for many years been accustomed.

GREAT HEAT.—During the 13th, 14th, and 15th July, the heat at Edin- burgh was excessive, the thermometer vary-

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varying from 76° to 86° in the shade. In England, during the same period, it seems to have been still more intense, the public prints reporting the thermometer to have indicated from 84° to 92°, and even 98° or blood-heat, in the shade. London is said to have resembled an oven, the brick walls of the houses tending to accumulate and give greater effect to the heat: in the shady side of the street, the temperature, we are told, was 100°, or two degrees above blood-heat; in the sunny side, 147°, five degrees more than is requisite to melt bees-wax. From different counties of England, we have accounts of the fatal effects of these uncommon heats. Several labouring people have been cut off; some by the *coup de soleil*, having thoughtlessly exposed themselves to the sun's direct rays; others through lassitude and fatigue. Lambs, dogs, birds, were found lying dead in the fields, and on the high ways.—On the great north road, between 40 and 50 post horses are said to have fallen a sacrifice to exposure to this extreme heat; some dropping down dead in the harness, and others expiring soon after they had completed their journey. Among the less lamentable effects, it is mentioned, that the flats of butter sent to the London market, (a flat containing many pounds, carefully packed,) were, in many instances, found to be converted into oil, before they reached their place of destination. Nay, the honeycomb in the bee-hives, was, in some places, melted, (if we can give credit to the newspapers,) so that the honey was observed running out from the bottom of the hives. In Scotland, as already remarked, the heat was more moderate; and it has not been attended with any remarkable effects.

July 16.—Some fine showers fell this day, and quickly reduced the temperature.

—— 18.—A female Tope, Squalus Galeus, was brought into Newhaven, having been accidentally led in the skate-nets.

July 19.—Cuvier's Ray. the numerous fishes of the skat brought to market by the tr fishers, it was interesting to f rare species described by La and named by him, Raia Cuv ter Cuvier, the celebrated ana professor at Paris. Unfortuna specimen was mutilated befor an opportunity of seeing it, i the second day after it had c market: but sufficient charac mained to ascertain the specie cularly the oval dorsal fin, wh left entire, having, by its sing attracted the notice of the fish- the angular pectoral fins; the lobes of the ventral fins; traces of the spots upon th Owing to the hotness of the the fish was already so much as to be unfit for preserving, a obliged to content myself with the dorsal fin.

—— 20.—There fell a go more rain, accompanied with t

—— 21.—Much distant was this day heard. The t cloud extended many miles ov district of country in which and Linlithgow are situated. every thunder-bolt was distinct the forkings of the lightning b vid, and well defined. One s house at Linlithgow, and did c able damage.

—— 23.—The trawl-net have begun to fulfil the expe of success which we expressed month's Memoranda, having t sent to market above a dozen c some of them of a *large* size large ones sold at 7s. a pair. few turbot, however, have ye found. Large plaise or *Dutc* are common.

—— 24.—27. A great dea rain has fallen, and the he much abated.

Edinr. 27th July 1808.

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PULATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *of* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

Concluded from p. 409.

TIES and TOWNS. 3. The mark * indicates the whole parish be included.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabite.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
ANARK *continued.*									
van,	748	1,430	33	3,277	3,424	400	1,314	4,987	6,701
milton,	642	1,429	10	2,686	3,222	426	882	4,600	5,908
LINLITHGOW.									
lithgow,	457	714	32	1,680	1,914	1,320	1,722	552	3,594
rowstonness*,	330	630	26	1,210	1,580	180	256	2,354	2,790
RN,—Nairn,	548	548	4	930	1,285	1,151	621	443	2,215
ORKNEY.									
kwall,	417	601	—	1,078	1,543	396	365	1,860	2,621
mness,	441	540	3	915	1,308	825	535	863	2,223
SHETLAND.									
rwick,	229	302	—	693	1,013	62	106	1,538	1,706
PEEBLES.									
bles*,	397	510	14	963	1,125	151	336	1,601	2,088
PERTH.									
th,	1,353	3,872	49	6,723	8,155	128	3,535	11,215	14,878
nmore*,	673	704	8	1,524	1,822	557	232	2,557	3,346
marnock,	444	511	7	920	1,128	406	116	1,526	2,048
lander*,	377	529	—	1,046	1,236	333	219	1,730	2,282
rgowrie*,	396	447	28	882	1,032	322	281	1,311	1,914
eff,	455	814	15	1,304	1,572	277	866	1,733	2,876
par Angus*,	401	614	19	971	1,198	85	436	1,648	2,169
RENFREW.									
aley*,	2,474	6,936	5	14,413	16,766	770	11,486	18,923	31,179
enock,	1,029	4,050	9	8,196	9,262	70	4,189	13,199	17,458
t Glasgow,	435	850	4	1,748	2,117	15	243	3,607	3,865
nfrew*,	426	426	2	962	1,069	198	292	1,541	2,031
ROSS.									
n,	507	539	7	1,012	1,265	1,114	222	941	2,277
gwall,	278	318	10	619	799	356	121	941	1,418
ROXBURGH.									
lso,	524	1,017	3	1,919	2,277	125	620	3,451	4,196
burgh,	648	857	28	1,770	2,064	344	482	3,008	3,834
wick*,	440	566	—	1,309	1,489	493	875	1,430	2,798
drose*,	470	565	19	1,258	1,367	392	372	1,861	2,625
SELKIRK.									
kirk,	396	527	8	971	1,127	393	314	1,391	2,098
STIRLING.									
rling,	614	1,319	6	2,311	2,945	26	514	4,716	5,256
kirk,	—	1,767	—	4,211	4,627	—	—	—	8,838
Ninians,	1,324	1,583	40	3,217	3,632	2,510	2,689	1,650	6,849
SUTHERLAND.									
rnoch,	559	561	3	1,007	1,355	366	106	1,890	2,362
WIGTON.									
g'ton,	274	282	13	684	791	363	160	952	1,475
nithorn,	363	443	15	832	1,072	345	152	1,407	1,904

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History and Description of the City of CARLISLE.

(Concluded from p. 408.)

IN the year 1761, new works were established: a company from Newcastle began the calico printing, which has been progressively carried forward ever since. This was followed by an extensive manufactory, carried on by the ingenious Bernard Barton; whose premature death deprived the public of the abilities of an able and enterprising tradesman.

Thus the erecting of one manufactory was followed by that of another, till at present there are four printfields, which employ about one thousand people, and pay above L.20,000 annually to the revenue. Besides these there are eight more manufactories, some of which are very extensive in all the branches, from the raw materials to the finishing of checks, calicos, muslins, and all kinds of fancy-work.—Here are also at present, four public breweries, which pay annually to the revenue upwards of L.6000; and a soapery, which pays a duty of about L.1500 a year: so that it is supposed Carlisle pays annually to the revenue, for exciseable articles manufactured there, licences, &c. above L.100,000.

Two banks were lately established here, and found of great service to trade.

The site of Carlisle is admirably fine; on a very gently rising ground, in the midst of an extensive and fertile plain, terminated on every side by distant lofty mountains, and surrounded with rivers, viz. the Eden on the north, Caldew on the west, and the Petteral on the east and south. The beautiful meadows and banks along the sides of the Eden and Caldew afford the pleasantest walks to the inhabitants of the city and its environs; who, unlike its turbulent, rough, and warlike occupiers in former ages, can enjoy in peace the rich and pleasing scenes which Nature has lavish around them.

In literature, and the arts ces, this city makes rather cuous figure than otherwis produced several men of uncommon genius; some have arrived at a degree of A spirit of industry appears the bulk of the inhabitants, many have placed themselv and a few in affluent circum And although they have on casions discovered much hur ness, by listening to the that demon, *Party*, yet we on any emergent occasion, cause of humanity demands t or national danger renders it to call forth the strength a of the kingdom, the people have but one mind, and exp loyalty resound from every

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REPORT *concerning* FORESTR *in* SCOTLAND, *Anno* 1

(From the Original

AT Edinburgh, the eig July, Sixteen hundred a years, Anent the supplica sented to the Lords of Co Sessione, by Alexander Ro Fascallie, shewing, that whe titioner having obtaineat ane superscrived by his Majes hand, of his lands and ba Fascallie, containing an n and errection of the outfiel &c.; which the petitione presented to the Lords of and Exchequer, to be past after revising thereof; the taken up by the Marquis to see, and refused to be r untill the Lords ordained the same: and, after rep thereof, the petitioner havi sed himself by ane supplic

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the said Lords of Exchequer, craving that the said signature might be past; the said Lords of Exchequer, by an act made by them thereanent, upon the eleventh day of February last by past, recommended to the Lords of Counsell and Sessione aforesaid, to consider the import and priviledge of a Forrestrie, and how far his Majesties interest might be concerned in the foresaid signature, or the lyke; craving, therefore, that the saids Lords of Sessione would appoint a tyme to the effect foresaid, as the said supplicatione at length bears: Which being read in presence of the saids Lords of Counsell and Sessione, they recommended to Sir Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, ane of the saids Lords ther own number, to call both parties before him, and to hear them, and ther Prörs. upon the said matter, and to make report thereof to them. According whereunto the said Lord Pitmedden having called both parties, and ther Prörs. before him, and having heard them debait in the said matter, did make report of the same to the said Lords of Counsell and Sessione; which report being considered by the said Lords, they appoynteat Charles Maitland of Hattoun Lord Treasurer Deput, Sir Thomas Murray Lord Regr. Sir David Falconer of Newtown, and the said Sir Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, four of the saids Lords, ther own number, to prepare ane report to the saids Lords of Exchequer, anent the import and priviledge of ane Forrestrie, and how far his Majesties interest may be concerned in the foresaid signature, or the lyke. Lykeas, according to the foresaid recommendation, the saids Lords Treasurer Depute, Register, Newtoun and Pitmedden, having considered the debait in the said matter, betwixt the said supplicants Prör., and lykeayes the Prör. of the said Marquis of Atholl, heretable keeper of his Majesties Forrestrie in Atholl, neir adjacent to Fascallies estate, they find, That, by the lawes and acts of the Parliament of this kingdom, the priviledge and import of ane Forrestrie is, That it is a place appoynted for deer, and for hunting; and that any deer, or cattle, or other beasts that are found within the Forrestrie, are confiscable to the proprietor and keeper of the forrest: and that his Majesties, and his leidges interest is, That whereas, by the lawes and custome of this kingdom, no man is obliged to herd his catle, or other beasts, except when the corns are upon the ground, after quhilk, the possessor of the ground may keep ther own ground, and turn off other folks cattle, but cannot oblidge them to herd or keep their cattle, or pay for the transgressione, except in the case of inclosures, where violence is done to the dykes thereof; yet this forrestrie now craved, is not to be inclosed, as commonlie forrestries are open. And, by the erecting of new forrestries, all the neighbouring heritors must ether herd ther goods through the whole year, and keep them off these forresteries; or otherwayes suffer the loss of them, by being confiscate for pasturing upon these forresteries. And it is represented, that, in this particular case, ther is a forresterie of the King's foresaid, in which ther is a considerable stock of deer, as the report of the saids four Lords in the said matter at lenth bears: which being read in presence of, and considered by the saids Lords of Counsell and Sessione, this day, they have approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the same to be reported to the saids Lords of his Majesties Exchequer. Extracted by me.

Signed—Tho. Murray, *Cls. Reg.*

Edinburgh, 9th July, 1680.

The Lords Commissioners having heard, and considered the above written report, doe ordain and appoint, that before Fascallies signature, above mentioned, be past in Exchequer, the claus anent the forresterie, therein contained,

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tained, be deleit and expunged: As also, that ther be an extract of this report transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Lauderdale, whereby, for the future, when any such signatures, bearing forresteries, sal be offered to his Majesty, for his royal hand, whereunto his Majesty may be graciously pleased to take notice thereof, and to signifie his pleasure to his Exchequer, it being of a great concerne, both to his Majesty, and his leidges.

Signed—ROTHES CANCELL. *J. P. D.*

COPIE *of a* LETTER *from the* LORDS COMMISSIONERS *of* TREASURY *and* EXCHEQUER, *to the* DUKE *of* LAUDERDALE, *anent the* PRIVILEDGES *of* FORRESTERIES, *9th July*, 1680.

Edinburgh, 9th July, 1680.

May it please your Grace,

In the last winter Sessione, there wer presented, to be past in Exchequer, a signature under his Majesties royal hand, in favours of one Robertson of Fascally, wherin was an erection of a Forresterie; which being taken notice of in Exchequer, and not knowing what the priviledge thereof might import, there was a stop put to the passing of that signature, untill such time as the Lords of the Sessione (to whom it was remitted) should give ther opinion in that matter; which accordingly they gave in this day into the Exchequer. The extract whereof, with what is resolved thereupon, they have appointed to be transmitted to your Grace, that you may be pleased to acquaint his Majesty therewith; and, that his royall pleasur therein, both as to signatures of the same natur, already past his Majestie's hand, not yet expead in Exchequer, and such as shall happen to be offered hereafter, may, with your conveniency, be signified unto them. And,

May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble servant,

Signed—ROTHES CANCELL. *J. P. D.*

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censur*

Continued from p. 418.

UNHEARD-OF CURIOSITIES. Gaffarel, (Latin,) Ham 1676-8. 2 vols. 12mo. In th gular work, the author treats different species of talismans; claims against them in genera great violence, yet admits tha may possess virtue; a doctrine drew upon him the censure of t bonne. He proposed to publ "Universal history of the subter world, containing a descript the most beautiful caverns, and singular grottos, caves, vaults, ar of the earth." The prospectu appeared; it is singular, and the length to which the folly author went, who pretended t us an exact topographical desc of the sulphureous caverns o purgatory, and the limbos. H in 1681, aged 80 years.

Garasse,—Banquet of the Seve 1617, and *Summary of Theology* The first of these works was su sed, and the other censured b Sorbonne. as degrading the m of religion, by a low, mean, and liar style. Garasse is conside the coarsest and most abusive writers, and in France his very has become a proverb. Addr the celebrated Advocate Pasqui says, "Adieu, master Pasquier; bloody pen; adieu, advocate w conscience; adieu, man without nity; adieu, Christian without rel adieu, capital enemy of the Rome; adieu, unnatural son, & Speaking of Rabelais, he says, " all books, libertines have in thei Rabelais, as the enchiridion of c chery. This scoundrel does not deserve to be named; I shall onl that to describe him well, he m called the very pest and gangre piety; it is impossible to read a

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hout danger of mortally offending
D. In short, I consider Rabelais
a damnable and pernicious writer,
o sucks out by degrees the spirit of
y, who insensibly steals a man
n himself, who extinguishes the
nciple of religion; in short, who
done more harm in France by his
fooneries, than Calvin by his inno-
ions." Yet Garasse is said to have
n mild and polite in company. His
th was occasioned by an act of he-
humanity, in going to attend per-
s afflicted with the plague.

Giannone. History of Naples. 5 vols.
1623. A work now highly es-
med, but which drew upon the au-
r a severe persecution, in conse-
nce of the freedom with which he
ks of the Pope and the ecclesias-
. No sooner had the book appear-
than the author was obliged to fly
n his country, which he did just in
e to escape being arrested by the
uisition, who had issued an order
hat effect. All the copies of his
k, however, were seized, and con-
ted to the flames, as the author
uld doubtless have been, could he
e been found. He met with an
lum in Piedmont, where the King
Sardinia protected him under pre-
ce of retaining him as a prisoner.—
died there in 1748.

Les Philippiques. By M. Grange
ncel. These were a most keen
re, composed in 1720, against the
ke of Orleans, then regent, and
er persons of distinction. It prov-
fatal to its author. La Grange, to
ape the resentment of the govern-
nt, fled to Avignon, which, belong-
to the see of Rome, afforded him
lace of refuge. Being betrayed,
wever, by a false friend, beyond the
its of the sacred territory, he was
ed, and conducted to the isles of
Marguerite, where he was thrown
o a dungeon. The governor, who
charmed with his wit and gaiety,
nted him a considerable share of
rty, till La Grange, unable to re-
sist his turn for satire, composed one against his benefactor, upon which he was instantly remitted to his dungeon. However, an ode addressed to the regent himself, in which he humbly implored forgiveness, procured some mitigation of his confinement, of which he availed himself to effect his escape. It is not known what had inspired La Grange with such a furious animosity against this prince; the invective is carried even to frenzy. This will be seen from the following translation of a few passages: "Scarce did he open his eyelids, when he felt indignant at the barriers which were between him and the throne. In these detestable ideas, he made his only pleasure consist in practising the arts of the Circes and the Medeas; he believed this infernal method capable of removing the obstacle which opposed his desires. .... What divorces, what incests, will be the fruit of his plots! People, arm yourselves, defend your master; this traitor seeks not merely to wrest from him his dominions. The bed of thy Philip is to renew the crimes of Thyestes .... Infamous Heliogabalus!—your age returns among us. Voluptuous Sardanapalus! Philip goes farther than you .... Thee (the Dutchess of Berry) who, to the bond which unites you, joinest others which you ought to dread: Neither Messalina nor Julia, are any thing when compared to you .... Pursue this cowardly prince, already vanquished by his fears; make him die as he has lived, in rage and disgrace; upon his guilty head cause to fall the fate of Mithridates, when pressed by the Roman arms; may he, in his extreme despair, have recourse to his own poisons."

Langle. Travels in Spain. 6th edition (the only one avowed by the author) Paris 1808. This work, which is striking by its originality, was condemned by the parliament of Paris in 1788. This disgrace immediately brought it into vogue. The following,

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account of the condemnation is given in the secret memoirs of the time: "This day, 26 February 1788, the parliament of Paris condemned the "Voyage into Spain," without name of author or printer, to be torn and burnt at the head of the great stair of the palace. The author, however, is understood to be the Marquis de Langle; every one is anxious to see and know him. He is much younger than the Count de Mirabeau, less informed, but gayer, and in common with him, has been persecuted by his family, and has remained exiled for two years in a small provincial town." Langle himself says on the subject of the condemnation of books, "In Spain, if a book be in the least free, they burn it. If ever this book passes the Pyrenees, doubtless it will be burned too. So much the better: joy to the books that are burned! The reader loves burned books; so does the bookseller, and so does the author."

Les Casas. Bartholomew. Examination of the question, "Whether kings or princes can, by any right or title, and with a safe conscience, alienate citizens and subjects from the royal crown, and subject them to the dominion of another master? a question never so fully treated by any of the doctors." This work of the virtuous Las Casas was suppressed with the greatest care, being thought to touch upon delicate points, in respect to the duties of princes to their subjects. It has been printed twice in Germany, but both editions are equally rare, having been suppressed with equal attention.

Leti. British theatre, or History of Great Britain, (Italian) 1684.—This work, first printed in London, was presented by the author to Chas. II. and met at first with a very favourable reception; but on closer examination, a number of bold sallies were discovered, which made the book be suppressed, and the author dismissed. An English nobleman said to him on this occasion, "Leti, you have made a history for others, and not self: now you should, on the have made it for yourself, an others.

Liszinski. Manuscripta ca. Casimir Liszinski was bu on the 30th March 1689, as a and his ashes, being put into instead of ball, were disperse air. This Polish gentleman cused of atheism at the diet no, in 1688, by the Bishop dam. His condemnation was upon writings that were foun house, in which he advanced propositions, such as the fo "God is not the creator of man is the creator of a God has drawn out of nothing." writings contain many other gancies of the same kind. thor endeavoured to excuse hi saying that he had written th only for the purpose of refuti but his excuses could not sa and he was condemned to the

Libraries burned. The re work relating to single books, thor gives here an account which have been committed i to the flames. He begins by brary which was preserved temple of Jerusalem. This co more estimable by its intrins than by the number of volum burned by order of Antiochu mentioned I. Maccabees, chap

The famous Sibylline books were consumed at the burning capitol, in the year 671 of Ro ring the period of Sylla's dicta The new Sibylline books, whi ceeded the former, were depo the temple of Apollo Palat 363 A. D., at which time this was consumed by fire. The transported elsewhere, but caused them to be thrown into in 406 or 407.

Every reader knows the fat celebrated library of Alexandr

In the sixth century, Greg

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t caused the books of Pagan au- to be burned, if we may believe of Sarisbery, a writer of the 12th ıry, and many other learned men, have doubtless repeated it after bishop. What may have given to the accusation is the advice h Gregory gave to Didier, arch- op of Vienna, not to amuse him- in teaching grammar, because a op has more important occupations. ral modern writers have endea- ed to justify Gregory from this ıtation.

he Runic books were committed ıe flames by order of Olaus, king weden, at the beginning of the enth century. This anecdote has found by Eric Sohroderus in an ent manuscript seen by him in 7. It is there said, that Olaus, as- ng to the Runes the difficulty h the Christian religion found in g introduced into his states, as- bled, in 1001, all the great men of kingdom. In this assembly it was rmined that the Roman characters ld be substituted for the Runic, that all books relating to idolatry ld be burned. Unfortunately the ter part of those which contained history and the antiquities of the on were sacrificed at the same e. It is presumed, that the works orunderus, Gissurus, of Schulemon- us, and of Alterus Magnus, then shed.

About 1503, Cardinal Ximenes, ning to convert the Mahometans he Christian faith, assembled more n three thousand in a spacious are, and made them be baptised; n he caused all the Mahometan ks which he could sweep together, whatever author, and on whatever ject, to be thrown into the flames; vards of 5000 volumes, with all their ding and ornaments, were accord- ly burned.

In 1510, Maximilian I., emperor Germany, published an edict, that Hebrew books, except the Bible, should be burned, as containing blasphemy, magic, and other things equally dangerous. A celebrated man of learning, John Reuchlin, being consulted upon this point, pled for the preservation of certain part of them which he conceived to be innocent; and this opinion he defended against an attack made upon it in a work called the "Ocular Mirror." This publication was condemned by the doctors of theology, both at Cologne and Paris, who not only censured it, but endeavoured to make the author share the fate of the books which he had attempted to defend. He was protected, however, by the emperor.

A little before the middle of the sixteenth century, Charles V. made a decree, by which he proscribed all heretical books, and prohibited, under pain of death, to read the works of Luther, and other heretics. Soon after, both the books and persons of the protestants were proscribed, in the most barbarous manner, by Mary, Queen of England. An edict was then published, that whoever should possess these books, and should not burn them instantly without reading, or shewing them to any one, should be accounted a rebel, and executed on the spot, according to martial law.

Letters from GENERAL WASHINGTON, *to a high literary Character in* LONDON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1798.

ESTEEMED SIR,

HEARING that the ship (Suffolk) by which the inclosed letter was sent, was captured by the French, who never restore any thing of mine, I do, to avoid the imputation of inattention to your favours, and the correspondence with which you honour me, send a duplicate, being with very great esteem and regard, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mount

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Mount Vernon, 25th July, 1798.

ESTEEMED SIR,

Your favour of the 8th Feb. came safe, and would have received an earlier acknowledgment, if any thing had sooner occurred worthy of communication: I hope you have not only got relieved of the fever from which you were then recovering, but of the languor with which it had affected you, and that you are now engaged in the literary pursuits of which you gave the outlines, and which, with your pen, and the arrangement of the subjects, must be curious, entertaining, and instructive. Thus persuaded, if you propose to carry the work by way of subscription, it would give me pleasure to be numbered among the subscribers. I little imagined when I took my last leave of the walks of public life, and retired to the shades of my vine and fig, that any event would arise *in my day*, that would bring me again on a public theatre: but the unjust, ambitious, and intoxicated conduct of France towards these United States, has been, and continues to be such, that they must be opposed by a firm and manly resistance, or we shall not only hazard the subjugation of our Government, but the independence of our nation also; both being, evidently, struck at by a *lawless domineering power*, who respects no rights, and is restrained by no treaties when it is found inconvenient to observe them.

Thus situated, sustaining daily injuries, even indignities, with a patient forbearance, from a sincere desire to live in peace and harmony with all the world; the French Directory, mistaking the motives and the American character, and supposing that the people of this country were divided, and would give countenance to their nefarious measures, have proceeded to exact loans (or in other words, contributions) and to threaten us, in case of non-compliance with their wild, unfounded, and incoherent complaints, that we should share the fate nice, and other Italian States.

This has roused the peo their slumbers, and filled the with indignation, from one e to the other of the Union; a if they should attempt to ca threats into effect, and invade ritorial, as they have done mercial rights, they will aro rit that will give them mor than they are aware of, in th of these States. When eve that is sacred and dear to fr thus threatened, I could not, with the principles which ha ted me through life, remain spectator, and refuse to obey of my country, to head its a DEFENCE: and, therefore, ha ed myself to come forward the exigency shall require i what sensations, at my tim (now turned of sixty-six) wi bition or interest to stimulate to, I shall relinquish the peace to which I had fondly hoped spent the remnant of a life w with cares, in contemplatio past, and in the enjoyment present and to come, of rural let others, and especially t are best acquainted with my thinking, decide; while I, that man was not designed dence to live for himself al prepare for the worst that ca

My best wishes always at and with great esteem and am, Sir, your most obedien servant, GEO. WAS

[*North Wale*

Account of MAYNOOTH C

The following account of the College at Maynooth is from the Papers lately laid House of Commons:—

THE Roman Catholic C Maynooth, as is well k

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tablished for the purpose of removg the difficulty of procuring a suitae education, to which students inded for the Catholic Ministry in eland were subject, in consequence the suspension of intercourse beeen that country and the continent, casioned by the late war. It was pported by an annual parliamentary ant, aided in some degree by prite donations and legacies, which ve amounted, since the commencent of the institution, to upwards of ght thousand pounds. In the pret state, the establishment is not conered as adequate to the wants of the sh Church. The buildings are exsive, as 32,000*l.* have been expend on them, and they are not yet mplete. The number of students the present year is about two hund. They are provided with lodg, commons, and instruction, from funds of the establishment, but h student pays 9*l.* 2*s.* entrance mo, and his personal expences through year are calculated at 20*l.* There recess during the months of July d August, and a recess for a few s at the festivals of Christmas, Eas, and Pentecost. As it is requisite, n during the time of vacation, for dents, who wish to be absent from lege, to obtain the permission of ir respective prelates, they, for the st part, remain during the whole r, and are employed in study, comition, and preparation for the ensu course. During term, the obliga of residence imposed by the stas is religiously enforced. For the nission of a student, besides other nditions, the recommendation of his late is required. He is to be exaned in the classics, and admitted by majority of examiners. The folving is an outline of the course of dies: *Humanity*, under class, Latin l Greek, Sallust, Virgil, and Hoe explained,—select passages of oldsmith's Roman History occasiony translated into Latin,—portions of the Greek Testament, Lucian, and Xenophon, construed and explained,—Belles Lettres, or first class of Greek and Latin, Greek—Gospel of St Luke, Acts of the Apostles, Epistles of St Paul, Homer, Epictetus, Xenophon, explained, &c. Latin—Cicero's Orations, Offices, Livy, part of Seneca, Pliny's Letters, Horace, explained, &c.—Rules of Latin versification. *Philosophy.*—Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics.—The Professor is obliged, through paucity of books, to compile a treatise, and dictate it to his scholars. The authors to whom reference is given, are, Seguy, philosophy, and Locke. Natural and Experimental philosophy, different branches of Elementary Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Mechanics, Optics, Hydraulics, &c. *Chemistry*—Various English authors, *Divinity*—Dogmatical, 1st course, de Religione; 2d course, de Incarnatione et Ecclesia; 3d course, de Sacramentis in genere, de Eucharista. The Professor is obliged to compile these treatises, which are chiefly taken from the following books: Hooke, Bailly, Duvoisin, Le Grand, Tournely, N. Alexander, P. Collet, Co. Tour. *Moral.*—1st course, de actibus humanis, de conscientia, de peccatis, de matrimonio; 2d course, de legibus, de virtutibus theol. et moral, de sacramento pœnitentiæ; 3d course, de jure et justicia, de contradictibus, de obligatione statuum, de ceneuris, &c. Authors, Paul Antome, P. Collet, Continuator Tournelii. There is at present no regular Professor of sacred scriptures, but a portion of the New Testament is committed to memory every week, the Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles are explained, the epistles from Dom. Calmet, Maldonatus, Esthius, Synopsis criticorum, and other biblical expounders. The modern languages which are taught, are English, native Irish, and French.

It will be readily perceived that the lectures retain much of that old scholastic

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lastic form, which is little calculated for the promotion of true knowledge. The classical instructions are very limited.

The bye-laws chiefly relate to internal regulations, enforcing much of the discipline and formality of monachism, and tending to train up the students to that habitual observance of exterior decorum, which is usually to be remarked in the performance of Catholic rites. During meals, the scriptures and other profitable books, selected by the President, are to be read. Constant employment is recommended. The students are to be obedient to their President, not to yield too far to the dictates of their own understanding, and to use only such books as shall be recommended by the President and Professors. The following is the general order of each day: The students are summoned by a bell at 5; at $5\frac{1}{4}$ they meet for public prayer; from 6 they study in the public halls; at $7\frac{1}{4}$ mass is performed; at 8 they breakfast; 9 study in public halls; 10 attend class; $11\frac{1}{4}$ recreation; 12 study in public halls; $1\frac{1}{2}$ attend class; 3 dinner; 5 class for modern languages; 6 study in public halls; 8 supper; 9 common prayer; $9\frac{1}{4}$ all retire in silence to their chambers.

The statutes are employed in describing the duties and qualifications of the members of the Institution. The President must be a native subject of the British Empire, not under thirty years of age, in priest's orders, and must have passed through a complete course of academical learning. It is his duty to superintend the general discipline of the college. In the performance of his office he is assisted by a Vice-President. The Dean, who is likewise styled Magister Officii, inspects manners and morals, and is to be of the same order, age, country, &c. as the President. "Libros curiose inspicito, et si justissima suspicio præiverit, ipsa quoque, annuente præside, scrinia et chartas."—The 5th chapter of the Statutes relate Professors and Lecturers; the the choice of Professors; the the students. The districts of and Cashel, furnish 60 each; Dublin and Tuam, 40 each. chapter respects public exami of which four are held in the the year; the 10th and 11th the duties of the Librarian a sar:—The following are the officers:

Rev. Pat. J. Byrne, D.D. Pr
Rev. R. F. Power, A.M. Vi dent.
Rev. Tho. Coen, Dean.
Rev. E. Montague, Burs.
Rev. E. Delahogae, D.D. Pr matum Theologicorum.
Rev. L. Ferris, D.D. Pro Philosophy.
Rev. A. Darre, A.M. Nat Experim. Philosophy.
Rev. Fr. Anlade, Logic.
Rev. Charles Lovelock, A. Lettres.
Rev. Pat. M'Nichols, Greek tin.
Rev. M. Crowley, Lect. Dog
Rev. D. Sinnot, Lect. Mor.
Rev. W. Crolley, Lect. Log
Mr M. Usher, Professor o Elocution.
Rev. P. O'Brien, Prof. of guage.
Rev. A. Dunne, Treasurer.

The emoluments of the are very moderate. The has L.227..10s. The Vice- and two Theological Professo the other Professors, L.75 to They derive also some a from residing in the house.

The allegiance of the m the institution to the governm which they derive their supp tified in various ways. Eac on his admission, takes an he is, and will remain, un with any conspiracy. The

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lity to the civil government is to be rongly inculcated by the theological ofessors. Prayers are to be offered Sundays and Holidays for the King a prescribed form.

	Masters.	Scholars.
ris, College des Lombards,	4	100
— Community Rue Cheval vert,	3	80
ntz,	3	80
urdeaux,	3	40
uay,	2	30
ulouse,	1	10
sle,	1	8
Total in France,	17	348
uvain	2	40
twerp,	2	30
amanca,	2	32
me,	2	16
bon,	2	12
tal on the Continent,	27	478

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the Characters of PLUTARCH *and* TACITUS.

From the French of Thomas.

PLUTARCH.

CALL up before me great men; I " wish to see and converse with n," said a young prince to a celeted priestess of the east, who preded to raise the dead. A retired e, who stood by, approached and : " I will perform what you ask. ld, take this book; read over atively the characters which are tten in it: as you read, you will see shades of great men rising around ." This book was the " Lives lustrious men" by the philosopher Cheronea. There in fact we find ntiquity. There men in succes- appear in their real character, with the talents and virtues which have influenced the destiny of nations. We see their birth, their education, their manners. Sometimes a number of great men come forward at once, meet and struggle against each other; at other times great men appear insulated, thrown, as it were, out of the order of nature, into periods of weakness and languishing. We see the struggles of a great character against the degenerate manners of a sinking people; the rapid progress of a rising nation which receives strength from a a man of genius; the impulse given to nations by laws, by conquest, by eloquence; great virtues always rarer than talents, the one powerful and impetuous, the other calm and deliberate; plans sometimes deeply laid and ripened by years, sometimes inspired, conceived, executed almost at once, with that vigour which carries every thing before it, because it leaves no room for foresight and precaution. We see, in short, splendid lives, deaths illustrious and almost always violent; for by an inevitable law, the action of those men who set the world in motion, produces an equal resistance in all that surrounds them; they press against the universe and the universe against them; and behind glory, exile, the sword, or poison, is almost always concealed.

Such is nearly the spectacle which Plutarch presents. With regard to his style and manner, they are well known. They are those of an old man full of good sense, habituated to the spectacles presented by human things, who is not warmed, is not dazzled; admires with tranquillity, and blames without indignation. His pace is moderate, and never becomes hurried. Like a calm river, he stops; he returns, he suspends his course; he slowly embraces a vast extent of ground. He spreads out tranquillity, and by chance, as it were, as he goes along, all that his memory retains. Every where,

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where, in short, he converses with his reader; he is the Montagne of the Greeks; but he has not, like him, that picturesque and bold manner of painting his ideas. Like him, however, he attaches and interests, without appearing to aim at doing so. Above all, his great art consists in painting men by minute details. He draws none of those brilliant portraits, of which Sallust first set the example, and which Cardinal de Retz, by his memoirs, has brought so much into vogue among us; he does better, he paints in action. We think we see all these great men act and converse. All his figures are genuine, and have the exact proportions of nature. Some persons think this to be the style in which all panegyrics ought to be written. We should be less dazzling, say they, but more satisfactory; and admiration must sometimes be renounced for the sake of esteem.

Tacitus.

The order of time, the connection of ideas, the merit of this great man, and the particular character of his works, seem to require that we should speak of him here. At the name of Tacitus, every man of the least sensibility feels his imagination warmed, and his soul raised to a higher tone. If you ask, who has better exposed vices and crimes;—better inspired indignation and contempt for all who brought misery upon mankind? I will say, Tacitus. Who inspires a more sacred respect for virtue in misfortune,—who makes her appear more august, in chains, or under the stroke of the executioner? it is Tacitus. Who has thrown the most sovereign contempt on parasites and slaves, on all who cringed, flattered, pillaged, and corrupted at the court of the emperors? again it is Tacitus. Name to me a man who ever gave a more commanding character to history, a more terrible aspect to posterity. Philip II. Henry VIII. and Louis XI. ought t have seen Tacitus in a library, a species of terror.

If from the department of we pass to that of genius, w drawn characters more strongl has descended farther into the of policy;—has drawn greate from the smallest events;—h ter, at every line in the histo man, given the history of the mind and of all ages? Who ha detected meanness under every which it could hide itself;—ha discriminated all the species all the species of courage, all cret workings of the passions motives of men's discourses, contrasts between their sentim actions, all the movements w mind will not own to itself? better traced the singular mi virtues and vices, the assemb different and sometimes oppo lities;—ferocity cold and gl Tiberius, ardent in Caligula, Claudius, without restraint as shame in Nero, timid and hyp in Domitian?—the crimes of and of slavery;—pride humbli on one side, to command on corruption either tranquil and bold and impetuous; the revol character and spirit, the oppos of the chiefs; instinct, fierce a cious in the soldier, tumultu feeble in the multitude? In F see the stupidity of a great p whom the conqueror and the ed are alike indifferent, who, choice, without regret, and desire, sit at the public sh coldly wait till their master is ced; are ready to clap their h chance to whoever shall arrive if another had prevailed, the have trampled under foot. I ten pages of Tacitus teach u the knowledge of mankind, th fourths of modern histories p ther. It is the book of old

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losophers, of citizens, of courtiers, princes. It consoles him who is ced in solitude, for the absence of society of men; it enlightens him o is forced to live with them. It oo true, that it does not teach us to eem them; but we should be too ppy if their intercourse were not, this respect, more dangerous still n Tacitus.

I have spoken of his eloquence; it well known. In general, it is not eloquence of words and of harmony; is an eloquence of ideas which fol- v and strike against each other.— is thoughts seem every where to ncentrate themselves in order to oc- py less space. We never foresee, only follow it. Often it is not ought forth entire, and is hid, as it ere, under a veil. Imagine a lan- uage, rapid as the movements of the ul; a language which, in order to press a sentiment, should never re- ire to be divided into words; a lan- uage, every sound of which should press a collection of ideas; such most is the perfection of the Ro- an language in Tacitus. No super- uous sign, no useless pageantry.— he thoughts press upon each other, nd crowd into the imagination; but ey fill, without ever fatiguing it.— regard to the style, it is bold, ra- d, often abrupt, always vigorous. It aints by one stroke. The connec- on is more between the ideas than the ords. Muscles and nerves predo- inate rather than grace. He is the Michel Angelo of writers; he has the me depth, the same strength, and per- aps a little also of the same rudeness.

Observations on the Introduction of MOONLIGHT SCENERY *into* POETRY, *and the Effects the Contemplation of Nature by night has on the human mind.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT appears not a little surprising, that among the numerous illustrations of the pleasing effects arising from the perusal of poetry, none have ever treated of the introduction of Moonlight Scenery. In most of the principal poems, both ancient and modern, we find that frequently the most interesting, pleasing, and pathetic part, is that which treats of the various appearances of nature as then exhibited, or of the melancholy and tender emotions which the scenery is calculated to produce. To investigate to what lengths such descriptions should be protracted; to what species of poetry they should be confined; or to give a regular detail of them in every poem of merit, would lead into a field of discussion much beyond the limits of this essay. It is not so much my present object to enumerate and classify these descriptive parts of poetry, or to elucidate them by elaborate quotations, as to shew the pleasing influence they have on the human mind, and how they contribute to call forth and refine all the finer feelings of our nature. Withdrawn from the cares and bustle of the day, we contemplate by moonlight, nature displayed in one of her most enchanting forms; and while thus our attention is warped up in the grandeur of the scene, we experience that tranquillity of mind which we look for in vain in the busy theatre of life.

Accordingly we find, that every poet of taste has availed himself of such descriptions in almost every department of poetry. In day-light, when the whole face of nature is displayed at one view, and a boundless prospect opens to the sight, the mind is apt to be so much distracted, and the thoughts so dissipated by the multiplicity of objects, as to be rendered incapable of singling out any particular part, or of surveying it with attention. Hence, whenever the poet wishes to impress upon our minds any great or sublime object, or to melt us with any tender or pathetic description, he withdraws us from the tumult and bustle of the world to the tranquil

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quil scenery of some sequestered spot, where "darkness spreads her brooding wings," and where "musing melancholy loves to dwell." It is in such a situation where the river murmurs gently o'er its pebbled bed, and the moon-beams play on the rippling waves, or, glimmering thro' the trees, shed their light on the solemn scene, that the mind is disposed to indulge in that train of solitary contemplation that accords so well with a heart possessed of sensibility. They in whose minds imagination is the strongest characteristic, are of all others the most disposed to indulge in this enthusiasm, and, if properly regulated, they generally produce the most tender and exquisite descriptions of which poetry is susceptible. The mind becomes in a manner allied to the scenery, and by continually pursuing the same train of thought, it will paint the descriptions in those engaging colours, what nature herself inspires; or to use the words of Mr Rogers,

"Thus kindred objects kindred thoughts inspire,
As summer clouds shoot forth electric fire*."

Although even the delineation is confined to inanimate objects alone, yet the pensive associations produced by the decline of a summer day, or the tranquil lustre of a moonlight night, impart an irresistible charm to every contemplative mind. But, if the descriptions are blended or contrasted with the passions of the human breast, every thing that can please the taste or delight the imagination may be expected. Nothing can be more congenial to the finer emotions of the heart, than the pleasure arising from the survey of an extensive landscape, displayed in all its lights and shades by an autumnal moon; and nothing can harmonise better with the exquisite sensations of love or of friendship, than the influence produced by the last ruddy tints of the setting sun di over the face of nature.

Many of the night scenes in p contribute little to illustrate this ject, have frequently no conn with the natural phenomena pro at that period, and would hav the same effect if introduced a other time. Some, on the other serve as a sort of episode for re the mind from pursuing one con description, and preventing that ness which would otherwise oc any poem of considerable len Even the most interesting subj long protracted, satiates the unless he is occasionally relie some agreeable episode or en scene. From Homer to our poets this expedient has been to with considerable success, properly introduced, displays the taste of the poet and his description. Camoens, in his so admirably translated by Mic fords a beautiful illustration of a moonlight scene, which, al evidently in imitation of a simil eight book of Homer's Iliad, p an indisputable superiority, as cription is drawn from the app of night at sea.

Calm Twilight now her drowsy spreads,
And shade on shade the gloom st ning sheds.
The moon, full-orb'd, forsakes h ry cave,
And lifts her lovely head above th
The snowy splendours of her mo
Stream o'er the glist'ning wa quivering play:
Around her, glittering on the arch'd brow,
Unnumber'd stars, enclos'd in glow,
Thick as the dew drops on t dawn,
Or May-flow'rs crowding o'er th lawn:
The canvas whitens in the silver
And with a paler red the pendant
The masts tall shadows tremble deep,
The peaceful winds a holy silenc

* Pleasures of Memory, p. 23.

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watchman's carrol echo'd from the
rows,
ne, at times, awakes the still re-
ose *."

The appearance of nature at this
od may also serve as a kind of con-
t with some circumstance that has
ediately preceded. After the poet
exhibited some distressing event,
f he wishes to shew the tranquillity
his period so superior to the condi-
of those engaged in troublesome
irs, or harassed by anxious thoughts,
introduction of night scenery has
irresistible effect. When Virgil
tes the sufferings of the unhappy
lo, after being basely deserted by
ungrateful lover, he does not en-
into a tedious detail of her suffer-
s; but after having admirably de-
ated the tranquil appearance of na-
, and the repose enjoyed by the
ole animated world, he leaves his
der to draw the interesting contrast.

vas dead of night, when weary bo-
ies close
eir eyes in balmy sleep, or soft repose;
winds no longer whisper through
he woods,
r murm'ring tides disturb the gentle
oods.
e flocks and herds and party-colour'd
owl,
ich haunt the woods or swim the
veedy pool,
etch'd on the quiet earth securely lay,
getting the past labours of the day.
else of Nature's common gifts par-
ake,
happy Dido was alone awake.
r sleep, nor ease, the furious queen
an find,
ep fled her eyes, as quiet fled her
nind†."

Nothing can possibly demonstrate
more forcible colours the suffer-
s of the love-sick Queen than such
omparison, and nothing can awa-
in our minds a more lively sense
her sufferings than such a descrip-
n.

It is at this season too that the poet can introduce his characters as giving vent to those emotions to which the mind, actively engaged in the business of the day, is unable to give utterance. The desponding swain retires from his cottage to "pore upon the brook that babbles by," and to pour out the melancholy tale of his mistress's cruelty, and the pangs of disappointed love. All nature, he conceives, sympathises in his distress, every rill listens to his sorrowful tale, and every shrub commiserates his suffering.

The sailor, "far from his country and his native home," when nothing is seen but the blue expanse of heaven, and nothing is heard but the wave breaking upon the prow of his vessel, will be most inclined to indulge in that melancholy train of thought which his situation naturally suggests. The companions of his early years, the scenes of his youthful enjoyments, the dangers to be encountered before he can fly "to meet his Helen's lov'd embrace," are apt to overpower his mind with sensations infinitely more acute than those experienced in the peaceful walks of life.

His native hills that rise in happier climes,
The grot that heard his song of other
times,
His lowly cot, his bark of slender sail,
His glossy lake, and broomwood blos-
som'd vale,
Rush on his thoughts——*.

It was this season that Falconer chose for his inimitable episode of the parting of Palemon and Anna, when unobserved by his avaricious father, the unhappy youth could meet "the maid his soul ador'd," could pour out his impassioned heart, and receive the reciprocal declaration of love from a soul in unison with his own. Their tender meeting; their avowal of a mutual passion; their solemn vow of eter-

* Lusiad, book 1.
† Dryden's Virgil, Eneid 4.

* Pleasures of Hope.

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eternal constancy, with the pangs of separation, and the foreboding presages of never again meeting, would, if the poet had chosen a different time for the scene, lost much of that effect which has otherwise rendered the interview perhaps the most affecting of any contained in the English language.

The effects of night scenery appear more conspicuous in Ossian than in any other poet whatever, for producing these tender and melancholy reflections. All his poems breathe the same enthusiastic representation of nature, and almost every description contains some allusion to his native wilds, as displayed by moonlight. Possessed as he was of a breast glowing with the noblest sentiments and tenderest passions, of exquisite sensibility, and depressed at the reflection of having survived all the companions of his youthful years, no wonder that his poems breathe a delicacy of sentiment and ardour of enthusiasm, tenderness and melancholy, superior to any poet in any country. But giving vent to these simple and natural emotions of the heart that so distinguished the illustrious bard, his descriptions, his similes, and his imagery, all originate from the same source; and while he pours out all the finer emotions of his soul to the silent moon, he paints her glimmering rays reflected on the heath-clad hill. He seems in his element when guided by her light; he traverses the barren heath, or surrounded by hurricanes and storms, he traces the scenes of his youthful exploits. He seems to listen, from the summit of some rugged cliff, to the roar of the cataract, or of the storm borne thro' the solitary glen; while the plaintive lamentations of some disconsolate maid, pouring out her sorrows over the turf that covers her beloved warrior, completes the solemn concert. We see the warrior and the bard addressing himself to the silent moon, gilding his bark, laden with the spoils of his enemies, and singing the glory of his splendid return: or we hear ing his harp, to deplore the l beloved friends, and sitting sounding shore, pouring out solable grief.

" Rise, winds of Autur blow upon the dark heath! s the mountains, roar! howl, ye in the tops of the oaks! wall the broken clouds, O Moon intervals thy light! bring to that sad night, when all my fell; when Arundal, the mig when Dura, the lovely, " When the storms of the come; when the North lifts on high; I sit on the soundi and look on the fatal rock. the setting moon, I see the my children. Half-viewless in mournful conference toget none of you speak in pity? not regard their father. I a Camar, nor small my cause of

Such are some of the uses scenery to produce pathetic cholly descriptions. But it ven in a greater degree, to sublime or awful emotions. and greatest source of deligh from the contemplation of undoubtedly the *sublime*. It on the soul with an irresisti arrests our attention, absorb faculties, and overpowers with wonder and astonishme passion it inspires is evidentl ture of terror, of admiratio curiosity; but they are cha by a majesty we observe on occasion. It is to enjoy the sions undisturbed that the cludes himself in the recess the sublime has fixed her pe sidence, where he experienc templation the full force of us whose influence tunes his melody, and fires his imagi rapture.

* Songs of Selma,

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et lov'd he nature in her wildest
mood,
Ier clefted rocks magnificently high,
mountains awful, vast, sublime,
and rude,
ifting their giant crests above the
sky;
nterminable glens that mock the eye,
re than the gentler beauties of the
dale;
Iore than the flocks that on the
greensward lie;
The shepherd piping in his peaceful
vale;
cot half-hid in trees, wav'd by the
noiseless gale *.

The rocky glen and sequestered
ey, o'erhung with wood, and wa-
d by a murmuring stream, sooth
eace the wearied soul, ally each
ulent desire, dissipate every anxi-
or corroding thought, and teach
mind to soar above the meaner
suits of the world. In situations
n as these, the student of nature
the lover of contemplation finds
scope for reflection, and can then
n, in imagination, those picturesque
animated descriptions, the true
racteristics of a real poet.

scenes like these, which daring to
depart
rom sober truth, are still to nature
true,
l call forth fresh delight to Fancy's
view;
Th' heroic muse employ'd her Tas-
so's art!
w have I sat, when piped the pensive
wind!
To hear his harp by British Fairfax
strung,
vailing poet, whose undoubting mind
Believ'd the magic wonders which he
sung!
nce at each sound imagination glows,
Hence his warm lays with softest
sweetness flows,
Melting it flows, pure, num'rous, strong
and clear,
And fills th' impassion'd heart, and
wins th' harmonious ear †.

The same warm admiration of nature must have been experienced by almost every one in the least acquainted with the appearance she assumes at this season. It animates the heart, flows upon us in a torrent of raptures, places us in an ideal paradise, and affords us a source of pleasure, attainable only by those whose "minds are feelingly alive to each fine impulse."

But the poet who wishes to make this contemplation of nature subservient to the cause of religion, has, of all others, the best opportunity of attaining his object. It is now, when every passion is lulled to repose, and every turbulent desire is overcome, that we find leisure to reflect on the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Deity; and while we thus feel the impressions the surrounding scenery has on the mind, we rise from the contemplation of Nature's works, to the contemplation of Nature's God. *J. C.*

Account of Manuscripts in the SCOTCH *College at* PARIS.

(From the Preface to Mr Fox's Historical Work.)

ONE of the earliest and greatest difficulties that he encountered in the course of his labours, arose from the manner in which Mr Macpherson and Sir J. Dalrymple had explained and conducted their respective publications, and which he always considered as unsatisfactory. His complaints of both these authors were frequent; and the more he examined and studied their books, the more he perceived the necessity of making some further researches. He was anxious, if possible, to consult the original documents from which their extracts were made; and he was at first apprehensive, that nothing

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* Wallace; or the Vale of Ellerslie. seems not a little surprising, that this em, possessed of no ordinary merit, uld be so little known.

† Collins.

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thing short of an examination of all the manuscripts of the Scotch College at Paris, could enable him to determine the degree of credit due to the extracts of Macpherson. But he must very soon have despaired of obtaining that satisfaction, for he had strong reasons to suspect, even before his journey to Paris in 1802, that the most valuable part, if not the whole of them, had been destroyed. Three important points, however, might yet be ascertained:—1st, Of what the manuscripts, so long preserved in the Scotch College at Paris, actually consisted;—2ndly, To what part of them either Carte or Macpherson had access;—3dly, Whether any portion, copies, or fragments, of the papers were still in existence. The result of his enquiries will be best given in his own words, though upon the first point he had ascertained * something more than appears from the following extract of his letter to Mr Laing:

"With respect to Carte's extract, I have no doubt but it is faithfully copied; but on this extract it is necessary to make an observation, which applies to all the rest, both of Carte's and Macpherson's, and which leads to the detection of an imposture of the latter, as impudent as Ossian itself.—The extracts are evidently made, not from a journal, but from a narrative;

and *I have now ascertained beyond doubt*, that there were in the College *two distinct* manuscri in James's own hand, consistin pers of different sizes bound ther, and the other a sort of narrative, compiled from th The narrative was *said* to h revised and corrected, as to Dryden * the poet, (meaning Charles Dryden, the great po and it was not known in the whether it was drawn up i life, or by the direction of hi Pretender. I doubt wheth ever saw the original journa learn, from undoubted autho Macpherson never did; a read his Preface, page 6 and pray advert to,) one would posed, not only that he had it accurately, but that all *h* at least, if not Carte's also, from it. Macpherson's imp attempting such an impos time when almost any man detected him, would have be ther man incredible, if th evidence of the extracts against him were not corrob the testimony of the princi of the College. And this a point of more importan Principal Gordon thought saw him at Paris, in Octo that all the papers were lost hear from a well-informed p the most material, viz. tho in James's own hand-writin deed lost, and in the way by Gordon, but that the from which only Macphe his extracts, is still existing, Mr Alexander Cameron,

* Among Mr Fox's papers were found a list of "the works which were placed in the Scotch College at Paris, soon after the death of James the Second, and were there at the time of the French Revolution." It is as follows:

Four volumes folio, six volumes quarto,—Memoirs in James the Second's own hand writing, beginning from the time that he was sixteen years of age.

Two thin quarto volumes,—Containing letters from Charles the Second's ministers to James the Second (then Duke of York,) when he was at Brussels and in Scotland, MS.

Two thin quarto volumes,—Containing Letters from Charles the Second to his brother, James Duke of York, MS.

* It is the opinion of the p sessor of the narrative, that i piled from the original doc Thomas Innes, one of the S the College, and author of a titled, *A Critical Essay on the habitants of Scotland.*

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Wynd, Edinburgh, either has it himself, or knows where it is to be found."

The above information was correct. There is strong presumptive evidence, that the Manuscripts of King James the Second were destroyed, but the Narrative, as described, was then, and is now, in the hands of Dr Cameron, Roman Catholic Bishop in Edinburgh. It could not be in possession of a person who is better qualified to judge of its merits, and on whose fidelity, should he be induced to print it, the public might more implicitly rely.—I am indebted to his accuracy and friendship, for some additional information respecting the manner in which the Manuscripts of the Scotch College were lost. As the facts are in themselves curious, I lay before the reader his succinct and interesting relation of them, contained in a letter to me, dated Edinburgh, March 2, 1808.

"Before Lord Gower, the British Embassador, left Paris, in the beginning of the French Revolution, he wrote to Principal Gordon, and offered to take charge of those valuable papers, (King James's Manuscripts, &c.) and deposit them in some place of safety in Britain. I know not what answer was returned, but nothing was done. Not long thereafter, the Principal came to England, and the care of every thing in the College devolved on Mr Alexander Innes, the only British subject who remained in it. About the same time, Mr Stapleton, then President of the English College of St Omer, afterwards Bishop in England, went to Paris, previously to his retiring from France, and Mr Innes, who had resolved not to abandon his post, consulted with him about the means of preserving the manuscripts. Mr Stapleton thought, if he had them at St Omer, he could, with small risk, convey them to England. It was therefore resolved, that they should be carefully packed up, addressed to a Frenchman, a confidential friend of Mr Stapleton, and remitted by some public carriage. Some other things were put up with the Manuscripts.—The whole arrived without any accident, and was laid in a cellar. But the patriotism of the Frenchman becoming suspicious, perhaps upon account of his connection with the English College, he was put in prison; and his wife, apprehensive of the consequences of being found to have English manuscripts, richly bound and ornamented with Royal arms, in her house, cut off the boards, and destroyed them. The Manuscripts, thus disfigured, and more easily huddled up in any sort of bundle, were secretly carried, with papers belonging to the Frenchman himself, to his country-house; and buried in the garden.—They were not, however, permitted to remain long there; the lady's fears increased, and the Manuscripts were taken up and reduced to ashes.

"This is the substance of the account given to Mr Innes, and reported by him to me in June 1802, in Paris. I desired it might be authenticated by a *proces verbale*. A letter was therefore written to St Omer, either by Mr Innes, or by Mr Cleghorn, a lay gentleman, who had resided in the English College of St Omer, and was personally acquainted with the Frenchman, and happened to be at Paris at this time. The answer given to this letter was, that the good man, under the pressure of old age and other infirmities, was alarmed by the proposal of a discussion and investigation, which revived in his memory past sufferings, and might, perhaps, lead to a renewal of them. Any further correspondence upon the subject seemed useless, especially as I instructed Mr Innes to go to St Omer, and clear up every doubt, in a formal and legal manner, that some authentic document might be handed down to posterity concerning those valuable Manuscripts. I did not foresee that war was to be kindled up anew, or that my friend Mr Innes was to die so soon.

"Mr

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"Mr Cleghorn, whom I mentioned above, is at present in the Catholic seminary of Old Hall Green, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire. He can probably name another gentleman who saw the Manuscripts at St Omer, and saved some small things, (but unconnected with the Manuscripts,) which he carried away in his pocket, and has still in his possession.

"I need not trouble your Lordship with my reflections upon this relation: but I ought not to omit that I was told, sometimes, that all the Manuscripts, as well as their boards, were consumed by fire in the cellar in which they had been deposited upon their arrival at St Omer."

The gentleman alluded to in the latter part of the above letter, is Mr Mostyn, from whom Mr Butler of Lincoln's Inn very kindly procured a statement of the particulars relating to this subject, in the year 1804, and transmitted it to Mr Fox. It contains in substance, though with some additional circumstances, and slight variations, the same account as Mr Cameron's, up to the period of the writer's leaving St Omer, which was previous to the imprisonment of the Frenchman.

Mr Fox, in a letter to Mr Laing, remarks, that, "to know that a paper is lost, is next best to getting a sight of it, and in some instances nearly as good." So many rumours have been circulated, and so many misapprehensions prevailed, respecting the contents and the fate of the manuscripts formerly deposited in the Scotch College at Paris, that it is hoped the above account, the result of the Historian's researches, will not be deemed out of its place in a Preface to a History of the times to which those manuscripts related.

On certain Forms of Despotism which prevail in the Savage State.

From Murray's "Enquiries Historical and Moral."

WRITERS on this subject have not failed to observe, that man, even at this early period, is s found subjected to a degree tism, of which the severity c be paralleled in more civili One instance, indeed, that of ches, was here so striking, as bly to force itself upon the It has generally been regard ever, as a mere accidental oc and as forming a singular exc that freedom, which forms th characteristic of savage life. tensive discoveries, made sinc of these writers, have brough a number of new societies, the sovereign meets with the limited submission. On an examination, too, of the accou ed down from antiquity, we cover evident traces of the of these early sovereignties the whole, it appears to me that this is a regular and stage through which man is to pass; and there is none, which is more essential to th tion of the species.

This form of governmen North America, by no mea ed to the Natches. It pre qually among the different Florida and Virginia; nay, i ed, in a greater or less deg the whole east coast of Nort ca, from the Gulph of Mexi river St Lawrence, without even the bleak shores of Nov The vicinity of the sea, by subsistence with ease and ab thus at once increasing num diminishing the necessity o accelerates the arrival of thi things. In Nootka Sound, north-west coast, we find se merous tribes living in a stat plete subjection. Most of t and beautiful islands of the s the Society, the Marquesas, wich, the Friendly, and the lands, exist under this form o ment. To them, may be ad most fruitful and populous pa Zealand.

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n ancient history, too, we discover glimpses merely, but distinct tra- of this form of society. The most ulous and civilized of the Scythian es, particularly the Massagetes; Scandinavians, the Britons, evi- tly exhibit all its leading charac- stics.

Man in a rude state, as we have re- tedly observed, is liable, in every sion, to run into extremes. Of this have already seen instances in those pride and resentment; and the case he same with that of admiration. e untutored mind, when confined ve all to a narrow round of ob- s, is, in all cases, liable to be affec- , in an unlimited degree, by this timent. Any being, then, who pos- es a striking superiority over others, ecially if that superiority be benefi- tly exerted, becomes, as it were, its l, and is worshipped with a reve- ce which knows no bounds. This pensity, indeed, with the devotion- character which it assumes, may, haps, be considered as a secret ten- ncy of the soul towards that Being o is alone worthy of this unbound- affection.

We daily see the veneration with ich such persons, above all, when ced in rural and sequestered situa- ns, regard men superior in rank, by om they are treated with kindness. w, in the societies we are now con- ering, the chief, who has once risen distinction by personal qualities, or supposed favour of the divinity, comes the grand object on which e eyes of all are constantly fixed. here is not, as in a more cultivated iety, any variety of objects to di- rsify the passions, or prevent them m all centering in this single point. r is the authority of the sovereign, in the most absolute of subsequent ms of government, checked by any straint of law, of custom, of public inion; for these are not yet form- ; nor is there any sentiment capa- e of rivalling that, which represents him as the object of supreme veneration. Hence the obedience, the blind submission paid to him, are absolutely without a parallel.

We may observe, moreover, that the despotism thus established is completely the despotism of opinion. In the great states afterwards formed, a small body of men armed and collected round the person of the sovereign, may keep in awe extensive provinces, incapable of acting in concert, ignorant of each others sentiments, and deprived of the means of communication. But here all the subjects are collected within a small compass; they are equally armed *, and can assemble on all occasions with the utmost facility. The savage chief, however, without palace, without guards, and without attendants, sleeps safer, resting on the assured fidelity of his subjects, than the eastern monarch, surrounded by myriads of satellites, in the most secret recesses of his *haram*. The historian of Louisiana observes, that among all the monarchs he knew of, that of the Natches alone was absolutely secure from all danger of rebellion. The Chiefs of the South Sea islands were thus seen by our navigators, without any external marks of royalty, going about unattended and unguarded, often paddling their own canoes; and were distinguishable only by the awful prostrations, and signs of profound homage, with which their presence was hailed. Advantage was fre-

* To this observation, I have met only with two exceptions; one of the Suiones in Scandinavia; and the other, of a savage nation in South America.—In both these cases, the arms were all kept in a place by themselves, under the royal custody. Yet this is so different from the general practice, that I should suspect it to be rather a mere arrangement of convenience, than a symptom of jealous precaution. (Charlevoix, Paraguay, I. 71. Tacitus, de Moribus Germanorum, 44.)

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frequently taken of this circumstance, on occasion of the thefts which were habitually committed by those islanders. The chief was seized and carried on shipboard, upon which the stolen article was instantly restored. This mode of procedure, however, demanded peculiar delicacy, and it was an unsuccessful attempt to practice it, which proved fatal to Captain Cooke. The whole narrative of that unfortunate event, affords a striking illustration of the strength of this passion among these savages. The anxiety and alarm which appear whenever danger seems to threaten their king; the eager enquiries whether any injury be intended him: and above all, on the fall of one of their chiefs, the intrepidity with which they faced those arms, which before had struck them with such terror; after standing whose fire, they rushed forward and massacred all who could not effect their escape; all this indicates a spontaneous zeal and fidelity, which could not be the result of fear or compulsion.

Besides that obedience and submission which is common to them with the subjects of all absolute governments, other modes of homage are practised, peculiar to themselves, and eminently characteristic of their habits of thinking. Among the most remarkable of these, is the celebration of their prince's obsequies by human sacrifices. This too, in its original at least, is completely spontaneous, and is considered as a privilege of the first order. For this they chearfully sacrifice their own lives, and the lives of those who are dearest to them. They consider, as their first happiness, that of dying along with their sovereign, and being laid in the same grave.

Of all others, the most noted for this strange and savage custom, seem to have been the nation of the Natches. Among them, a certain number of persons, who had been born about the same time with their prince, were set aside to be his attend ring life, and his followers in To their number were added who, by long and earnest soli had succeeded in having thei placed upon this list. All th of the sovereign also accompa to the tomb, with the exce such as had infants at the bre they have been known to g children to another, and ever stroy them, rather than forfeit vilege. On the appointed these persons assembled to g obsequies of their chief: an every other countenance was ov with mourning, theirs was and serene. They walked for sed in their gayest attire, their fate, dancing and singi inconceivable joy and exultati

This custom prevailed ver sively, not only in America other parts of the world. Scythia, almost in every t counterpart of America, posse this trait of resemblance. I nued to be practised even by t cans and Peruvians. Among mer, every nobleman (chief of some town) had at death and several of his slaves bur him. At the death of the s two hundred persons were sac As the reverence for their pri dually declines, this sacrifice supposed to become less and luntary, till at length compu comes necessary §. When t case, the custom may be supp proaching to its final abolitio

Among other tribes, life is even on slighter occasions.

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* Charlevoix, VI. Letters VIII. 13, 14. Pratt, Hist. ana, 354-7.

† Ramusio, III. 53.

‡ Purchas, V. 877-8.

§ Astley's Collection of Vo Travels, II. 537.

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naries, when a lord came of age, or arried, several of his people precipi-ted themselves from a high rock, in lebration of those happy events*.— very reader must have heard of the hiek, or Old Man of the Mountain, famous in the time of the Crusades. was upon this devotion of his people, on the alacrity with which, at his mmand, they faced inevitable de-uction, that he founded the system assassination which rendered him so midable. It is related, that one y, standing with an European am-ssador on the brink of a precipice, with the mere view of displaying absolute power, called to him a boy, o, at his command, instantly threw nself down, and was dashed to ces.

It was customary with the Floridans make their first-born a sacrifice to ir king; and in the presence of an embled multitude, the inhuman ce-nony was performed, amid shouts savage rejoicings†. Among the sicans, with whom human flesh is sidered as the most delicious food, nobles are said often to present mselves and families, for the pur-e of being served up as a dish at table of their master‡.

Among other nations, we find cus-s less fatal indeed, but no less ex-ssive of unbounded veneration. In heite, on the death of the sove-gn, the whole people take new nes; as if, by this mighty change, y had all been converted into dif-nt beings. When he has entered house, it is from that time sacred im; no other person must set foot in it. Captain Cook having land-t a village in the Sandwich Islands, nd all the inhabitants lying pros-e at the doors of their houses: and on enquiring the reason, learned that it was in honour of a certain great man who had recently arrived there. The same navigator having invited the king of the Friendly Islands into his cabin, the monarch's attendants instantly took the alarm, and remonstrated against a measure which would enable any one to walk *above* his majesty*.

Among the ancient Ethiopians, if the sovereign lost a leg or an arm, all his courtiers thought it incumbent on them to mutilate themselves in like manner†.

We have now seen this authority of the savage chieftain under two aspects; while forming, and after arriving at its full maturity. But there is a third aspect under which it must be viewed, before we can understand completely the phenomena which it exhibits; this is that of its decay. Power, and, above all, despotic power, after subsisting for a certain period, inevitably sinks into a state of debility. Such seems to be the provision made by nature against its permanence, which would keep the human mind in a state of perpetual childhood; and for furnishing to a people, at certain intervals, the opportunity of acquiring such a measure of liberty, as circumstances may render them capable of. The sources of this debility are not difficult to trace. The chiefs, finding themselves in the undisputed possession of this high authority, no longer feel the same impulse to exertion. It is no longer necessary for them to display those qualities, or that attention to the interest of their people, which first raised them to distinction. They abandon themselves to indolence and voluptuousness. Poulaho, king of the Friendly Islands, had got so fat with indolence and eating, that he was scarcely able to drag himself along‡. The

Astley's Collection of Voyages and vels, II. 535.
De Bry, America, II. 33. Purchas, 48.
De Bry, India Orientalis, III. 12.

* Cooke's Third Voyage, I. 265.
† Diodorus Siculus.
‡ Cooke's Third Voyage, I. 264, &c.

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The sovereign of Otaheite rarely condescended to set his foot to the ground; he was carried about every where on the shoulders of his attendants. Even the lifting of food to his mouth was considered by him as too great an effort; and he left this office to them also *. After Pomarre's army had gained a signal victory over that of a rival chief, he himself was found at a great distance from the battle, lying flat on the ground, and holding fast by the roots of a tree, motionless with terror †. However powerful the influence of habit, when deeply rooted, it cannot be supposed that, among a people who still retain somewhat of an active and warlike character, such a dynasty should not gradually lose their influence. The governments of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands have already begun to be broken up by the successful rebellion of several chiefs, whose authority, notwithstanding the outward reverence paid to it, could not rest upon the same foundation of public opinion. As the royal power declines, an aristocracy is formed, consisting of princes of the blood and their descendants, who, in process of time, multiply to a considerable number; of distinguished warriors; and of priests. —Yet their authority, too, gradually declines, from the operation of the same causes which had undermined that of the sovereign. The people, at length, shaking off that blind submission to which they had resigned themselves, become sensible of their superiority in physical strength, and lay claim to a share of the public authority. A government is then formed of a free, active, and enterprising character, almost in every respect the reverse of the present. This, however, constituting a stage by itself, does not now come under our notice.

* We were surprised to see so stout a man, perhaps the largest in the whole island, fed like a cuckoo. *Missionary Voyage*, 75—† Missionary Voyage, 182.

In forming an estimate o
successive aspects under
government appears, we m
that the first is too savage,
tinged with the preceding
while the last is effeminate
tious to an excessive degree
intermediate state, lying at
from both extremes, presen
many very amiable and ha
of society.

Account of FOWLS-HEU
STONEHAVEN.

FOWLS-HEUGH is a
on the eastern coast of
about three or four miles to
ward of Stonehaven. It i
quarter of a mile in lengt
height from the sea, which
foot of it, is upwards of tw
feet. It is observed from
able distance by persons at
easily distinguished from th
rocks by the whiteness of
ance. On the face of it, th
numerable small chinks an
in which the fowls make th
and at some places there
shelves, or ledges, which ar
in the same manner.

The rock, and the birds w
on it, are considered the
the proprietor of the neighb
tate, who lets them for a co
sum of yearly rent to a tena
called the Heughman, and
liged annually to give the
young hawk, from a nest of o
birds, of an uncommonly
which builds in the rock
every year.

The fowls called Queet
and Kittyweaks, are those w
in greatest numbers on this
besides these there are Gul
and various other kinds o
birds. The Queets and
much smaller in size than a

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c, and have very short wings; but r eggs, which are of different co- s, are very large, exceeding a duck's in bulk considerably.

The manner of taking the eggs and ng fowls from the nest is very ge, and attended with a consider- degree of hazard. As the face e rock is perpendicular, and wash- t the foot by the sea, it is impos- to ascend it by ladders or other- . The Heughman is therefore ged to descend from the top, which oes in the following manner:— provides himself with a large sack eet, a strong rope, and a pole, on end of which is a small bag kept at the mouth by an iron ring,— en the rope is fastened round his y, he is lowered down from the of the cliff by five or six persons, t of whom are generally women. the margin of the cliff there is ed a small wooden machine, on h is fixed a pulley for the rope to upon, that it may not be cut by ing upon the edge of the rock. In g down he poizes himself by pla- his feet against the front of the ipice; and when he arrives at the es where the eggs are in greatest ty, he makes signals to the persons ve, who allow him to stop till he emptied the nests, which, by means he bag at the end of his pole, he do for a considerable distance a- nd him. When he is out of the t and hearing (which is very often case) of those who hold the rope ve, there is a person placed on some jecting point, to whom he makes als when he wishes to be lowered oisted from one place to another; this person communicates the sig- s to his companions. As soon as has collected all the booty within reach, or as much as he can conve- ntly stow about him, he is pulled ; and when he has emptied his sack, again descends at another place, lects the eggs, and is again hoisted in the same way.

At some places, where the top of the cliff is projected over the subja- cent sea, he will hang suspended in the air at a considerable distance from the face of the precipice. When in this pendulous situation, he will place his pole, which is about twenty feet long, against the rock, and, by that means, forcing himself farther from its front, will swing back into the recesses where the birds build, and remain till he has emptied the nests, when he is lowered or raised to some other place.

A person cannot stand on the brink of this vast precipice, and observe the adventurous fowler, half-way down, engaged in this frightful employ, while thousands of fowls are flying to and fro from one place to another, without being put in mind of Edgar's description of Dover cliff:

" How fearful 'tis to cast one's eyes so
" low!
" The crows and choughs that wing the
" mid-way air
" Seem scarce so gross as beetles. Half-
" way down
" Hangs one that gathers samphire,—
" dreadful trade!
" Methinks he seems no bigger than
" one's head.
" The fishermen that walk upon the
" beach
" Appear like mice; and yon tall an-
" choring bark
" Seems lessen'd to her cock, her cock
" a buoy,
" Almost too small for sight——.
" ——The murmuring surge beneath
" Cannot be heard so high."

The eggs, immediately after they are taken from the nests, are boiled till they become quite hard, when they will keep, without spoiling, for a consider- able time. They are sometimes packed up, and sent even as far as London; but the greater number of them are sold by the Heughman at his own house, near the top of the rock, particularly on Sundays, when great numbers of people come from Stonehaven, and other places in the neighbourhood.

July 1808.

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A short time after the season of the eggs is over, the Heughman again descends the rock in the way before described, and collects from the nests the young Kittyweaks, which are the only fowls whose flesh is generally eaten. When the feathers are taken off, the birds are carried about and sold thro' the country. Though they might be preserved for a long time, and made fit for exportation to distant places, by being salted and dried in the sun, yet this is never done, as the demand for them in the neighbourhood is so great that they are all sold as soon as they are taken from their nests.

About the beginning of autumn, when the young birds begin to fly, and the Heughman has taken all that he can get at by descending from the top of the rock, he places nets over the face of it at certain places, where great numbers of the fowls are caught. The old ones, which are catched in this manner, are only valuable on account of their feathers, their flesh not being nearly so good as the flesh of the young ones, and very seldom eaten.

The Fowlsheugh shooting season commences about this time, when great numbers of the birds are killed. Every day, while the season lasts, people from Stonehaven, Aberdeen, and other places, come to the foot of the rock in boats, when they get liberty to shoot from the Heughman, upon paying him a shilling for each gun that they bring with them. The fowls are still so numerous, notwithstanding what have been taken by the Heughman, that persons who are accustomed to shooting will bring down two or three at every shot, and sometimes even five or six. The shooting at the birds in most places of the cliff must be from the boats, there being only one landing-place at the foot of the rock from which they can be fired at. The noise made by the fowls while the shooting continues, is so great as almost to exceed description, and has even become proverbial in the country.

As soon as the young ones to procure their own food, an a considerable distance, the wh old and young, whose numb immense, notwithstanding the dinary havock which has be by the pillaging hand and nets of the Heughman, and sands which have been dest the murderous gun of the s take their departure from where there is scarcely one until the ensuing spring, w again return to lay their egg

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SCOTTISH REVI

I. Dissertations on the Exis tributes, Providence, a Government of God; a Duty, Character, Securit nal Happiness of his Righ jects. By the Rev. Da A. M. 8vo. Mundell & burgh. 7s. 6d.

IN the introduction to this Savile justly observes, th jects discussed in it are a most important which can attention of the human mi attempt to illustrate them, must, if well executed, be deserving the attention of t Most of them indeed have be treated of at great length; tage, however, which our aut ses to himself, is that of givi popular, uniform, and conne of them, than is to be found publications. For this pu work appears to us, in many to be well qualified. He have deeply studied the sub by reading and meditation. is very well suited to a popu completely oratorical, bold, sometimes deficient in polish larity, but always animated, quently eloquent. The foll

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the important subjects of which he treats:

1. The existence of God. 2. The omnipresence of God. 3. The goodness of God. 4. The providence of God. 5. The moral Government of God. 6. Moral obligation. 7. The character of the upright. 8. The security of the upright. 9. The final triumph of the upright. 10. The evidences of a future state. 11. The prospect of a future state opened by the gospel. 12. The knowledge of eternal life. 13. The glory of the righteous in Heaven. 14. The same subject.

Mr Savile considers as incorrect the distinction of the arguments for the existence of the Deity into that *a priori* and *a posteriori*, and therefore has endeavoured to blend the two into one. We think indeed he has fairly proved the inaccuracy of the former term.—That which is called the argument *a priori* certainly pre-supposes the observation that something exists. It requires no more, however; it is *prior* to any particular and detailed examination of what that something is. We are still therefore inclined to think, that it may be advantageous to treat it separately, since it certainly admits of a more rigid and accurate mode of proof, than the other.

Mr S. considers Dr Clarke as having failed in his management of the argument above alluded to. We confess, however, it appears to us that he has only proved the inaccuracy of his definition of the term "Necessary Existence." Most of the reasoning of that celebrated writer, when cleared of this defect, stands, we think, upon an immoveable foundation. The arguments, however, which our author has substituted in the room of those of Dr Clarke, appear to possess considerable ingenuity, though our limits do not permit us to enter into any particular examination of them.

The following passages will afford very good specimens of our author's mode of reasoning, and of that flowing and copious eloquence which is characteristic of his style. The first relates to the happiness to be derived from the observance of the law of God.

To induce us to observe this law still more strictly, let us recollect, that while it is the law of God and of society, it is also *the law of felicity*—Every individual who observes this law, in whatever circumstances he may be placed, whether prosperous or adverse, must feel himself, at least, comparatively happy. This is the natural consequence of what has already been said of the tendency of obedience to the law, to promote the happiness of society, unless we can suppose a whole society to be happy, and at the same time the individuals who compose it to be unhappy. But this we cannot suppose; it is a palpable absurdity; and in every case it will be found to hold true, that just so much as we have of devout regard to God and to his holy law, just so much shall we have of true felicity. God himself is eternally and infinitely happy, because, he necessarily loves and acts agreeably to the law of eternal and infinite reason, or, in other words, because he is eternally and infinitely holy. Angels too are much happier than we are, because they are much more conformed to God, much more conformed to reason, his immutable law. And we in our lower sphere can only approach to their happiness, by imitating their obedience.—Man, while disobedient, while regardless of God, and without subjection to his holy law, is in a disordered and unnatural state. He is a degraded animal, clinging only to this earth, lying at the mercy of events, tortured by the cravings of insatiable desires, and tossed by the incessant tempest of ungovernable passions. He cannot, at the same time, divest himself of the power of conscience. His sins often rise up in horrible array against him, and stare him in the face. He anticipates the tribunal of God, and has "nothing but a fearful looking for of judgment." But he who has grace given him to observe the divine law, is a friend of Christ, and need fear no evil. Christ loves him and numbers him with his chosen, and bids him be of good cheer, because his sins are forgiven him. His heart therefore becomes the sanctified seat of serenity and

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and order; all his desires and passions are directed to their proper objects; his soul is the highly-favoured habitation which Deity itself hath chosen to dwell in. "If a man love me," (saveth Christ,) "and keep my words, (that is, "my *law*,) my Father will love him; "and we will come and take up our "abode with him." Who can describe the happiness of that man, who is thus singled out from the world, and admitted to "fellowship with the Father and with "his Son Jesus Christ?" *His* is a peace that passeth all understanding; the joy of heaven upon earth, the triumph of eternity in the moments of time.—No blighting blast of adversity can wither his comforts. Death itself cannot sever him from the source of happiness.—Nay, "glorying in tribulation," he regards death only as his Father's messenger kindly sent to call him home. And when his friends stand weeping around him, and taking their last adieu, with a smile of heaven on his cheek, and a sweet humble hope sparkling in his eye, he can calmly say, "Weep not for *me*, "but for *yourselves*, who have still to "struggle with sin and with mortality. "Earth and you I leave behind me; "but I go to angels, to God my Savi"our, my everlasting joy." He gently falls asleep in Jesus: he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him. Evil then shall never reach him; ignorance shall never cloud his understanding; deviations from God's *law* shall never grieve his spirit: he is then made perfect; and his perfection and happiness are without measure and without end.

P. 170.

The following passage, which forms part of the discourse on the evidences of a future state, is perhaps still preferable:

The doctrine of a future state is evinced not only by the *justice*, but by the *wisdom* of God.—Wisdom is never needlessly profuse of its gifts, but proportions exactly the means it employs, and the endowments it confers to the nature and value of the end which it designs to accomplish. Now, God is infinite in wisdom, and therefore we are warranted to infer that he suits harmoniously the nature, the powers, and faculties, of all his creatures, to the stations in which they are placed, and the purposes which they are destined to serve.—The vegetable tribes are fitted for the particular soil and climate in which they are destined to grow, and the inferior animals receive that particular frame, that particular degree of strength, and those particular instincts and propensities, which are perfectly correspondent to the place they hold in the creation, and the offices they are appointed to perform. The same wisdom, then, is doubtless employed in the construction of man. Doubtless his nature, with all its capacities and powers, is every way adapted to his rank in the scale of being, and to the measure of his duration.—But how can this wisdom, this divine adaptation, be made apparent, if he be only the insect of a day: if, after taking a few turns upon the theatre of existence, he sink in death never to exist again?—He has a soul, an immaterial, spiritual principle within him, capable of endless existence; and is it consistent with wisdom,—infinite wisdom,—to give him this glorious capacity in vain?—He can think, reason, abstract himself from the objects of sense and time, rise above all that pertains to earth, and soar upon the wings of heavenly contemplation. But why so highly endowed; why so divinely exalted; if he be so soon to be destroyed for ever; to become, both body and soul, as if he had never been?—He can reach the sublimest heights of virtue, he can hold fellowship with angels, and reflect the image of the Divinity; but why furnish him with this excellence; why adorn him with this image, if he were merely to number a few evil days, and then for ever perish?—Our own nature proclaims to us our future existence. The all-wise Creator has bestowed upon us faculties, the bestowing of which we cannot account for, had they a reference only to this land of shadows.—There must then be another scene, where, in a nobler soil, and beneath more friendly skies, they shall mature and flourish, and attain their just, unbounded exercise.—Yes, we are not abortive beings: death does not strike us off from existence; it only changes our residence, and carries us to better mansions,—"mansions not "made with hands, eternal in the hea"vens."

P. 258.

My soul! awake then into action and gro-

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vel not here below: live as a son of
d: have thy conversation in heaven.
thing earthly can fill thy vast de-
s: only the infinite God can fill them;
y he who is blessed for ever, can bless
e with life and joy everlasting.—
e! joy everlasting! the mere hope of
, while man is here,—while he is no-
g more than man,—the mere hope
his, is his dearest portion. It in-
es and solaces the heaven-born pil-
n: It gives health to the frame, and
el-vigour to the mind—Like the
summer-evening, it beams sweet-
and serenity. It is man's most es-
able joy: it is his paradise below.

P. 265.

Indian Recreations; consisting of Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India: accompanied with Hints concerning the Means of Improving the condition of the natives of that country. By the Rev. Wm. Tennant A. M. L. L. D. &c. Vol. II. 8vo. 9s. Longman & Co. London; Anderson, Edinburgh. 1808.

THE two first volumes of this work appeared some years ago, have been well received by the lic, as containing a variety of use- information respecting the situa- and character of the natives of a. The present is upon a subject more immediately interesting, and ch has of late attracted a large e of public attention. The au- is a zealous advocate for the sys- which has, for some time past, pursued by the British govern- t in India. He conceives it to not only strictly conformable to ce, but eminently conducive to interests both of the mother coun- and of the natives. We shall enter at present into the discus- of a question to determine ch with certainty would require xtent of study which few are able estow upon it. Those, however, wish to hear this side of the ques- tion will probably find the present work as satisfactory as any which has been published upon it with the same view. It shews good sense, and pretty extensive views; and though it does not enter quite so much into detail as might be wished, contains, on the whole, a good deal of information.— The style is simple and perspicuous, and not devoid of elegance. As a specimen of the work, we shall give some of our author's observations on a subject which of late has been much agitated, that of the attempts recently made to introduce Christianity into India by means of missions. In this view, he considers *preaching* as likely to be altogether ineffectual. He says,

Among the Hindoos, no collision of opinion has awakened the curiosity of the people, or roused the human intellect: no books have ever reached their hands to convey information, nor has even a newspaper been printed in the native language. Of all abstract ideas, the multitude in India is almost entirely destitute. To a people in this state, it is in vain that you propose any system of doctrines for their discussion: there can hardly be any sufficiently simple for their understanding; and perhaps none too gross for their belief.

Unfortunately for the Hindoos, their Brahmins will not permit them to exercise the small portion of intellect which they are known to possess; since every departure from the customary rites is held up by them as of all things the most sinful, and not to be expiated but by the severest penalties. Thus the attachment of an Hindoo to his faith and worship, is guarded equally by his ignorance and fear. It is the care of the priesthood, who among them are the sole guides of opinion, to keep him constantly under the dominion of both. They watch and labour to preserve ignorance, not to disseminate knowledge, every inlet to which is guarded as closely as the avenues of death*.

These

* Their conduct seems to resemble that of those persons who are blamed for "detaining the truth in unrighteous- "ness."

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These causes alone, without any violent opposition on the part of the Hindoos, have hitherto prevented any considerable degree of success from ever signalising the labours of our missionaries in India. At different times, as well as the present, the fervor of zeal, or the efforts of humanity, have produced various exertions in favour of the natives; but as all these plans have borne the same aspect, and have embraced similar means, the causes of disappointment have remained strong and permanent; their efforts have proved almost uniformly fruitless. In the province of Madura, and afterwards in the Mysore, some of the lower classes have attended the discourses of missionaries, and yielding a kind of assent to their doctrines, if assent can be given to what is not understood, they have been enrolled in their catalogue of believers, although more than a nominal Christianity has never yet been found in these parts: a church and teachers have been established in Delhi for near two hundred years *, and still subsists there; it has, however, received no increase of converts to afford any hope of final success. The missionaries of the Propaganda have lately been depressed, and either seem weary of so fruitless a task, or carry it on with a feebleness which gives little countenance to the hopes of their employers. P. 275.

But a method, he conceives, by which the same object might be gradually but effectually accomplished, would be the establishment of schools, and it would appear that the avidity of the natives for this species of instruction is equal to the aversion which they entertain for the other. Our author says,

Happily for the execution of this measure, the natives have no aversion to commit their children to the tuition of Europeans; they are rather ambitious that their offspring should acquire the accomplishment of reading and writing the English, though a foreign language, as the means of enabling them to prosecute successfully some lucrative branch of trade, and of introducing them as clerks and agents into the employment of the British. An Hindoo of rank will not, it is confessed, allow his children either to eat or sleep in the same apartment with Europeans, but he is known to permit them freely to remain at a day-school, which for the above-named branches of education is sufficient.

It is asserted by persons practically acquainted with this subject, that the desire of the people after education is so strong, that several have at present, with much expence, placed their children under the tuition of Europeans: and that there are many more taught by such of the natives themselves as understand the English language. When neither of these means of instruction can be afforded, there have been many instances of spelling books, and copies for learning to write, being purchased by such as have supposed that they might acquire these branches of knowledge by their own private application †.

There are at present residing in Calcutta two gentlemen, who have not only witnessed these several facts, but who have themselves been engaged in the tuition of some natives of distinction, and who have been able to communicate to them much useful instruction. The parsimonious habits of an Hin-

* First planted by Portuguese Jesuits, according to Thevenot. The labours of this Order were spread through almost every country in the Eastern world. Vide *Lettres edifiantes et curieuses.* They boast of having performed miracles, and to have made numerous converts: but these narratives were not believed, even by the natives, and have thrown discredit on the whole of their exertions.

† From Volume I. of this work, it appears that schools for the instruction of the natives are already pretty general in many parts of India: it is probable too, that such institutions are of very old standing in that country. Their method of teaching to read, write, and spell, by a single process, is at once expeditious and unexpensive. It is accomplished by forming the letters on sand, spread either upon the ground or on a table; and one lesson is no sooner finished, than the characters are effaced to make room for another.

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ndoo, almost of every rank, render- him averse to part with money on y occasion, unless to his Brahmin, institution of schools here proposed ght to be attended with an establish- salary, as a provision for the teach- : this provision might be occasion- y increased, by the contribution of ch wealthy natives as are able to af- d a liberal assistance to the instruc- n of their children. In other cases, benefit of knowledge would be more ceptable to the natives by being con- red gratuitously. P. 280.

In reply to the obvious question as the difficulty of procuring teachers, T. replies, that there is now in In- a very numerous mixed race, pro- ced by the intercourse of European tlers with Indian women, who would willing and even happy to under- ke the employment for a moderate ary. Being excluded from offices the service of the East India com- ny, they are frequently brought to verty, arising from the absolute want employment.

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lew Works published in Edinburgh.

ACCOUNT of the Life and Wri- tings of James Bruce of Kinnaird, qr. Author of Travels to discover e Source of the Nile. By Alexan- r Murray, F.A.S.E. and Secretary Foreign Correspondence. Large o. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

A complete system of Merchants ccounts, containing the Principles d Modern Improvements of Book- eping; in various sets of books, single and double entry. Adapt- d to schools as well as to counting- uses. By James Morison, Accomp- nt, Master of the Mercantile Aca- my, Glasgow. Imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR Walter Scott will soon pre- sent the public with a new edi- tion of the works of Thomson, in three volumes octavo. It will be ac- companied by a life of the author, of which little seems hitherto to have been discovered, and which Mr Scott's local connections may be supposed to render him well qualified for illus- trating. In particular, it will con- tain a number of original letters hith- erto unknown to the public, which we understand he has been fortunate e- nough to procure.

Mr Scott is also about to publish a new edition of the works of the cele- brated Lord Somers, accompanied by a life of the author, and historical notes.

The University of Edinburgh has lately received a splendid acquisition in the magnificent Collection of Min- erals bequeathed to it by the late Dr Thomson, of Naples. That celebrated mineralogist, during a long residence in a country extremely fertile in the most interesting products of the mi- neral kingdom, lost no opportunity of forming a most splendid collection, which, having fortunately escaped eve- ry danger, has arrived at Edinburgh uninjured. This bequest Dr Thom- son accompanied with the endowment of One thousand five hundred pounds, the interest of which he has destined for the payment of a lecturer on mi- neralogy and the support of the ca- binet. The latter is contained in for- ty very large boxes, which are depo- sited in the museum of the University, and proper cases are making for the reception of the specimens. The in- teresting and valuable collection of the late ingenious Dr Hutton, of E- dinburgh, has also been deposited in the museum.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE late lamented Dr Gregory left an invaluable legacy to the literary world, and to the rising generation, in a work

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work which he had finished but the week previous to his death, and part of the manuscripts of which was in the hands of the printer. It consists of a Series of Letters to his Son, on Taste, Literature, and Criticism. Perhaps a more correct idea cannot be given of it, than in the words of the author contained in a Letter to his publisher on its completion; he there remarked, "that this work contained the result of the observations of his whole life, on every subject of taste and literature, and that, whatever might be the ultimate opinion of its merits, his reputation in the republic of letters would in a great degree depend on it." The work is printing in two volumes, corresponding with the Lectures of the same author, on Experimental Philosophy, and it will be published early in July.

A volume of recent Travels, through Spain and Portugal, is announced for immediate publication, and such a work cannot fail to be generally interesting at the present moment.

In the course of next winter, will be published, (to be continued quarterly,) the first Number of a Classical Journal, consisting of Classical and Biblical Criticisms, and of Academical Prize Poems and Dissertations. The work will be conducted by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and will admit analagous communications from every part of the world, in Latin, French, and English.

Dr Watkins is printing two new editions of his Scripture Biography, with considerable improvements and additions; one of them is in duodecimo, for schools, as before, and the other a handsome octavo volume, printed in a large type for the use of families.

Mr Grant, of Crouch-End, will publish, in a few days, a work, entitled "Institutes of Latin Grammar." This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy, or a grammar-school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

Dr Williams's long-promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government, and the Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to make its appearance in July or August.

Several republications are announced, as, 1. Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, revised and corrected by James Creighton, A. B. with notes, by Adam Clarke, L.L.D. 2. Nature of Imposture, fully displayed.—3. Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. 4. Baxter's Reformed Pastor, abridged and improved, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.—5. Dr Dodd's Comfort for the afflicted. 6. Gambado's Academy for Grown Horsemen. And, 7. Ludlam's Introduction to the Mathematics, with an appendix, by Mr W. Fryer.

Dr Glasse is about to publish another edition of the New Testament, with Burkitt's Observations, to be comprised in a large volume octavo. This edition will contain such parts of the commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short useful and practical annotations thereon. By this farther abridgment, the editor hopes to bring this valuable work into more general circulation.

Mr Parkes has for some time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts lately developed by the highly interesting and truly important discoveries of Mr Davy. A new edition (being the third) thus amended, and with other very considerable additions, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the course of the next week.

Mr Jones has in the press, a work illustrative of the Four Gospels.

A supplementary volume is about to appear of Birds to Barr's Edition of Buffon. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature since the death of the illustrious Buffon; and, for that purpose, have procured the splendid edition of his works lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes, and selected from it every article of importance.

Mr Southey is engaged upon a History

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ry of Brazil, which will be immediely put to press. It forms a part of e History of Portugal, on which he s been employed during the last eight ars. The best native historians of at kingdom have perceived the necesy of arranging their national history der three distinct heads; Portugal, ortuguese Asia, and Brazil. These rts have no farther connection, than at of relating to the same people, each ming in itself a complete whole. Acrding to chronological order, the Hisy of Brazil would have been the last the series, but as public curiosity is rticularly directed towards that coun, it has been thought proper to lay it fore the world with as little delay as ssible. A critical catalogue of all the thorities, printed or manuscript, in possession of the author, or to which has had access, will be annexed to the rk.

A new Translation of the Venerable de's Ecclesiastical History is prepar for the press, by the Rev. J. Evans, thor of two Tours through North and uth Wales. The work will be pred by an introductory Chapter on the te of Religion from the earliest Pe d in Britain, anterior to the comncement of Bede's æra, and a contiation from authentic documents down the Norman conquest, so as to comse a complete view of the Anglo-xon church.

Proposals have been distributed for blishing by subscription, a new edin of Ames's Typographical Antiquis, by Herbert, greatly enlarged and rrected, in five quarto volumes, by the v. T. F. Dibdin. In this work, the ole of Herbert will be reprinted, and correctione and additions inserted in ir proper places. A great number books will be mentioned which were known to him, and of those that he briefly and imperfectly noticed, the scription will, in general, be more am and accurate. The notes, biograical and bibliographical, are intended be copious. Anecdotes relative to authors of books, as well as to the oks themselves, will be occasionally ven. Information on these subjects l be collected chiefly from the writs of Wood, Nicholson, Hearne, Tan, Bagford, Warton, Ritson, Bishop rcy, Pinkerton, G. Ellis, Todd, and Brydges. Many interesting remarks will also be inserted from the communications of eminent modern bibliographers; and the public libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, will be carefully consulted. It is intended to omit the prologues of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c. in the first volume, and to throw them into the fifth by way of supplement. By this method, the account of the books will be less interrupted, and the object specified by Ames and Herbert equally attained; namely, that of supplying materials for filling up imperfect copies of our early printers. Almost all the plates of Ames, which Herbert has indiscriminately admitted, are not only destitute of taste and skill, but are incorrect representations of the originals. Fac-similes of the types and devices of printers, are crowded together in a minute and irregular manner, and printers' portraits are given with little fidelity or elegance. In the present edition, it is proposed to remedy these defects, and to give accurate and well-executed copies of originals. As a number of curious wood cuts are intended to be engraved, it is presumed that this edition of British Typographical Antiquities will afford an illustration of the progress of engraving, as well as of the History of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland. The fifth volume will comprehend:—1. An Account of the Private Presses in England, including a complete *Catalogue Raisonne* of the works printed at Strawberry-hill. 2. A List of Books printed at the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. A List of Books printed by Ruddiman, Bower, and Baskerville, with Biographical Memoranda and Portraits of those Printers. 4. The Prologues of our early English Printers.—5. A Printer's Grammar upon a Plan entirely new, with Plates by way of illustrations. 6. Two Indexes; the one an Analytical Index, comprehending all the books enumerated in the body of the work, arranged according to their respective classes; the other a complete general index of persons and things.

We have already had occasion to notice the intended travels into the East, of Captain Hogelmuller, under the auspices of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and his invitation of questions respecting the countries to which his visits

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sits were designed to extend. The term fixed for the transmission of these questions was till the end of February last, and before Christmas he had received five hundred. Among the learned bodies by whom they were sent, were the academies of Petersburgh, Copenhagen, and Turin, with several universities of Russia, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Several statesmen had also contributed their inquiries.

The first volume of a Dictionary of the Teutonic language has lately been published by M. le Camp. It forms more than one thousand pages in quarto, containing 26,735 articles, and yet includes only the first five letters of the alphabet. The author admits all the dialects of the Teutonic tongue, and the technical terms of every art.

Among the new works published at Munich, one, entitled, *Gemahlde aus dem Nonnenleben*, Pictures of Monastic Life, has lately excited considerable sensation. It is compiled by M. Linpowsky, from the archives of the suppressed nunneries in Bavaria.

A projector at Paris has offered to construct a press capable of printing, in twelve hours, 1200 copies of a work, not exceeding twenty four sheets, either in the common way, or in stereotype. He further announces a press capable of working 30,000 sheets, with ordinary types, in twelve hours, and also a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use.

The Abbe Gaetano Marini, first librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 146 documents of the middle ages, written on papyrus, accompanied with historical and diplomatical illustrations. The first is a bull of Pope John III. for finishing the church of the Apostles, about the year 570. It appears, that to the end of the 11th century, the papal bulls were always written upon papyrus.

Don Juan Manuel de Arejula has lately published, at Madrid, a short Description of the Yellow Fever, which reigned some time since in Andalusia. He considers it as highly contagious. A contrary opinion is maintained by Don Francisco Salva, who studied the disease at Barcelona, and describes it as not contagious, but attributes it to exhalations from the port of that city, which is daily becoming shallower, and is likely to be in time completely filled up by the accumulations of filth thrown into it.

M. Michaux, whose travels through the United States are not unknown to the English reader, has recently been sent a second time by the French government to explore the forests of the vast American continent. He is actively engaged in fulfilling the objects of his mission, and has transmitted to the Professors of Natural History in the French Institute, several specimens of seeds, with a view to the cultivation in France of the American oak, and other useful trees.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR DAVY, in the concluding Lectures of his Course at the Royal Institution, gave a distinct and very luminous exhibition of his grand discovery, the decomposition of the alkalies. His first experiments were with potash and soda, which, in their dry state, are non-conductors, but when moistened, have the property of conducting electricity. In both instances, he clearly produced metallic substances, by bringing them within the action of the Voltaic battery.—Oxygen was given out at the positive side of the battery, and at the negative little globules of the metallic base were instantly formed. The metallic bases of the alkalies, he named potassium and sodaium, chusing the termination um, in compliance with the present nomenclature of metals, in order that they might agree with plumbum, plumbum, &c. &c. These new metals, to appearance, are precisely like mercury, but very different from that metal in their various properties, which he enumerated and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one present. He showed the great inflammability of the new metals, by touching them with the smallest quantity of water, when they instantly took fire.

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ey are both malleable at the com-
n temperature, and may be spread
o very thin leaves on a plate of
ss, by mere pressure. So great,
wever, is their attraction for the
ygen of the atmosphere, that they
ost instantly became tarnished.
fore the discovery of these new me-
, only two bodies of this class,
. iron and platinum, were capable
being welded, and that at a very
at heat; whereas separate parts of
potassium and sodaium, can be
ted readily at the common tempe-
ure of the atmosphere. The speci-
gravity of the potassium is to that
water as about six to ten; in the
e of sodaium, it is as ninety-three
one hundred. Mr Davy showed,
t the metals which he had spread
glass were easily fusible again by
heat of a spirit lamp, by the ap-
cation of which they almost in-
ntly ran into globules. The attrac-
n of these new metals for oxygen,
s shewn by their burning at a red
t, when the alkalies were again re-
ed. In analyzing them with great
uracy, he found the potash con-
ned fourteen parts of oxygen, and
hty-four of metalline base, but the
a contained twenty parts of oxygen
eighty of base. These metals in-
duced into a jar of oxymuriatic gas
ntaneously took fire, and the white
e collected on the glass, was in the
e case muriate of potash, in the
er, muriate of soda, or common cu-
ary salt. Particles of the new me-
s put into water, decomposed the
ter, and gave out a brilliant light.
e water used was pure distilled wa-
, which instantly after the decom-
ition of the metals, shewed by means
turmeric paper, that it was become
ghly alkaline. The same sort of ac-
n was exhibited by the nitric acid;
d the potassium acted also on the
phuric and other strong acids. Mr
vy placed small particles of the me-
s on ice, and they immediately de-
mposed the water and gave out a
bright light: alkali was likewise form-
ed on the ice. These metals unite
with mercury and form solids: thus,
one part of sodaium and three of mer-
cury being mixed, the two fluids unit-
ed in a state of solidity. Several other
experiments were made, and the pro-
fessor felt no hesitation in giving his
opinion as to the great importance of
these discoveries in their application
to the arts; and even to an art, which
he doubted if he should venture to
mention, the art of war, as the des-
truction occasioned by these metals, if
they could be brought into action,
would be incontestibly greater than by
those now in use. In reference to the
detail of his own discoveries, he said
the present state of knowledge was
more likely to produce in him humili-
ty than exultation. The experimen-
talist was not the hero of his own tale,
but he could not avoid being the sub-
ject of it; and he hoped the experi-
ments and facts exhibited, would be
considered independently of any opi-
nion which he had divulged in con-
nection with them. In the present
imperfect state of enquiry, it would be
presumption to expect that any thing
would be permanently established.—
Alluding to the great powers of the
Voltaic battery *, he said, some might
imagine that the desideratum of the
alchemists was accomplished, and that
the delusive hopes of those visionaries
were, at length, realized: but it ought
to be remembered, there was an im-
mense interval between the processes
of combination and decomposition,
that the proper province of chemistry
extended but to inorganic matter, that
in the powers of combination other
agents were employed, with whose na-
ture we were wholly unacquainted,
and to whose operation we might for
ever remain strangers. Mr Davy,
having shown his experiments on the
fixed

* Mr Davy's battery contains thirty-
eight thousand square inches of metal
plates.

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fixed alkalies, proceeded to ammonia, which, from the manipulations of Priestley and Steele, was regarded as a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen: he had do doubt in his mind, that it contained also a portion of oxygen. This he attempted to demonstrate by experiments, particularly by passing some ammonia, in a state of gas, through a porcelain tube, heated to a white heat; the hydrogen and nitrogen were collected, and in the glass vessel through which they passed, moisture was very apparent, which he felt satisfied was water, formed by the oxygen contained in the ammonia. Hence he inferred, that though oxygen had hitherto been considered as the acidifiable principle only, it would be found to be the alkalizing principle likewise. From the alkalies, he proceeded to the earths, which he enumerated and described, and which he considered as the link between the alkalies and metallic oxides, and he had no doubt that they would hereafter yield to some higher powers of the Voltaic battery, and exhibit the parts of which they were composed. On Barytes he then made an experiment, shewing very decisively that it contained an inflammable principle. He was next led to consider the phenomena of Meteoric Stones, and the light occasioned by them; which, Mr Davy said, were now perfectly explicable by the facts just discovered; but as to the place whence these bodies came, he gave no opinion, only that from the curves which they described, it was certain that they came from some other world, and were travellers only in our atmosphere; for if they had been formed there, their descent must be perpendicular to the surface of the earth, which, it was known, was not the case. The professor then referred to the several substances that had hitherto been deemed simple, supposing that all might, hereafter, be decomposed. In sulphur and charcoal, it was now known there was hydrogen: he seemed to suspect that the two great principles operating in nature, were the principle of inflammability and a metalline principle.

Dr Joseph Reade has published an Account of an Experiment, the result of which is in direct contradiction to the received opinion, that the agitation or friction of fluids cannot excite sensible heat. It is as follows:—The temperature of the apartment being 40°, half a pint of water, at a similar heat, was poured into a tin bottle-shaped vessel, into the aperture of which was inserted a thermometer surrounded with chamois leather, and made to fit accurately, with its bulb nearly in the axis. After briskly agitating the vessel for a few minutes, to his great surprise he found that the temperature of the water rose eight degrees: and, even after the apparatus was uncovered and laid at rest on the table, the water continued to rise for several minutes; proving the origin of the heat to be inherent in the fluid, and independent of any external causes. Anxious to obviate every source of fallacy or objection, Dr Reade prevented the communication of caloric by his hands, or of radiation from his body, by coating the tin vessel with many layers of woollen cloth carefully wrapped round it, over which there was a tin case, the entire nearly two inches in thickness, and covered externally with three wet towels. In the course of the experiment he dipped his hands frequently in snow water, and also sprinkled the towels. The Rev. Mr Hincks, lecturer on chemistry in the Cork Institution, to whom the experiment was communicated, on repeating it in a glass bottle, found the heat of the vessel, by means of a thermometer placed between it and the covering, to be inferior to that of the inclosed fluid, and on a par with the atmosphere, which proves in a most satisfactory manner, that there could be no communication of caloric from the hand.

In-

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Experiments lately made at Venice
ew that the oil of the Chinese radish
preferable to any other kind known,
t only for culinary purposes, and
ving light, but also as a medicine.
om the experiments lately made by
Oliviero, it is found to be extreme-
useful in rheumatic and pulmonary
ections, and has been employed with
ich success in convulsive coughs.
is not liable to spoil by keeping,
e other oils, nor is the plant injured
the hardest frosts. The seed, which
very abundant, is gathered in May
d June.

Improvements in Aberdeenshire.

A Commodious harbour has been e-
rected at Burghead, of which a gen-
man, travelling through the county
Moray, observes, "I was conduct-
to the new Harbour of Burghead,
ere I had the pleasure of seeing the
y best situation for a harbour, upon
e whole range of the south coast of
e Murray Frith. Its piers are built
large blocks of fine freestone, admi-
bly calculated for such an undertа-
ng, and, in the erection of which, a
fficient attention has been paid to
gance as well as durability. As it
quently happens, during the boiste-
us winter months, and where the
rtherly gales blow right on shore,
at vessels are compelled to run for
omarty Frith, but, from the long
rrow formation of that Frith, and
e stupendous mountains surrounding
the winds are often drawn so much
on the west, that after entering the
y, many ships have again been for-
d into the Moray Frith, exposed
the greatest danger, and no place
safety was to be looked for nearer
an Peterhead or Aberdeen: but now,
all such cases, they will have Burg-
ad harbour completely in their power,
d where every small vessel may ap-
oach, even at low water, those of a
moderate size at half-tide, when laden,
and the largest trading ships at high
water. Houses, of large dimensions,
are erecting on the pier, the lower
part of which to be occupied as ware-
houses for merchandize in general, and
the upper stories as extensive grana-
ries. There is also a turnpike road
immediately to be completed, from the
harbour, to the great road leading be-
tween Elgin and Forres, by which the
town of Elgin, and that populous and
highly-cultivated country in its vici-
nity, will be most materially benefi-
ted. Several most respectable and pa-
triotic gentlemen in that neighbour-
hood have already advanced large sums
of money for this harbour, and they
are in expectation of considerable as-
sistance from the reversion of monies,
still in the hands of the trustees for the
forfeited estates: this they are well en-
titled to; such a harbour having been
much wanted on the coast, is of ge-
neral utility, and in such a state of for-
wardness as now to admit vessels with
perfect safety. It is situated on the
east side of a clear and spacious bay,
of easy access with any wind, and ca-
pable of containing, when completed,
sixty or seventy sail."

A set of baths has been recently
erected at Fraserburgh, and their com-
pletion is announced. They consist
of two cold baths, cut out of the so-
lid rock, filled every tide from the sea;
four warm baths, and a shower bath,
with drawing-rooms and pump-room.
The mineral water at Fraserburgh is
said to have all the qualities of the
chalybeate springs, and to be lighter
than most springs of that quality in
this country.

The Aberdeen bridewell will, it is
expected, be fit for the reception of
delinquents against the month of De-
cember next.

The foundation stone has been laid
of a new bridge over the Dee at Bal-
later. *Aberdeen Journal.*

POETRY.

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Poetry.

ADDRESS,

Spoken at the Royal Academy, INVERNESS, *4th* JUNE, 1808.

Written by MR DAVID CAREY, *Author of the "Pleasures of Nature," "Reign of Fancy," &c. &c.*

HARK! ye who Genius love, from Learning's fane,
Symphonius bursts the rapt unbidden strain:
"Come to these shades and Academic bowers,
And twine the garland of unfading flowers,
Ye in whose ear, as dawn'd Youth's smiling day,
Prophetic Hope has sung her winning lay.
Lo! sudden bursting o'er your native north,
The young Auroras fling their radiance forth;
So by thy banks, O Ness, and silver streams,
The sun of Science sheds his brightening beams.
Sons of the rugged North, sedate and brave,
For you the prospect wakes as from the grave.
O'er all your fields, no more the haunts of strife,
The *liberal spirit* breathes creative life;
Wealth's ample tide flows fraught with blameless spoils,
And Fame applauding waits to crown your toils.
There busy Industry his labour plies,
And rears the lofty fabric to the skies.—
Or bids the waste in new-born beauty shine,
Or forms the long Canal's unrivall'd line;
Here in the shade which hallow'd hands have rear'd,
To Virtue's sons by no vain charms endear'd,
Young Genius sits and culls the seeds of thought,
With struggling energies sublimely wrought,
And meditates with rapt aspiring mind
The deeds that shed a lustre on mankind.

"Does Fame enchant thee with the smiles of Peace?
Thy honours, Rome! and thine, unrivall'd Greece!
Shall bid the smiling Arts go hand in hand
And bloom on Caledonia's farthest strand.
—Has Science trimm'd her lamp at midnight hour
To watch o'er Mind's illimitable power,
Or fondly mark, by chemic art refin'd,
New scenes that claim the wonder of mankind?
Here shall the studious mind be richly fed,
And sweet enchantment close around his head.
Or, eager still in nature's book to pry,
Wilt thou the Astronomic tube apply,
And trace with Fancy thro' the wide inane
The Comet's blaze and planetary train!
Here shalt thou mark the various systems roll,
And learn the laws which regulate the whole.

"Do Nature's fairest charms, in summer bower,
Sweet task! awake the Pencil's mimic power?
Thy scenes, O Ness! shall prompt the pleasing toil,
So oft by Beauty view'd with rapture'd smile.
Or wake sublimer transports in thy soul
To trace her mountain walks when torrents roll?
Bennevis' pomp shall swell the bold design,
And all Salvator's daring scenes be thine.

"Does Valour fire thee?—In this calm abode
Shall War's dread arts to glory point the road.
And still may never Scottish blood run cold
When Freedom calls to guard her little fold;
But Oh! while Honour's generous stream flows warm,
May Scotia's weal still nerve thy dauntless arm,
Firm as that band, who late on Maida's field,
Gain'd high renown, and taught the foe to yield;
Or that bold arm, unconquerably brave,
That snatch'd a wreath to deck his distant grave,
When Scotia's bleeding sons on Egypt's shore
Fell—nobly fell—and grasp'd their dread claymore:
So firm, so bold, the patriotic band
That form "a wall of fire to guard their native land;"
Who round Britannia's coast her flag display,
And bless with votive strains her George's natal day.

"Hail to the morn whose orient splendours gleam,
With bounties fraught, by Ness's favour'd stream,

Where

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here many a generous deed of fair renown
ith lasting honour shall her temples crown.
! where Benevolence her arm extends
calm the pang that Misery's bosom rends,—
hen want and woe by turns assail the heart,
nd fell Disease plants deep her barbed dart,
on friendly mansion shall the mourner hail,
nd soothe his sorrows in the quiet vale
ith balms medicinal, till Joy at last
er bleeding Memory's wounds her veil shall cast,
nd Health triumphant lead him o'er the plain
oyant, to tread his native fields again.

" To Fancy's eye does Commerce spread the sail,
nd gaily flit before the wanton gale,
aught with the gorgeous stores of every zone,
ailing from far the woody Caledon?
om where the Pentland rolls his waste of tide
Morven's streamy hills, fair Scotia's pride,
ark where the bark shall hold her liquid way
rough winding vales with vernal beauty gay;
here by the laboring hind are oft upthrown
he bones of chiefs and tokens of renown:
curely there, when roar the weltering waves
nd murmur long in Staffa's twilight caves.
nd the sad *seer* the mariner deplores
ss'd where Cape Wrath frowns o'er. his tangled shores;
Then by Torvaine's gay yellow blossom'd side
he bark shall cleave the scarcely ruffled tide;
hile Joy shall mark the flickering pennons play,
nd list the sailor's note—the shepherd's pastoral lay.

" Or sighest thou still more sacred notes to hear?
eligion's voice shall oft delight thy ear
ith sounds all eloquent the soul to raise,
here infant voices hymn the song of praise,
nd Wisdom rises calm with lips unseal'd,
nd Zion's heavenly beauty shines reveal'd."

So Hope illumes her torch at Learning's shrine,
nd hymns her song, and spreads her hues divine,
O, sons of Virtue! fan the generous flame,
And wake the blossoms of immortal fame,
Ye Patriots! born those sacred fires to fan
That guide, embellish, and ennoble man.
And O! still cherish with approving smile
The Muse's hope, the Student's learned toil,
Beauty! whose matchless charms, when dangers rise,
He yet may nobly guard, and dearly prize.
—Haply from minds that here their gems unfold
May Scotia gain, to deck her mountains cold,
The wreaths that blossom in eternal hue,
And here her vows be paid, her honours due.
Hence on bold pinion may some Newton soar,
And shed reflected splendours round her shore—
Some future Ossian, 'mid her valleys gay,
To love and glory pour th' incondite lay.
And hence some fearless Wallace of the North
Shall wake and call her mountain heroes forth,
And, following where he leads, a patriot band
Stretch their strong arm, and save a sinking land.

JUPITER AND THE FROGS.

Imitated from ÆSOP.

'TIS said, the croaking race of old,
Of Jove's dominion tir'd,
Become seditious, vain, and bold,
Another king desir'd.

The god, who men and croakers rules,
Smil'd at their discontent,
And, soon, in pity to the fools,
A harmless monarch sent.

Red streams of lightning flash'd on high;
Loud thunder shook the bog;
And swift descended from the sky
A huge unwieldy log.

Its dashing fall the nation heard,
And trembled in their caves,
But, when the tumult ceas'd, they rear'd
Their heads above the waves.

At length, approaching by degrees,
And more familiar grown,
The state, with indignation, sees
A log upon the throne.

Then on his back they swiftly mount,
Their king no more revere,
Nor make of him the least account,
But loudly croaking there,

In

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In voice resounding o'er the place,
And all with one accord,
An active monarch for their race
Demand of heav'n's high lord.

The angry god, on vengeance bent,
Denounc'd their future woe,
And soon a direful monster sent
To give the fated blow.

Lo! from the lake's remotest bed
A hissing voice is heard,
And o'er the waves his horrid head
A water-hydra rear'd.

With crest erect, and flaming eyes,
He circles round the shores,
In ev'ry creek and corner pries,
And half the race devours.

Again they pray;—but Jove refus'd,
To grant the wish'd relief;
For they, who have his gifts abus'd,
Must bear th' attendant grief.

Kind reader, to this tale give ear,
Which Æsop told before,
And ye may now with profit hear,
As Athens heard of yore.

Let short-eyed mortals cease to grieve
For good yet unpossest,
Live while they may, and still believe,
The present hour the best.

And had proud France allegiance giv'n
To Bourbon's milder sway,
She had not been so sadly driv'n
A Tyrant to obey.

H. W. T.

SONNET.

FANN'D by the genial gales that breathe around,
How sweet to roam thro' this sequester'd vale,
And view the tow'ring hills, with verdure crown'd
And sighing woods slow waving to the gale.

Dumb stilly silence reigns unbroken here,
Or broken only by the cooing dove,
Or murmuring streams, that sooth the list'ning ear,
While all conspiring, wake the soul to love.

The rough o'erhanging cliffs that seem to fall,
The deep'ning vale that mocks the labourer's toil,
The shrubs that fringe the mountain side, recall
The lov'd remembrance of my native Isle.

Sweet scene of peace, and pleasing thoughts, adieu!
Long will the muse, with rapture, think of you!

WEST INDIES.—1808.

TO A LADY.

" ——Who gives Pomona's juice,
" To match the sprightly genius of Champ-
" pagne?" ARMSTRONG.

THO' from Schiraz, of Persia, come
The wine in the world the best,
To chear us when languid at home,
Or crown the convivial feast:

Yet France's rich produce we see,
Unless to our country quite blind,
In Britain still equall'd may be,
Nor come an *iota* behind.

Hence often raw travellers pay
For Perry the price of Champagne,
Nor know, till advanc'd on their way,
That inns are so greedy of gain.

But you of so fertile a brain,
Still good, and inclin'd to be merry,
Send a wine that equals Champagne,
And modestly call it but—PERRY.

So Shiraz may drink her fine wine,
France keep her Champagne out of sight,
We too have our liquors divine,
If we knew but to use them aright.

Of old, they had chear'd mighty Jove,
Like those from dame Baucis he got,
When for shelter, with Hermes he drove,
To her's, and Philemon's old cot.

Our first Henrys, and Edward well knew,
That the grapes of a true English vine
Equall'd those on the continent grew,
And yielded as excellent wine *.

So for Liberty, forward and bold,
Let us shew the nations around,
Our courage can ne'er be controll'd,
Nor find, but with conquest, a bound.

With Peace, and with Plenty still blest,
We keep Bonaparte at bay,
Nor mind the tyrannical pest,
While Victory crowns us by sea.

Now Emperor of a great realm,
And kings, but like slaves, at his knee,
He vapours, and stings at the helm,
As a bramble set over the trees.

Tho' like Jotham's bramble of old,
He devour the cedars around him,
Our Navy, that rides uncontroll'd,
Shall blow out his fire and confound him.

And each British Tar will renown
The strength of his grog, beef and bone:
'Tis by these that we beat the French down,
'Tis by these that "to glory we steer!"

Edin. 12th Dec. 1807. *H. W.*

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* So late as the reign of Henry III. the whole south of England was covered with vines; the grapes of which produced wine that were esteemed excellent, and are in where mentioned as being inferior to foreign wines. See Andrew's History of Great Britain, and a late number of this magazine.

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Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

THE events now passing in Spain and Portugal are of such an important nature, as to claim our primary attention this month. We shall first take notice of the dark and foul transactions of the French despot at Bayonne, relative to the Spanish Royal Family, and the proceedings of the traitorous Junta which the tyrant has seduced from their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign,—occurrences which have roused the spirit of the Spanish nation to the most determined resistance of those bonds of slavery so basely and perfidiously preparing for them.

The following very interesting particulars of the interviews between the Royal Family of Spain and Bonaparte, are given in a private letter from Bayonne:—

Bayonne, May 8. 1808.

This town has seen, with an astonishment from which it has not yet recovered, the conclusion of a business which, in the first instance, presented a favourable an appearance, by the arrival of Ferdinand VII. and what subsequently occurred in the successive sittings up to the memorable Congress of the 5th.—When the new Sovereign arrived here, he was received at a league distant from Bayonne by the Prince of Neufchatel, the principal Major Domo Duroc, and other personages of the first consequence, who accompanied the King of Spain to the apartments designed for him, leaving at the residence of his Majesty an Imperial guard of honour. Half an hour after, the Emperor Napoleon arrived from his palace of Marrac, accompanied by a numerous suite of personages, to visit Ferdinand VII. who immediately repaired to the gate to receive his Imperial visitor. Napoleon alighted from his horse, threw his arms around his august guest, saluted him, shook him by the hand, and assured him of his sincere friendship. After this first meeting, Napoleon invited Ferdinand to dine with him at five o'clock, but previously sending to him a state carriage, drawn by most beautiful horses, shewing to him then, and afterwards, every possible attention. So that the three first days after his arrival in Bayonne were days of rejoicing, and the people really believed that it was intended in good earnest to honour and respect the royal visitor.

After this, there were a number of private interviews between Ferdinand and Napoleon; in the first of which, Napoleon offered to him the crown of Etruria, and his niece in marriage.—Some of these conferences were held in the presence of the First Minister, M. Zevallos, who distinguished himself upon the occasion, as will be remarked in the Junta of the 5th May, and at these conferences there was much altercation. Subsequently to these, however, Ferdinand was deprived of his carriage and of his guard of honour, remaining only with the Commandant of his private guard, a Jewish officer of the national guard of Bonaparte.

From this moment, the state of things became changed, and Napoleon now assumed towards the Prince a different and an angry aspect; intimating to the Noblemen who accompanied Ferdinand, that they should answer with their heads for the security of his person, which produced among them a sudden dejection. The object of these conferences seemed to be that of gaining time for the arrival of Godoy, and of the King and Queen. But, in the mean time, Napoleon intimated to Ferdinand, that the reign of the Bourbons was at an end—adding, that his and their interests were at variance, and that the continuance of the sceptre in their hands could no longer conduce to the developement of his plans, and the vast political objects he had in view. Notwithstanding this, however, he pressed Ferdinand to accept the kingdom of Etruria, and directed the Grandees to counsel their Prince to accede to his proposal. Ferdinand answered boldly, "I will not accept the crown of Etruria, nor any Crown in the world, whilst nature gives me a right-

July 1808.

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rightful claim to that of Spain. My only ambition is to render my people happy; and I would choose to die in the midst of my faithful Spaniards, though it were my fate to wear the chains of servitude, and to resign whatever would most attach me to life."—Reproaching afterwards Napoleon with having deceived him, in thus inviting him to visit France, he answered, if he had not come voluntarily, he should have made him by force.

On the arrival of Godoy, and the King and Queen, who were received and entertained with the greatest magnificence, the sitting, or congress of the 5th of May, was held, at which Napoleon the First, and Charles the Fourth, presided—present, the Queen Maria Louisa, Don Ferdinand, called Prince of Asturias, the Infant Don Carlos, Godoy, the Grandees of Spain, and the first Minister Zevallos. The Queen, transported with rage, addressed her son Ferdinand—"Traitor and wretch, for years you have been imagining and contriving the death of the King your father; but by the vigilance of the Prince of the Peace, his zeal and loyalty, you have not attained your object; neither you, nor those traitors who have served or co-operated with you in your base designs. I tell you to your face, that you are my son, and not the son of the King. Yet, without having any other right to the Crown than that which you derive from your mother, you have sought to wrest it from us by force—but I will and consent that the great Napoleon shall be the arbitrator between us, in favour of whom we renounce and cede our right, to the exclusion of our family. I call upon him to punish you and your associates as traitors, and I commit the whole nation to Napoleon."—Napoleon put an end to this rage, by saying—"No! I give to Ferdinand the Crown of Naples, and to Carlos that of Etruria, together with two of my nieces in marriage. Let them say if they will accede to this proposal." To this the Infant Don Carlos boldly answered—"Emperor, I was not born to be a King, but Infant of Spain." Then addressing his brother—"And you, my brother and King, speak, do not be alarmed, defend your right, you are a Spaniard—your country will be ready to sacrifice its blood for you and its independence. Be not alarmed, but let us go hence, though it were to the scaffold or perpetual imprisonment: For that Providence which directs a faithful nation, shall in due time visit his vengeance upon a faithless Emperor, who can thus disregard his own promise, and lay aside every semblance of right and reason. Ah! Fernando, who robs you of the Crown of Spain?—An ignorant father and infamous mother, and her favourite, Godoy. He, in truth, is the traitor, the plotter of the death of your father, the usurper of the legitimate rights of your family, the author of the calumny, and an apostate in religion. Who countenances these machinations? The tyranny of an Emperor, to whom we look for protection." And he finished by saying, "Napoleon, if I am no longer an Infant of Spain, I was born one!" The Minister, Zevallos, then began to speak; and with a flowing eloquence, apostrophising Godoy, he said, "Infamous man! unworthy the name of a Spaniard; you have sold your Country and your Prince. But the same Emperor who now appears to protect you, has decreed within himself your punishment, and that of the parent King. Do you not behold, traitor, how he is taking advantage every moment of these contentions? Ah! how could you have influenced the minds of these miserable parents towards their children! But your errors, your crimes—you ought to have done your duty towards them, though it were only in return for having saved your life from the fury of the populace. Answer! But I believe it is impossible. 'Tis not so with me, who am a loyal Spaniard, the second person in the nation, and first subject of the King. But Zevallos has religiously fulfilled his duty; and you have always trembled before Zevallos." He continued speaking thus for near an hour and a quarter; so that the Emperor knew not what to answer in refutation of the arguments he advanced. In this predicament, recurring to his authority, he ordered to be taken from his presence this phenomenon, saying, "'Twas impossible that the earth should subsist a man of so much freedom before the Emperor of the French. But I'll revenge you for it." M. Zevallos went out; and M. Gomez spoke afterwards. But it was finally decreed by Napoleon I. and Charles

arles IV. that Ferdinand VII. should ounce the Crown to his father in the ce of six hours. Under this violence was compelled to do it; but with tain restrictions, which Napoleon was dy to admit, and which he did agree with Charles IV. The latter finally sented to abdicate and cede his wn to Napoleon, who, in return, nsferred it to his brother, Joseph I. Naples, nominating, in the mean ile, the Grand Duke of Berg to be utenant General of the kingdom.

After this nefarious transaction, Bo-arte, whose policy it is to blend id with force, and to give to both the our of justice, next proceeded to the his claim to the throne of Spain, h something like the forms of legiti-e right. For this purpose he has ained a sort of popular election; and he Italian deputies disposed of their ntry at Lyons, so the Notables of in (as they are termed in the French ers) have made a shew of alienation heir royal Crown at Bayonne. The ceedings of this perfidious Assembly fully detailed in the Bayonne Ga-te, and though narrated in the true nch stile of the most fulsome flattery, y are of considerable importance.—cordingly we are told that,

'On the 30th of May, at eight o'clock he morning, the Council of Castile d an extraordinary assembly at Ma-d, by command of the Grand Duke Berg, Lieutenant General of the king-n, to carry into execution the follow-Decree and Proclamation of his Ma-y the Emperor of the French, King Italy, and Protector of the Confede-y of the Rhine.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

'Napoleon, Emperor of the French, g of Italy, Protector of the Confe-acy of the Rhine, &c.

'The King and the Princes of the use of Spain having ceded their rights the Crown, as is known by their ties of the 5th and 16th of May; l by their proclamations published the Junta and the Council of Castile, have decreed, and do decree, as ows:—

'1. The Assembly of the Notables, ich has already been convened by Lieutenant General of the King-m, shall be held on the 15th of June, Bayonne. The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new Government for the kingdom. 2. Our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant General of the kingdom. 3. The Minister, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities, are as far as is requisite confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as usual. 4. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 24th of May 1808.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Madrid, June 3.

"This day was published, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor, &c. a proclamation to the Spanish nation. The following are the more important passages:—

"Spaniards! After a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine. Your Princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity. Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation. Spaniards! I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires and wants.

"I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious crown upon the head of *one who resembles me*; securing you a constitution which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my will, that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the restorer of our country.

"*Given at Bayonne, May 25th* 1808."

By

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"By virtue of a mandate of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, dated the 22d of May, the existing Commission of Consolidation of the Royal Vales is abolished. The commission is in future to be composed of the President of Government, of the Supreme Council of Castile, two Ministers of the same Council, a Minister of the Council of the Indies, and of the Council of the Factory, and a Secretary.—The functions entrusted to this commission are to secularise and sell, as far as is requisite, the church lands, and to dispatch all other pressing business."

The Bayonne Gazette gives the following account of the introduction of the Spanish Deputation to their new master:

"On the 2d of June, his Majesty received at his levee the Deputation of the Grandees of Spain, and had a very long conference with them. Among the Members who constitute this deputation, are mentioned Prince Castel Franco, the Duke del Parque, the Duke of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruce, and the Count of Santa Colonna. On the 3d, his excellency Don d'Azanza, Minister of Finance, presented to his Majesty the Deputation of the Council of the Indies and of the Council of Finance. His Majesty conversed two hours with the Members of this deputation, concerning the changes and improvements which the welfare of Spain requires, in the opinion of all intelligent persons. The Deputies of the Extraordinary Junta are daily arriving."

On the 16th of June, the day after the Assembly of the Notables was held, the following extraordinary Proclamation was published at Bayonne, in name of the Supreme Junta of the Government, (as it is termed,)—a composition the most insulting to the Spanish nation, and evidently the manufacture of one of Napoleon's secretaries:

PROCLAMATION,

By the Superior Junta of the Government.

SPANIARDS!—The Superior Junta of the Government, consisting of the first Magistrates of the nation, this day assembled, address you in order to remove the errors which the evil disposed and the ignorant endeavour to make you believe and cherish. Wretched errors, which might produce incalculable evils, if the supreme authority did not hasten to destroy them in the birth.—The Junta are confident, that those who, at all times, and on all occasions, have listened with respect to the voice of their Magistrates, will not less incline their ear, and display submission, when the question is for them, either to secure their prosperity for ever, by uniting themselves with the first authorities of the State, or to labour for the destruction of their native land, by lending themselves to those commotions, into which the eternal enemies of the glory and prosperity of Spain seek to throw them.

At a moment when, in Spain, a country so highly favoured by nature, but impoverished, exhausted, and disgraced in the eyes of all Europe, by the defects and misrule of its Government, the period of its complete annihilation was approaching; when the very efforts which had been made for the renewal of its debilitated powers had only served to aggravate its disasters, and to plunge it in new misfortunes; when, in short, no longer any hope remained, Providence had presented us with the means, not only of averting the destruction of our country, but even of raising it to a degree of prosperity and splendour which it never reached, even in the most illustrious periods of its history. By one of those political revolutions which amaze those only who are inattentive to the progress of events, the House of Bourbon saw itself driven from those thrones which it possessed in Europe, except that of Spain, the only one which it still retained. After having reduced the nation to the last stage of weakness and decay, deprived of that support which they have hitherto derived from the other branches of their family, those relations could not be maintained which had before united them with France; it became impossible for the Bourbons to maintain themselves on a throne, from which all the intervening changes of the political system obliged them to descend. The mightiest Prince in Europe has received the abdication of the Bourbons, not to incorporate your territory with his own kingdom, which is already so extensive, but to establish the Spanish Monarchy on a new basis, than employing his irresistible power for the pur-

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pose of operating those wholesome
rms which we have long wished for.
t with this view that he has sum-
ned the Deputies of the cities, of the
vinces, and of the State Councils,
his illustrious presence, in order to
sult them with regard to those fun-
nental laws which must form the se-
ity of sovereign authority, and of the
lity of the subjects. He will place
Crown of Spain on the head of a no-
-minded Prince, who will know how
attach to himself all hearts by the
rth of his character: He will exert
ans which no other man has in his
ver, and soon place Spain in that
k from which she has fallen, by the
akness alone of those Princes who
e hitherto governed her. When the
rning of our prosperity dawns, is it
sible to conceive that men, incapa-
of the high destiny prepared for
m, who lay claim to the honourable
e of true Spaniards, and upright
ends of their country, should seek to
ceive you, and give us up to all the
rrors of civil war, at the very mo-
nt when the hero, who is the author
our present blessings, and must be
wonder of posterity, was fully em-
yed in the developement of those
ns which he had formed for the pros-
rity of Spain. Certainly the Junta of
Government wish to remove this
ror on the part of the Spaniards, so
iseworthy for their patriotism; and,
the mean time, they at present see
th pain, that some persons, led away
an inconsiderate zeal, and by the
xieties of a mistaken loyalty; that
hers, misled with respect to the true
uation of their country, and above
, by the secret agents of a hostile na-
n, actuated by envy of the prosperity
the Continent, have been able to
d into a spirit of error a part of the
od inhabitants of some of the provin-
s, and to sow the seeds of disunion
d insurrection. Brave Spaniards!
ll you permit yourselves to be de-
ived by their deceitful pretences?—
nderstand you not, that those who in
ch critical circumstances become the
ostles of insurrections, and counsel
ou to disobey your superiors, are the
ue enemies of your country? What
these exciters of uproars and dissen-
on aim at? Is it the restoration of
our old Monarchs? These are out of
Spain; what can they expect from your
impotent efforts?—Is it to defend the
laws on which you make your future
prosperity to depend? Who then thinks
of annulling them? On the contrary, is
it not in contemplation to restore to the
nation its ancient freedom and original
constitution, a blessing which it has on-
ly been permitted us within these few
days to think of? Mistaken inhabitants
of the provinces, what are you doing?
Will you bring down upon your heads all
the horrors of war, see your fields laid
waste, your cities burnt, your inhabi-
tants destroyed? Think you that a tu-
multuous levy of brave inhabitants,
without military skill, without chiefs,
without money, without magazines,
without provisions, will be able to with-
stand experienced armies, and soldiers
grown old in the habits of victory?—
The Junta still flatters itself that you
will reflect on the fatal consequences
which your first steps must infallibly
produce, if unfortunately a foolish ob-
stinacy prevent your quickly returning
to the path of submission and patrio-
tism, which a moment of terror has per-
mitted you to desert. And to convince
you that this only object is the better
to instruct you, that the Prince who
adores them, that the Emperor of the
French, who holds our destinies in his
hands, has no other view than to pro-
mote your prosperity, the Junta will
make known to you the intentions of
the new Sovereign who comes to rule
you. Hear and judge:—The Cortes,
these ancient sureties of your freedom,
will be re-established, more powerful
and better constituted than they had
ever been; they shall be assembled at
least every three years, and as often as
the wants of the nation shall make their
assembling necessary. The yearly ex-
penditure of the Royal Establishment
shall be limited; the sum taken out of
the Royal Treasury for that purpose
shall never be encreased; it shall only
be half of what has hitherto been appro-
priated to the same purpose. The Ro-
man Catholic religion shall be exclu-
sively that of Spain; no other worship
shall be permitted. Finally, the Junta
of Government have strong reasons to
hope, that the personal contributions,
levied during the present war, will be
considerably diminished, in conse-
quence of the improvements which the
new

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new Government intends to make in the mode of its collection; and while the warlike and political situation of Europe will require the greatest exertion for encreasing our marine, the diminution of our land forces may be hoped for. Add to this, that useful reforms will be gradually made in all the departments, public credit shall be restored, the debt shall be fixed, and paid off in a few years.

The administration of justice shall be made certain by invariable rules. The sovereign authority shall not be permitted to influence its course. Agriculture will be encouraged, commerce animated, and population increased. The army and navy will resume their ancient lustre; all the means calculated to secure general prosperity will be put in motion. Judge then, whether it is your interest to draw your swords, in order that your own happiness and that of your posterity may be prevented, and whether those who light up the fire of discord among you are true Spaniards, and friends of their country. You know, Spaniards, the destiny which awaits you, if you preserve among yourselves tranquillity and order. If you heartily unite with your Government, every thing tends to your benefit, and approximates the moment when your happiness shall commence; but if you forget this wholesome advice of the Junta, you may justly dread the wrath of a Monarch, who will punish a blind and obstinate criminality with as much severity as he would nobly forgive the error of a moment. Are you ignorant that numerous French armies are already in Spain? Do you not know that still more numerous armies are now crossing the frontiers? The provinces which do not immediately return to their duty will be occupied by French troops, and treated with all the severity of martial law. The Lieut.-General has already given orders for several divisions to advance and punish the rebellious; but the Junta of the Government, wishing to save several provinces, in which disturbances have commenced, from the danger which threatens them, have, on the application, and in the name of these provinces, acknowledged their error, and promised to return to order, his Imperial Highness has graciously accepted their request. He has suspended the punishment of the guilty; but that punishment will be terrible, if the traitorous suggestions of the evil-disposed should have more power over the minds of the Spaniards, than the paternal voice of their magistrates, their clergy, and all their authorities, civil and military.

We come now to the arrival at Bayonne of that illustrious person who (according to Bonaparte's phrase) *resembles him*, and who is to receive the Crown of Spain. This is no less than his brother Joseph, King of Naples. He set out from Naples on the 6th of May, at six o'clock in the morning, but the object of his journey was kept a secret;—he only gave out that he was going to Milan for the sake of his Queen's health, the air of Naples being too hot. Joseph arrived at Bayonne on the 8th of June, and the following account is given of his reception by the Grandees of Spain:

His Majesty King Joseph Napoleon arrived on the 7th June at nine o'clock at Pau. As soon as the Emperor was informed of it, he repaired from the Castle of Marrac to meet his Serene Brother. His Majesty met the King two miles from Bayonne, and brought him in his carriage to Marrac, where he passed the evening. Her Majesty the Empress, attended by her ladies in waiting, met the King on the steps of the palace. Immediately afterwards, the Deputation of the Grandees of Spain with the Duke del Infantado at their head, had the honour of being presented to King Joseph Napoleon, by his excellency M. Azanza, Minister of Finance for the kingdom of Spain. The President of the deputation made the following speech to the King:

"SIRE,

"We feel the most lively joy in presenting ourselves before your Majesty. The presence of your Majesty is necessary to the re-establishment of our country.—The Grandees of Spain have all times distinguished themselves by their fidelity towards their sovereigns. Your Majesty shall meet with the same integrity and the same fidelity towards your person. May your Majesty be pleased to accept our homage with the same benignity of which you have given so many testimonies to your subjects of the kingdom of Naples."

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To this his Majesty answered :—
' That he should devote himself al-
gether to the government of Spain ;
t all his endeavours should be em-
yed to bring order into the finances,
l re-organise the naval and military
ce ; that Spain might rely upon the
servation of her rights ; that he would
e only by virtue of the laws ; and
lly, the Grandees of Spain might be
ured of his especial protection."
Messieurs Urquijo and Zevallos were
n admitted to an audience of his
jesty, who conferred with them a
siderable time concerning the affairs
the kingdom.
The Deputation of the Council of
tile was afterwards introduced, and
de the following speech :
' SIRE ! the Council of Castile, the
t of the Supreme Courts of Justice
the Spanish nation, having at their
d Don Manuel de Lardizabal, Don
eph Colon, the eldest of the deputa-
n, has the honour to offer its homage
your Majesty, and to testify its espe-
joy at the happy and wished for ac-
sion to the throne of Spain of the
ene Brother of the Great Napoleon,
ose fame has eclipsed the glory of an-
uity. Your Majesty has merited his
ice, and your Serene Person unites
sublime qualities which support and
engthen thrones.
' Your Majesty constitutes a part of
family destined by providence to go-
n. The fame of your deeds has stretch-
itself over the Pyrennees, and spread
r all Spain.
' Noble Spaniards ! indulge in hope.
e Catholic worship shall not suffer
least wrong. It shall retain all its
ity, and be the sole religion in the
ntry. The laws, the lawful cus-
ns, the Courts of Justice, the Clergy,
national Colleges shall be maintain-
and ameliorated for the benefit of
church and state. The various or-
s of the kingdom, the necessary sup-
ts of every true monarchy, shall con-
ue in the enjoyment of their preroga-
es. The poor shall be relieved. The
egrity of Spain and the property of
ry one shall be inviolably respected.
' These are the services which we
pect from the known beneficence of
ur Majesty. Such are the wishes
ich the Council of Castile, under the
sent circumstances, forms. Heaven
grant that these wishes may be fulfilled,
and that your Majesty may be the hap-
piest monarch in the whole world !"

His Majesty discoursed a considerable time with the Deputation, concerning the various establishments of the kingdom. He remarked a great resemblance between the laws of Spain and those of the kingdom of Naples.

The deputations of the Council of the Inquisition, of the Indies, and Finances, were presented to the King of Spain.

His Majesty said to the Deputies of the Inquisition, that " he considered the worship of God as the basis of all morality, and of general prosperity ; that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but that he considered it as the felicity of Spain that she had but one, and that the true one."

His Majesty answered the Council of the Indies, that " he should not consider America as a colony, but as an integral part of Spain, and that its welfare would be as dear to him as that of his European states."

His Majesty answered the Council of Finances, that " he well knew he had much to effect in this branch ; that the pay of the soldiers and sailors was several months in arrears, but that he hoped, with the help of his faithful Spaniards, that he should be able to provide a remedy for all these evils."

The Deputation of the Military Force of Spain, with the Duke del Parque at its head, then addressed the King, who answered, that he had confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the Spanish soldiery.—" I consider it (he added) an honour to be the first soldier of the army, and were it necessary, as in ancient times, in your conflicts with the Moors, you should see me at your head, in every danger, advance to repel the unjust attacks of the eternal enemies of the Continent. You may assure all who have served the state under my predecessors, that they shall enjoy their pay, pensions, titles, and emoluments ; and that I pledge my honour to reward ancient services, as if they had been performed under my government."

After this audience, his Majesty, at ten in the evening, repaired to his apartments, and supped with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

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ADDRESS FROM THE CITY OF MADRID.

To his Imperial and Royal Highness the Serene Grand Admiral of the French Empire, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of Spain.

MONSEIGNEUR!

The city of Madrid has been informed that its illustrious Sovereigns have resigned the Crown of Spain into the hands of the great Emperor, and that the Supreme Junta of the Government, as well as the Council of Castile, have notified to his Imperial and Royal Majesty their wishes for the well-being of this Monarchy; since they think it certain that his Imperial and Royal Majesty intends to place the said crown upon the head of his illustrious brother, Joseph Napoleon King of Naples.

The city, Monseigneur, distinguished for its love of and obedience to its Sovereign, and desirous of the happiness of the people whom it contains, cannot omit joining its homage to that of the Supreme Junta of Government, and of the Council, and to request your Highness will have the goodness to notify the same to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, if your Highness thinks proper.

The city avails itself of this opportunity to assure your Highness of its respect and submission.

Madrid, May 15. 1808.

(Here follow the signatures.)

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, to all men to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:—

The Junta of the State, the Council of Castile, the city of Madrid, &c. &c. having notified to us, by their addresses, that the well-being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the provisional Government; we have resolved to proclaim, and we do by these presents proclaim, our well-beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, the present King of Naples and Sicily, to be King of Spain and India.

We guarantee to the King of Spain the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, as well as in Africa, Asia, and America, charging the Lieutenant General of the kingdom, the Ministers, and the Council of Castile, to cause this proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced, according to the usual custom, that none may plead ignorance hereof.

Given at our Imperial Palace at Bayonne, the 16th of June 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

H. B. MARET, Minister of State.

We shall close this account of the transactions at Bayonne with the following statement respecting the affairs of Portugal:

The favourable reception which his Majesty the Emperor and King has given to the Portuguese Deputies at Bayonne has, according to letters from Portugal of the 21st of May, revived the hopes of the Portuguese of a happier futurity. This is known by the following extract from a letter made public by the Duke of Abrantes, (Gen. Junot,) Governor-General of Portugal, and written at Bayonne, on the 27th of April, by the Portuguese Deputies, to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

"COUNTRYMEN!

"The confidence with which you honoured us in sending us to the Great Monarch, to be the interpreters of your wishes and sentiments, was granted, that we might submit our dearest interests in the fate of our country, to the decision of the mighty genius who is to regenerate Europe. On our arrival at the frontiers of France, we were witnesses of the continual rejoicings of the subjects of the Great Napoleon. This expression of universal joy in France afforded us a presentiment of our felicity.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty devoted the first day of his residence at Bayonne to the reception of his subjects. He was pleased to grant us the second day. He entered into the minutest details respecting all our desires and concerns. Nothing can equal the extent of his genius, the sublimity of his mind, and the generosity of his principles. At the same time that his Majesty condescended to discourse with us, with paternal affability, on the present state of affairs, he made the most important observations upon every thing that could insure our prosperity, and spoke to us with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events have given him over the country. The Emperor observed that

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t the great distance which separates rtugal from the seat of government France, does not permit his watch- over the concerns of our country h the same care and solicitude as o- the interests of his other subjects, l that he knew the difficulty of in- ting a great power over distant ntries to other hands. His Majesty ke to us with some displeasure, but hout any great warmth, of the Prince o governed us, and of his Royal race. principally treated of the means of ing us to our due station among the wers of the Continent of Europe, and delivering us from the yoke of Bri- influence, under which we had du- g so many years suffered. His Ma- y said, that he would endure no En- sh colony on the Continent. Finally, declared, that our fate was in our n hands; that it depended on the dis- ition which we should manifest to world, the uprightness with which should embrace the general cause of Continent of Europe, and the firm- s with which we should resist temp- ions to mislead us from the objects view. See, these are the tokens by ich his Imperial and Royal Majesty ll recognise whether you are worthy constitute a nation, support a throne, d have a Prince who will govern you, d fill a rank among the powers of rope."

The Portuguese Deputations have re- ired from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, with e exception of M. de Lima, Ambas- dor of Portugal in France, who has mained at Bayonne, in order to give Majesty information concerning the tablishments of the country.

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

Published by the Patriotic Chiefs.

The first is an address, dated Corun- , June 4. 1808, and signed Don Ma- el Acha, as Secretary of the kingdom Gallicia, and the Council General of vernment; in which, after describing treachery of the French in introdu- g their troops even into their capital, taking possession of their fortresses, the quality of an intimate friend and , it continues—

" Shall a cultivated, brave, and gene- s nation, bend its neck under the ke of perfidy?—Shall it allow itself to be insulted by injuries—the most perfidious, immoral, and disgraceful; committed in the face of the whole world, and submit to the most humiliating slavery prepared for it? No, noble Gallicians, such are not the dictates of your noble minds. Glowing with the most virtuous ardour and noblest enthusiasm, you have already expressed your sentiments, worthy of the praise and imitation of all Spaniards. You rather wish to die, than to see your independence trampled under foot, your religion destroyed, your King in captivity, and your country threatened with a yoke equally burdensome and unjust. Quicken the generous sentiments of your noble minds. Fly to arms, not like that monster, to indulge an inordinate ambition; not like him, to violate the rights of humanity and the law of nations; not to render us odious to mankind, not to offend a generous and friendly nation, ruled by a monster already become insufferable upon earth. Fly to arms, to assist your countrymen; to rescue your King from captivity; to restore to our Government liberty, energy, and vigour; to preserve your lives and those of your children; to maintain the uncontrouled right of enjoying and disposing of your property; to assert the independence of your native soil; and, above all, to defend your sacred religion. Employ the arms which she tenders; arm your minds with the fear of God; implore the aid of the immaculate conception, and the glorious apostle St James, our patron; and, confident of success in so glorious a cause, rush forth to grasp the victory which is prepared for you by their intercession, and the justice of your cause.

" The Council-General of the Principality must not lose a moment to publish the following letter, which has been just received from their King Ferdinand VII. and the authenticity of which is ascertained by one of the Members of the Council, who possesses the most unquestionable knowledge thereof. On the first cover is the superscription—" To the Royal Assemblage of Oviedo." The second is superscribed—" To the Chief of Arms of Asturias."

" Noble Asturians—I am surrounded on all sides, and a victim of perfidy.—You saved Spain under worse circumstances than the present. Being now pri-

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prisoner, I demand not from you the Crown, but I require that, concerting a well digested plan with the neighbouring provinces, you do assert your liberty, and not submit to a foreign yoke, nor subject yourselves to the treacherous enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate

PRINCE FERDINAND.

"*Bayonne, May* 8. 1808."

"To expressions so energetic and impressive the Council ought not to add any observation; but with the most poignant grief they mingle their tears with those of their beloved and faithful countrymen, to whom the letter is communicated.

"JUAN ARGUELLER TORAL, Acting Sec.

"*Oviedo, May* 26. 1808."

Proclamation of the Council General of the Principality.

Loyal Asturians!—Beloved Countrymen, your first wishes are already fulfilled. The principality, discharging those duties which are most sacred to men, has already formally declared war against France. You may perhaps dread this vigorous resolution. But what other measure could or ought we to adopt? Shall there be found one single man among us who prefers the vile and ignominious death of slaves, to the glory of dying on the field of honour, with arms in his hand, defending our unfortunate Monarch, our homes, our children, and our wives? If the very moment when those bands of banditti were receiving the kindest offices and favours from the inhabitants of our capital, they murdered in cold blood upwards of 2000 people, for no other reason than their having defended their insulted brethren, what could we expect from them, had we submitted to their dominion? Their perfidious conduct towards our King and his whole family, whom they deceived and carried into France, under the promise of an eternal armistice, in order to chain them all, has no precedent in history. Their conduct towards the whole nation is more iniquitous than we had a right to expect from a horde of Hottentots. They have profaned our temples; they have insulted our religion; they have assailed our wives; in fine, they have broken all their promises, and there exists no right which they have not violated. To arms, Asturians, to arms! Let us not forget, that Asturias, at the time of another invasion, which undoubtedly was less unjust, restored the monarchy. Let us aspire to the same glory on the present occasion. Let us recollect, that no foreign nation could ever lord over us, whatever exertion it may have made for that purpose. Let us offer up our prayers to the God of Hosts. Let us implore the intercession of our lady of battles, whose image is worshipped in the most ancient temple of Covadonga; and, perfectly sure that she cannot forsake us in so just a cause, let us rush upon our detestable enemy, and annihilate and drive out of our peninsula a people so base and treacherous. This demand is addressed to you, in the name of your representatives, by the Procurator General of the Principality.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA.

Then follows a Manifesto from the province of Arragon, signed by Palafox, the Captain-General, and Governor of the province, it which it is stated, that, "Providence has preserved in Arragon an immense quantity of muskets, ammunition, and artillery, which have not treacherously been sold, or delivered to the enemies of our repose." It then proceeds—"Fear not, Arragonians; let us defend the most just of causes, and we shall be invincible. The enemy troops now in Spain are not able to withstand our efforts. Wo betide them should they ever dare to repeat in any other Spanish town what they did in Madrid on the 2d May, sacrificing without pity, and calling those seditious assassins, of whom they had but very lately received honours and favours which they did not deserve. Bayonne has witnessed and will remember the acts of violence, which, after a long series of treacheries and frauds, have been committed."—It concludes by decreeing,

1. That the French Emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French general and officer, shall be personally responsible for the safety of the king, and of his brother and uncle.

2. That, in case any violence shall be attempted against lives so valuable, in order that Spain may not be without a King

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King, the nation will make use of their elective right in favour of the Archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the Prince of Sicily, or the Infant Don Pedro, and the other heirs, should not be able to concur.

3. That, should the French army commit any robberies, devastation, and murders, either in Madrid or any other town invaded by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

4. That whatever may hereafter be done in Bayonne, shall also be considered as null and void; and all who shall take an active part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

5. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practised in both places.

6. That all deserters of the French army, who shall present themselves, shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character; they shall be disarmed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist with our troops.

7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by deputies at Termel, or any other suitable place, to nominate a Lieutenant General, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular chiefs of the different kingdoms.

8. The foregoing Manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

Given at the Head-quarters of Saragossa, the 31st May 1808.

PALAFOX,
Gov. and Capt.-Gen. of the kingdom of Arragon.

Then follow the address to the Biscayans—of Seville to the people of Madrid—to the French soldiers, inviting them to abandon so infamous a cause, and range themselves under the Spanish standard—of Valladolid to all the provinces—of the kingdom of Gallicia to the inhabitants.—One sentence in the address of Seville will probably be the cry and watchword of all the Patriots; "Vengeance for the Spanish blood spilt at Madrid!"

The following spirited Declaration of War against France, has been issued by the Junta at Seville.

Declaration of War against the Emperor of France, Napoleon the First.

FERDINAND the SEVENTH, King of Spain and the Indies, and in his name, the Supreme Junta of both.

France, under the government of the Emperor Napoleon the First, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her Monarchs—obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish Nobles, whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered his troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard-of cruelties: and this he has done with the most enormous ingratitude to the services which the Spanish nation has rendered to France, to the friendship it has shewn her, thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud, and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation or monarch by the most barbarous or ambitious king or people. He has, in fine, declared, that he will trample down our Monarchy, our fundamental laws, and bring about the ruin of our holy Catholic religion.—The only remedy, therefore, for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in war, which we declare against him.

In the name therefore of our King, Ferdinand the Seventh, and of all the Spanish nation, we declare war by sea and land against the Emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against her, to do her all possible damage, according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property and effects, in whatever part

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part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the Government, or to the individuals of that nation. In the same manner, we command, that no embarrassment nor molestation be done to the English nation, nor its Government, nor its ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that nation. We declare that there shall be an open and free communication with England; that we have contracted, and will keep an armistice with her, and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace.

Moreover, we protest, we will not lay down our arms till the Emperor Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our King Ferdinand the Seventh, and the rest of the Royal Family; has respected the sacred rights of the nation which he has violated, and her liberty, integrity, and independence. With the same understanding, and accordance with the Spanish nation, we command that the present solemn declaration be printed, posted, and circulated among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Given in the royal palace of Alcazar, at Seville, this 6th of June 1808.

By order of the Supreme Junta of Government,

MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.
JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty Don Fernando, the King of Spain and of the Indies, and in his royal name, the General Assembly of this principality (Asturias,) proclaims a peace with England, and a close alliance with that generous nation, which has offered to us all the assistance we require to support us in the war with France; and we assure his Britannic Majesty, that we consider ours a common cause with his own, to destroy the tyranny of Napoleon. We also proclaim peace with Sweden; and we command that all our ports be opened to the vessels of either nation, and that notice be transmitted to all the public functionaries, and be published by proclamation, with all due solemnity, in this capital.

By order of the Supreme Council of Asturias,

JUAN ARGUELLER TORAL,
Representative and Secretary.

Oviedo, June 21. 1808.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Don Alvaro Florez Estrada, Procurator General of the Principality of Asturias, made the following proposition to the Supreme Council:—

The General Council of the Principality of Asturias do not delay a moment in making known to the public the daily proofs they receive of the friendship of the English Government and nation, who, in order the better to enable it to supply all our wants, have promptly sent to this capital a military Committee, composed of three officers of distinction, who, this morning, presented themselves before the Supreme Council, not only to assure us that all the supplies and succour which we pointed out to them might be daily expected in our ports; but also to offer, in the name of their Government, to this principality, and to the rest of the Spanish nation, all other assistance we might stand in need of;—to send us troops, money, arms, and ammunition, and other warlike stores, and to make a common cause with us, in order that we might be able to repel and destroy the common enemy. That generous nation deserves the utmost gratitude on our part; but as it offers its protection to all the provinces which defend the good cause, it will know, on the other hand, how to employ all its power against those provinces, which, guided by a pernicious selfishness or apparent timidity, are forgetful of their duty, in the present critical circumstances in which the country is placed, do not endeavour, in imitation of the real Patriots, to defend the glorious cause, and shake off a disgraceful yoke. The Supreme Council think it right to declare to the public that they felt the liveliest emotions of gratitude and respect, when they heard the Commissioners give them the assurance, that it was their anxious wish to shed the last drop of their blood fighting with our brethren in defence of the common cause.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA.

Oviedo, the 30th June 1808.

And it having been resolved, that the preceding proposition be printed and circulated through all the districts of the principality, we communicate it also to

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you for your information. God keep ou many years in his holy guard.

IGNACIO FLOREZ VARDEE.
JUAN ARGUELLER TORAL,
Representative and Secretary.

viedo, the 30th June 1808.

The British dispatches, which were ublished in the London Gazette of the 1th, consist of extracts of letters from eneral Spencer, dated off Ayamonte, une 17th, and off Lagos, June 21st;—om Lord Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, une 14th and 15th;—from Captain igby, of the Cossack, dated off St An-ero, June 25th;—and from Captain reyke, of the Eclipse, dated off Oporo, June 20th. Before we proceed to nalyze their contents, we shall present ur readers with the information, such s it is, to be found in the French and Dutch papers:—

The French scribes modestly admit hat some disturbances did lately exist n Spain, but they were merely popular xcesses, in which the respectable inhaitants took no share, and tranquillity is ompletely restored in the districts of egovia, Valladolid, Placentia, Valenia, and in part of Navarre and Arraon. The Government at Madrid was cknowledged throughout all the proinces, and its proclamations duly pronulgated, and every where received vith rapture. King Joseph was about o make his public entry, and the day f his coronation would be speedily anounced! As for Cadiz, never was the ublic tranquillity disturbed there for ven a moment! Such was the enthuiasm of their attachment to the French, nd such their deadly detestation of the English, that nothing would satisfy them hort of their going out, in concert with hat of Admiral Rossily, to fight and eat the English fleet!! This clumsy iar, however, adds, that strong divisions f French troops are daily passing thro' Bourdeaux, and proceeding by forced marches to join the army in Spain! Among other similar expedients to deceive he French, and intimidate the Spaniards, n official note, bearing the signature of Champagny, the Minister of the Interior, has been circulated at Bayonne, nd inserted in all the French papers, tating that the King of England was lead, that his successor has dismissed he Ministry, and that France would soon have that peace, and that renunciation of the sovereignty of the seas, for which they had been so long contending!!

So much for the French accounts.—The contents of the dispatches of our commanders will be found incorporated with the accounts received thro' other channels, in the following general view of the events that have occurred in the several provinces, and of their situation at the date of the latest advices, in which we shall carefully distinguish what is, from what is not, official.

ANDALUSIA.—Lord Collingwood's dispatches announce, as might be expected, the surrender of the French squadron at Cadiz, consisting of two ships of 84 and three of 74 guns, and a frigate. "The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of 30 heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours on the morning of the 14th June, and those of Spain were immediately hoisted. The French ships were not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use, nor had there been much loss of men on either side. The French crews were immediately sent to prison. The Spanish Admiral and another commissioner, appointed by the Council of Seville, to go to England, were embarked on board the Revenge, Sir J. Gore, who having been stationed near the shore, and having had much intercourse with the chiefs during the late operations, could give ample information respecting the state of affairs. The Council had also applied to Lord Collingwood for passports for a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry information and instructions to the several governments and presidencies in the West Indies; they also requested that a sloop of war might take out officers to that country, whose presence there was important; they preferred this to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it would convey a proof of their connexion with Great Britain."

General Spencer, in his last dispatch, gives a brief recapitulation of the events which led to the present state of affairs in Spain, but there is nothing new in it. The regular troops in Andalusia he states to have been long ago from 15 to 20,000, and 60,000 armed peasants.—They had nearly 4000 cavalry and a large quan-

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quantity of artillery, and the foundery and depot at Seville are perhaps the largest in Spain. The insurrection commenced almost at the same moment in every part of Spain, and numerous small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, had been cut off. The Gibraltar letters say, the French armies are completely insulated and cut off from each other; all their couriers have been intercepted by the peasantry, and the dispatches taken, which give the most melancholy accounts of their situation. Sir H. Dalrymple, the deputy-governor of Gibraltar, on the first application of the Spanish patriots, without waiting for orders from home, immediately supplied them with 10,000 muskets, 3000 barrels of gun-powder, a variety of entrenching tools, and 100,000 dollars in money. All the letters from our fleets on the Spanish coasts are filled with accounts of the cordiality with which they are received by the Spaniards; every port is open to them, and they receive the most hearty and friendly invitations to enter, but hatred and detestation of the French are universal. Sir Thomas Dyer, in letters to his friends, expresses himself in the most sanguine manner as to the ultimate success of the Spaniards in this glorious struggle.

Asturias.

By the vessel which brought over the dispatches, we learn that Sir Thomas Dyer and Major Roche, sent over by our Government, had arrived at Gijon, and were immediately waited upon by a deputation from the provisional Government at Oviedo, and afterwards attended a meeting of the Supreme Council, by whom they were received with a degree of pomp and enthusiasm difficult to describe. A letter from Mr Canning, which they carried over, was immediately published; it contained the warmest assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British Government, and had raised the minds of the Spaniards to a frenzy of joy. Sir Thomas and the Major were lodged in the palace of the Prince of Asturias at Oviedo; their table, and the general attention paid them, proved the gratitude of the Spanish nation. The great square in front of the palace was crowded day and night with all the males in the city, men and boys, in arms, exclaiming, "Long live the King of England!—Long live the King of Spain!—Long live George the Third!—Long live Ferdinand the Seventh!—Perdition to the French and Bonaparte!" The deputies were soon to proceed to join the armies—Sir Thomas Dyer to the Gallician army, and Major Roche to the frontier army of Asturias; but they were previously to be introduced to the provincial Assembly of Gallicia. Two English ships had arrived at Gijon, with an immense quantity of muskets, pikes, artillery, and ammunition.

The Revenge, Sir J. Gore, is arrived at Spithead, with the Spanish commissioners from Cadiz on board. They landed amidst the acclamations of the populace, and the ringing of bells. The Revenge was decorated with the Spanish flag, and Sir John and all his officers wore the cockade of the patriots—red—with the inscription, "Long live Ferdinand VII." The commissioners are Admiral Apodaca, and General Jacome, who was formerly commander at St Roche, but dismissed for his known intimacy with the Duke of Kent, when his Royal Highness was governor of Gibraltar. They have full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace and alliance with this country. We have a number of additional addresses and edicts issued by the provisional governments, &c. Among these is an edict declaring that all Frenchmen who shall take the oath of allegiance to the present government, shall enjoy all their privileges unmolested; but, if they fail to do so within four days, their property shall be confiscated. There are also two proclamations by the governor of Cadiz, who, after announcing the surrender of the French squadron, with the loss, on the part of the Spaniards, of only four men, and doing justice to the patriotic spirit of the people, has very properly adopted the necessary measures for restraining popular violence, and ensuring due respect to the laws. Among those killed on board the French squadron at Cadiz, was Captain Martinengo, of the Algesiras, formerly the Hannibal. The French consul at Cadiz sought protection on board the French squadron, and has not since been heard of. All the Spanish prisoners, nearly 5000 in number, sailed from Plymouth on the 15th of July, pouring forth the warmest wish-

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for the happiness of this country.—
Many of them took up the sand from
he beach, kissed it, and put it in their
ockets, "as a sacred relic of part of the
arth of the land of true liberty!"

Respecting the real state of the French
mies in Spain, there are so many va-
ous and contradictory accounts, that we
e still at a loss for the truth. It seems,
owever, certain, that Gen. Murat, about
e end of May, dispatched Gen. Du-
ont from Madrid, with a force of about
,000 men, in order to take possession
Cadiz and Seville. Dupont arrived
the passes of the Sierra Morena about
e 2d of June, where he halted for
me days. On the 6th, he renewed his
arch, and descended from the heights
ith great rapidity, when near Cordova,
the 7th, he was attacked by an irre-
lar body of Spaniards, under Gen. Es-
avarri, whom he defeated with the loss
1000 men. The Spaniards retreated
uthward to Ecija, and Dupont entered
ordova the same evening. The Spanish
counts say that this fine city was most
uelly ransacked by the French. On
e 10th, however, Gen. Castanos, Gov.
Andalusia, and commander of the
mp at St Roque, who had been ap-
inted General of the army of Andalu-
by the Supreme Junta of Seville, ar-
ved at Ecija, and took the command
the Spanish army, consisting, with
s own forces which he brought with
n, of 21,000 infantry, about 8000 ca-
lry, and an excellent train of artillery,
hich had been drafted from the camp
St Roque.

Provisions began to fail Dupont soon
er he reached Cordova. On the 13th
pushed his advanced corps beyond
e town to get provisions, but was dis-
pointed. On this occasion three offi-
rs, some cadets, and 200 of the Swiss
oops quitted him, and went over to the
triots at Carmona. General Castanos
gan now to press upon Cordova, and
upont, on the 16th, fell back six
gues from that town. An officer was
n sent to the Spanish General with a
ter from Dupont, proposing to capi-
ate, upon condition of being allowed
retire to France without molestation.
stanos replied shortly but strongly,
t nothing short of unconditional sur-
nder would be accepted. Dupont fell
ck to Andujar, and Castanos advanced
Aldea, where his outposts were on
the 16th, is midway between Cordova and Andujar, and about two miles distant from the position occupied by Dupont's rear. Dupont had been disappointed of receiving the supplies which had been sent him from Madrid. An escort of about 800 men had been dispatched by Murat, with between 100 and 200 waggons of provisions and other articles. At Manzanares, in La Mancha, on the other side of the Morena, they were attacked by the patriots—two hundred were killed, six hundred were made prisoners, and all the waggons. This will probably accelerate his surrender, for of his repassing the Morena there is little chance, all the passes having been seized by the Patriots, and the roads broken up so as to be impassable for heavy artillery.

From the East of Spain we have no very clear or official accounts. Those from Barcelona all agree in stating that there had been fighting in that town, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th—and that the French had been severely handled. But they possess the fort of Monjuic, which commands the harbour, and is a place of very great strength.

In the province of Arragon, the success of the Spanish patriots is stated to be more complete. It appears that a body of 10,000 French under Gen. Lefevre, had marched from Navarre to take possession of Saragossa. They had been attacked several times on their march by the Spaniards, and lost many men; but when within two leagues of Saragossa, on the 16th of June, they were met by the main army of Arragon, under Gen. Palafox, Governor of that province, when after a severe battle of four hours, the French army surrendered prisoners of war.

We regret to learn, that the patriotic revolution in Spain has been attended with some excesses on the part of the people, which must shock the feelings of our readers.

It appears that about the 20th of May, when the universal hatred the of French took place among the Spaniards at Cadiz, Gen. Solano, the Governor of the place, issued the furious Proclamation sent him by Murat from Madrid, (see p. 462.)—The populace, exasperated at the treacherous conduct of their Governor, in taking part against his own country, resolved upon his destruction. And being

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ing further enraged at the reported approach of French troops, they assembled and proceeded to the dwelling of Solano, and demanded arms and ammunition. To prevent their entrance, Solano appeared at the balcony, and admonished them to submit to the Government of Madrid, to disperse, and prepare for the celebration of the entry into Spain of their new King. The populace became more than ever enraged at this address, and repeated their demands. Solano retired to consult with some officers then in his house; he shortly afterwards returned to the balcony, and again addressed the multitude, and concluded by a peremptory refusal of their request. Solano had pistols in his girdle, and his guard of honour was on duty.—One person from the multitude approached him, and *demanded* that their request might be complied with. Solano drew one of his pistols from his girdle, shot the man, and ordered his guard to fire on and disperse the mob. The guards fired, but without ball, of course no mischief was done. They were immediately surrounded, disarmed, and afterwards joined the multitude, who instantly entered the house. Solano escaped through the roof, but was found on the top of the adjoining house. He was secured and brought down into the street, and was adjudged to be hanged in one of the squares. On being led to his execution, he was stopped by the executioner, and asked if he would have a confessor? — "I want no confessor, and I shall die in friendship with the French Emperor." This declaration induced a person near to him to give him a severe blow with a cudgel on the head, which was followed up by others; his brains were literally beat out by the mob, and his body dissected as that of a traitor.

Don Thomas Morla, an officer of much skill and experience, and strongly attached to the cause of his country, was then appointed Governor of Cadiz.

A Spanish Grandee, the Marquis de Helos, having refused to become a member of the new government, was ordered to be put to death, and the sentence was immediately carried into execution, allowing him only a few minutes for confession.

BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

His Majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his Majesty has received from several of the provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:

First, That all hostilities against Spain, on the part of his Majesty, shall immediately cease.

Secondly, That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession or under controul of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met at sea by his Majesty's ships and cruisers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with his Majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly, That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody to await his Majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Queen's Palace, July 4. 1808.

Scots

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TRIAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. WHITELOCKE.

(*Concluded from p. 472.*)

LIEUT.-Col. Cadogan examined.—"I commanded a division of the left wing of e light brigade on the morning of the atck. When I separated from Lieut.-Col. ck, I proceeded as far as the west side of e Jesuits' College, without any considerle loss of men. When in bringing up e light three-pounder attached to my lumn, in order to force an entrance into e principal gateway, the enemy suddenappeared in great numbers at every winw, and on the top of this building, and om the barracks on the opposite side of e street, and at the end of the street, with me ordnance. On a sudden, the whole the leading company of my column, and e men and horses at the gun, were killed disabled. It was absolutely impossible possess ourselves of this very eligible siation, and to penetrate farther up the eet. I was therefore obliged to fall back, d throw myself, and about 140 men, into house about 140 yards from the Jesuits' llege. The remaining part of the column persed into several houses adjoining; and se that were unable to enter were in geral either killed or wounded. After havg held some conference with Lieut.-Col. ck respecting my remaining in so bad a st, I thought it my duty to detach an ofer and ten men to communicate to Geral Craufurd respecting the post I then cupied, and the consequence that might sult from his approaching the town in e same manner. I have since learned, at every man of this detachment was eier killed or wounded in opening this mmunication, and that the officer with eat difficulty escaped. I defended this st for nearly three hours, with the loss of erjeant and 15 men killed, and five offirs and 82 wounded. An officer from the emy then appeared with a flag of truce, I conceived, with no other object than summons to me to surrender the troops mediately opposed to him; and, having nsulted the other officers of my division, greed to give him a parley. The firing om the top of my post was ordered to ase, and, availing themselves of this cirmstance, the enemy poured in numbers ound my post, when finding the few men had effective, and finding further resistce in vain, I surrendered with the conrrence of the rest of the officers. The ficers were then marched under an escort the citadel, and the men carried off to me prison. I think about 250 of my dision only were up at the Jesuits' College, d about 40 only were able to march when we surrendered. I have before stated, that about 140 men also came into the house with me—of these 100 were killed or wounded."

Lieut.-Col. Gard examined.—He described the march of the 45th under himself and Col. Nichols, and then occupying the Residencia, and some adjoining houses, with some trifling loss. He then proceeded:—"Hearing a considerable firing on our left, I desired Col. Nichols to make the necessary arrangements for the occupation of the Residencia, and acquainted him that I would take the grenadier company with me, and reconnoitre the position of Gen. Craufurd's brigade, and return to him immediately. I accordingly set out by the street by which I had entered the town, and turning to my right, came into one that led directly to the great square. I proceeded about 30 or 40 yards, and came to a very large house, which I thought it would be prudent to occupy with my small detachment. I therefore proceeded to break open the door, and finding it very difficult to effect, I sent back my Adjutant with a few files to the Residencia, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of tools. He had scarcely returned, when I was joined by a piquet of the riflemen which had left me in the morning, and had entered the town with the light battalion. The officer commanding them brought me Gen. Craufurd's orders to charge down the street with the grenadier company, supported by this piquet. I accordingly did so, and met for some little time with no other opposition than the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance twice which had been posted at the other end of the street. I advanced, however, towards the centre of the town, and I found the tops of the houses crowded with the enemy, who opened a smart fire of musketry on us as we passed. When I had got about half a mile, finding the men considerably out of breath, and the great difficulty of our moving forward from the increased fire, I drew off my men to a street on the right. Seeing Col. Pack with some of the light battalion approaching towards the church of St Domingo, I crossed the street on purpose to consult him, as, from his local knowledge, he was perfectly acquainted with our situation, as to the practicability of any further advance thro' the streets leading towards the square. He told me, that it would be impossible for me to reach the square without the loss of the greater part of my detachment; I therefore returned back, and found Gen. Craufurd, with several companies of light infantry and riflemen, together with a field-piece, in the same street with my detachment.

July 1808.

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ment. I remained under his orders during the rest of the day. I had no intention of joining him until I received his orders to that effect. I received no instructions as to any future operations after I had occupied the Residencia. I conceived I was to maintain that post.

Lieut.-Col. Nicholls examined.—"I commanded the left wing of the 45th regiment. The wings of the regiment never joined, after leaving our ground, until the arrival of both at the Residencia. Of the operations until the middle of the following day (the 6th) my public letter to Gen. Whitelocke will give an account. (This letter was read. It gave a very flattering account of the success of Col. Nichols' operations against the enemy, who had fled from him in all directions, leaving him in possession of the Residencia, with a great number of brass guns, ammunition, &c. with two or three days provision.) This letter was sent by Capt. Whittingham. In about half an hour after his departure, the enemy collected again, and threatened a second attack, but their own cannon being discharged upon them, they retired. About four in the evening, Gen. Gower sent me two lines to inform me that hostilities had been suspended until further orders."—The rest of Col. N.'s narrative is immaterial. In reply to several questions, he described the position and strength of the Residencia; he said a communication with the beach might have been easily opened from it; that, if he had had artillery, he could have dislodged some of the parties that pressed upon Gen. Craufurd; that a reinforcement from the troops under General Whitelocke or Col. Mahon would have enabled him to communicate with Gen. Craufurd, and that he knew of no serious obstacle to prevent such a reinforcement reaching him, had orders for that purpose been given.

Admiral Murray examined. He was of opinion that a combined attack by the army and navy would have been practicable and expedient, but no such plan was ever proposed, nor was he ever consulted, nor had he any knowledge of the plan of attack.—Six gun-boats and two schooners of easy draught of water might have been employed against the town. He believed that Gen. Whitelocke had not the most distant idea of any assistance from the navy, except in supplying the army with provisions, if in want of them. The witness went ashore on the morning of the 7th, when Gen. Whitelocke informed him of the disasters of the army, and described the terms offered by Liniers as extremely advantageous. He also asked if he could have any co-operation from the fleet. The Admiral said he could, but the General answered, that it would serve no purpose to go on with any operations in South America, as they had not a single friend in the country, and the prisoners would be all cut to pieces, if any thing further were attempted against the town. The Admiral said, he thought they could do something more, and hesitated for some time; but, upon the situation of affairs being more fully explained to him by Gen. Gower, who assured him that better terms could not be obtained, he consented to sign the treaty.

Capt. Davenport, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, described the advance of that regiment, and its being obliged to retreat with considerable loss. Col. Kingston was killed in leading them on.

Captain Fraser, of the artillery, stated, that, by Gen. Whitelocke's desire, he remained by his person the whole day. The General was at the Coral the whole of the 5th, except when he went to White's house for about half an hour. It was impossible, from the spot on which the General walked, to see any thing of the town or its entrances. The General employed himself in giving orders to the few mounted dragoons that were around him to gallop after a few miserable individuals, who were flying out of the town to escape the assault. With the exception of the few scattered shots occasioned by the execution of these orders, there was nothing like an alarm in the post occupied by Gen. Whitelocke and his reserve that day. On the General proceeding to White's house about dusk, he gave orders for a strong guard to be posted on the roof and around the house, in order to protect his person, and then went to sleep. The witness thought the General was very silent and reserved. In reply to several questions, Captain F. stated that he expressed it as his opinion that the Plaza afforded every facility for the erection of batteries against Buenos Ayres. The most eligible situation was marked out by himself and Capt. Squires. At the Plaza, Gen. Whitelocke asked him in a general way as to the possibility of erecting batteries? He replied, that there was abundance of ammunition and stores, and he pledged himself that they should succeed, and bring 36 pieces of artillery to play upon the town next morning. Objections were started, that some of the heavier guns were spiked. He replied, that he would be responsible that they should soon be unspiked. It was observed, that the citadel could not be set fire to; he replied, that the experiment might be made, and that at all events the enemy must be dislodged from that quarter of the city. The distance from the Plaza to the citadel was about

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out 250 yards in a straight line. Batries might also have been erected on the w grounds near the river, and it would t have required more than two hours to duce the fort, if battered in breach.

Captain Squires, of the engineers, conmed Capt. Frazer's statement.

Lieut.-Col. Torrens examined.—Q. Was u with Gen. Whitelocke during the 5th July? A.—Part of the day I was repeatly absent from him, conveying orders. —State what orders you received that y? A.—It having been reported, about ne o'clock that morning, that a body of e enemy's cavalry had formed in our rear, apt. Whittingham and I went, by the Geral's orders, to reconnoitre them, accomnied by 16 mounted dragoons of the 7th, and about 30 dismounted of the 9th. Vhen I proceeded a considerable way, I und that this force was more considerble than I imagined, and I sent Capt. lake, the Assistant Adjutant General, to eport that I thought it my duty to pursue hem; we were absent on this duty about hree hours, when we returned to the Coal, having succeeded in dispersing this rce, which might have consisted of about 00 horse. About three o'clock Gen. Vhitelocke desired me to write a note to Capt. Whittingham, who commanded in the entre, to express his surprise at having een told that the men were plundering he abandoned houses, and ordering him to se every exertion to prevent such irregurities. When Capt. Whittingham returnd from having reported Sir Samuel Auchmuty to be in possession of the Plaza del Toros, the General desired me to write to Sir Samuel, ordering him to maintain his osition, and remain on the defensive till he joined him in the morning. Capt. Whitingham and I were walking, together with some officers of the staff, on the Coral, and General Whitelocke came up a little after two o'clock, and said he did not like to order any of us, but would feel obliged to any officer that would go to the left, and bring information relative to Sir Samuel Auchmuty's situation. Capt. Whittingham immediately offered his services, and was desired to select a sufficient escort. He took ten or twelve dragoons, and thirty or forty infantry. I understood he proceeded to the Recolita, as a marked point, and found his way to the Plaza del Toros, through a great many armed people, who repeatedly fired, but having cleared the hedges with his infantry, there was no further difficulty to his progress. Capt. Whittingham thought it so essential to bring a report without loss of time, that he left the infantry at the Plaza del Toros, and galloped back with the dragoons. He reported Sir Samuel Auchmuty's success, and his having taken 30 pieces of cannon and above 600 prisoners, the arsenal containing stores and ammunition, and had opened a communication with the navy. Sir Samuel Auchmuty recommended to Gen. Whitelocke to move to the Plaza, as his head quarters, that night.

This witness's cross-examination produced nothing of importance. Asked what reason Gen. Whitelocke assigned for not repairing to the Plaza, according to Gen. Auchmuty's wish, he said, he understood that the General would not quit the centre until he received a report from the right flank. He knew of no attempt having been made by Gen. Whitelocke, personally or otherwise, to co-operate with the columns of the army, except the order given to Capt. Whittingham, and that the carabineers, and a detachment of the 9th dragoons, were pushed up one of the central streets, but repulsed with loss; and that Brig.-Major Crossley was sent to force his way to the right with a few dragoons, but he returned in a few minutes, and said it was impracticable.

Col. Mahon examined.—He received the orders of the 4th July at Reduction on the morning of the 5th. He immediately marched, and coming to the bridge at the Chuelo, between five and six in the evening, and finding it abandoned, he crossed it. From the firing that he heard, he had reason to believe that the British troops were attacking the town. His troops (in number 1800) were in a state to have co-operated with the attacking columns. His column passed the night of the 5th in a village near the bridge. About eleven on the 6th, he received orders to march to headquarters, and join the Commander in Chief. He accordingly marched to the Miserari, where he remained the whole of the 7th. On the 8th, he received orders to join Gen. Whitelocke at the Plaza del Toros. Had he known the distressed state of the army, he could have co-operated with it on the night of the 5th.

Capt. Forster, aid-de-camp to Gen. Whitelocke, gave evidence as to his having gone to the town on the 5th, and made reports to the General of the little information that from circumstances he was able to get at. During the time that he was with the General on the 5th, the latter did not personally make any attempt to ascertain the position of the attacking columns. In answer to a question from Gen. Whitelocke, he said, he went into the town on the 6th and 7th of July, in execution of Gen. Whitelocke's orders. He proceeded—On the afternoon of the 7th, I was ordered by Gen. Whitelocke, in consequence of the representations he had received from Gen. Liniers,

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niers, that the British posts within the town had fired, and actually shot two Spaniards. This representation was brought by a Spanish officer to the Plaza del Toros, when I was walking with Gen. Whitelocke. The Spanish General complained of this breach of the truce, and said he would not be answerable for the lives of the British prisoners. I returned with the Spanish officer, taking with me an escort and a flag of truce, with an assurance that what had arisen was unknown at our head-quarters, and must have arisen from some mistake. On arriving at the great square leading to the fort, I found it occupied by about three thousand of the armed rabble, who, in the most insulting way, refused to acknowledge the flag, or allow me to pass. They at the same time insulted the escort, by spitting at us, and firing over our heads, with a view to intimidate us, as I suppose; and we were detained in this way for nearly half an hour, when two Spanish officers and some dragoons mounted, came, and conducted me to the barrier of the fort, into which, on being opened, the rabble forced their way. I was with some difficulty conducted to the room where Gen. Liniers was, the avenues of which were at that time filled with an armed rabble, who were calling out for Col. Pack, or "Signior Pack," as they called him. General Liniers was at this time addressing himself to a numerous body of the rabble, who had forced their way into the room where he was with several British officers, who were prisoners, and at that moment had seized on the most turbulent by the neck. I delivered to Gen. Liniers the orders I had received from Gen. Whitelocke, which he apparently explained to the mob, and they seemed in some measure tranquillized. There were at this time one or two priests behind Col. Pack's chair, with a view to protect him, as I should suppose—they had been all dining, the cloth was on the table. I then asked for a Spanish escort, and obtained one, in addition to my own, for this became absolutely necessary. On going out of the fort into the great square, I found the violence of the mob had very much increased—they offered the same violence to me. I was detained by them more than an hour, during which time I was apprehensive we should have fallen a sacrifice; and it was an hour before we got through them to the Plaza del Toros, where I made the same report I have done now.

Capt. Whittingham's evidence was to the same effect as that of the preceding witness. He was of opinion that a communication might have been opened with the Residencia on the 5th; but no attempt was made by the General, personally or otherwise, to communicate with the attacking columns, except those stated by the above witness, whose evidence was read over in Court to Capt. W.

Lieut.-Colonels Bourke and *Bradford* were the last witnesses examined for the prosecution. It is unnecessary to enter into any detail of their evidence, as it was to the same effect as that of the other officers who were with General Whitelocke on the 5th of July. They were both of opinion that the General, at the head of the forces under Colonel Mahon, and those at head-quarters, could have penetrated to the centre of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July, and that the co-operation of that force would have afforded the best prospect of success, and of restoring the fortune of the day. Of the General's reasons for remaining stationary in the rear, separated from his army, instead of forcing his way to join it, and direct its future operations, they were unable to give any account.

DEFENCE.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, General Whitelocke, on the 30th day of the trial, (March 14.) began his defence, of which the substance follows:

He began by stating the satisfaction which he felt in being at length permitted to claim the attention and indulgence of the Court. He had long looked forward to this opportunity of explaining his conduct in South America, and the causes which led to the result which constituted the subject of the investigation in question. The disappointment of his hopes had prepared him to meet a strong and general feeling corresponding with his own, the natural and almost necessary attendant upon public disappointment. But feeling conscious that he had zealously *endeavoured* to perform his duty, it was with surprise and mortification that he found opinions to his prejudice entertained in higher quarters, and that calumnies injurious to his character had been made the subject of official discussion. And when the editors of the daily papers, on hearing that Government had determined on an investigation of his conduct, actuated by a sense of decent propriety and common justice, immediately forbore any further comments, a subaltern officer employed on the expedition, with the knowledge of his being under arrest, had published a libel upon the conduct of himself and others, which libel had been patronized and distributed by a Field Officer of another regiment. Irritated by these attacks, he still abstained from answering any

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y of the calumnies which had been opagated against him, and awaited his y of trial for his justification. This he entioned, lest it should be conceived that had countenanced a vindication of his oduct which had been published by some rson unknown to him. He considered s trial as an appeal from popular clamour honourable and candid minds; and he ttered himself that he should, in this respect, have found a protector even in his osecutor; and that, considering his anomalous, he hoped he might say, without fence, his almost incompatible duties, he ould have divested himself of every feelg connected with public prejudice; and ve permitted his trial to have commenced at last, without the extraordinary comment which had excited so much surprise all who heard it—"a comment," said eneral Whitelocke, "which, in the situion he fills, and considering the last chacter he is to sustain after the proceedings e completed, and your deliberations comence, of an adviser on points on which u may require his assistance, I can hardthink, could be deemed justifiable at any eriod of such a trial, after any evidence, owever strong, had been adduced."

The Judge-Advocate had stated, indeed, at he should follow the example of his redecessors upon similar occasions, by abaining, in this stage of the proceedings, om any detailed observations upon the harges. The only case of importance, he elieved, in which a Judge-Advocate had ood in a similar situation to the present, as on the trial of the late Lord Sackville, n which occasion the late Sir Charles Morgan, then Mr Gould, made no address hatever to the Court on opening the proecution; and, in his reply, most studiously voided offering a single observation that ould in the most distant way be considerd as addressed to the passions of the Court, lthough the circumstances which gave rise o that trial had excited more of popular eeling than any which had before occurred; so much so as to leave it, possibly for ver, a subject of historical dispute, whether the judgment of the Court was not in ome manner influenced by that feeling.

He put it to the liberality and candour f the Right Honourable the Judge-Advocate, whether he had not some little right o complain, and cause to lament, that he ad not followed the example of his predecessor, and abstained from stating to the ublic (for such an address could not be intended for the Court) that hopes had been as he was pleased to say) *justly* as well as *enerally* entertained of discovering new narkets for our manufactures, and giving wider scope to the spirit of mercantile enterprise, and opening new sources of treasure, although every information as to the state of South America, and the hostile and implacable spirit of its inhabitants towards us, had proved that those hopes were completely fallacious. He repeated his regret that the Judge-Advocate had not abstained from calling in aid of these charges the attempts daily made to exclude our trade from the Continent of Europe. Well might reports to his (the General's) prejudice survive and continue, if, in a Court of Justice, these topics could be enforced with such studied strength of expression, by a person, whose rank, and station in life, and public character, could not but stimulate the already too much exasperated state of the public mind upon the transactions now in question.

A great and important expedition had failed, and as no difficulty could have existed as to the selection of particular events and facts which led to this failure, little did he expect that he should have been called upon to recollect and defend every act, every order, every expression, and almost every thought, not of himself only, but of others—every detail, however minute—in short, as the prosecutor had avowed and stated, not merely the causes which prevented the reduction of Buenos Ayres, but his whole conduct in the expedition. Still less could he have supposed that the protection of the Court was necessary to prevent a prosecutor, educated in legal habits, from pursuing him even to his private moments, and requiring his secretary to state all the conversations that, in the confidence of their relative situations, had passed between them: and yet it was at this point only that, through the interposition of the Court, the prosecutor had stopped his inquiries.

He entreated the Court calmly to review the evidence, and to separate and throw aside the opinions as to his operations founded upon the experience acquired by misfortune, and not upon any thing that was or could be previously known, up on which alone he could have acted, and upon which he was to be judged. He would put it to the Members of the Court, who had commanded important expeditions, whether any long train of military operations, however successfully terminated, could stand the test of such an inquiry as had been instituted into the present. He most earnestly entreated the attention of the Court to these and a variety of other less important general observations; that they would bear them in mind, as applicable to many observations which he should have to make upon the evidence in detail.

He then proceeded to the subject of inquiry.

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quiry. He maintained, that he should prove false information to have been given to Government, both by his instructions, and the evidence produced and to be produced. This was necessary to his defence; for unless the political situation of that country, and the dispositions of the inhabitants towards us, were fully understood, no judgment could be formed upon the propriety of his conduct; and the fallacy, and consequent disappointment of our hopes, had given rise to the greater part of the exasperated feeling which had been excited. It had been conceived, that the dissatisfaction which had been excited in South America, by the restrictive jealousy of the Spanish Government, had rendered that country ripe for revolt from the parent state. It was never conceived that such a rooted antipathy could exist against us as their deliverers, as to justify the assertion that we had not, when we arrived in America, one single friend in the whole country: little was it conceived that the whole population were originally hostile to us; still less that they had become hostile from any thing that had occurred in the capture of Buenos Ayres, or while we retained possession of it. The first admission would have condemned the original attack; and the last would have implicated the conduct of those who took, and for a short time retained the possession of Buenos Ayres.

Monte Video had been represented as containing a small garrison of disaffected troops; and his instructions actually supposed, that after effecting his first object, 8000 men would, in any case, in addition to the troops he might raise in the country, be amply sufficient to retain and keep possession of the settlement. He was directed to use precaution as to the forming this local force—and it was stated in his instructions, "*that much aid might be derived from this source towards securing his Majesty's possessions, and avoiding the necessity of too large a demand on the regular forces of the country.*" Such was the impression of this country and Government on his accession to the command. The able officer who commanded at Monte Video had discovered the reverse of this to be true, that they were equally inimical to us and their own Government; and on a disorder arising, in which the Viceroy was said to have been made prisoner by his own people, Sir Samuel Auchmuty wrote to those who possessed the supreme government in Buenos Ayres, making them an offer of British protection. His letter was answered by Gen. Liniers, the Audienza, and the Cabildo, all of whom treated his offer with indignation and contempt; and in this sentiment Sir Sam. Auchmuty found the whole population to partake, who had been inflamed against the English, by every species of exaggeration and falsehood. The natives of the country were indeed disposed to follow the steps of the North Americans, and to erect an independent state. If we could promise them independence, they would instantly revolt against the Government; but though nothing but independence would perfectly satisfy them, they would prefer our Government, either to their present anarchy, or the Spanish yoke, provided we would promise not to give up the country to Spain at a peace; but, until such a promise was made, we must expect to find them open or secret enemies. The truth of this information, received from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, was confirmed by every day's experience. They were unable to procure intelligence upon which they could place the least reliance. They could neither procure guides, nor accurate accounts of the country. Force procured them all they possessed, good-will nothing. Having gone through this second serious of preliminary remarks, the General then replied more particularly to the charges.

Before proceeding to give a detailed narrative of the proceedings against Buenos Ayres, he would call the serious attention of the Court to the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted against him. He meant nothing personal with respect to the learned and respectable Gentleman, whose high official situation naturally intrusted him with this department of the trial: he had no hesitation in ascribing this to the Honourable Gentleman's zeal for the service of his country.

The charges had been attempted to be made out in a most unprecedented manner; not by direct, nor even by circumstantial evidence only, but witnesses were repeatedly invited to give their opinions, who in most instances had not even the sanction of experience to entitle them to form correct notions of the particular service upon which they were acting: it was also peculiarly unfair, he thought, to put questions tending to produce a recital of conversations which the witnesses either overheard or were parties to, and which sometimes they could only detail from hearsay; and what made the inconsistency of this kind of procedure more striking, many of the conversations alluded to had taken place among persons not at all implicated, either as witnesses or parties. The defence then stated at full length, from the instructions given by Ministers at his setting out, the reasons which induced them to fit out an additional armament for the complete subjugation of that country.

The defence then went into a narrative of

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the measures taken by Gen. Whitelocke, om the period of his landing at Monte ideo, to ensure the success of the expedi-on. The great exertions he made to pro-re horses for mounting the cavalry had en proved by every witness examined, d the difficulties attending the procuring guides, or accurate information respec-ng the country, were great beyond all easure. These difficulties arose partly om a want of confidence of the inhabi-nts in the British army, and partly from e immoral and unprincipled dispositions of e natives themselves. Our readers will d the General's narrative of the march Buenos Ayres at full length in our ac-unt of the evidence. When he came to eak of the mistakes that had arisen from s not effecting a junction with Gen. Gower the Chuelo, the defence entered at great ngth into this branch of the evidence, tend-g to attach the blame to Gen. Gower. ith respect to the attack itself upon the wn, and the circumstances which led to e adoption of the plan, the defence endea-ured to prove that it was the best which uld have been adopted under similar cir-mstances; although he hoped the Court ould recollect that it was proved, by al-ost all the witnesses, that it seemed to be plan extremely repugnant to his feelings. he defence concluded with a solemn and pressive appeal to the Court; what was arer to him than his life was in their nds, and he fully relied upon their can-ur and justice.

The General's counsel then proceeded to ad to the Court extracts of letters from r Samuel Auchmuty, while at Monte ideo, detailing the peculiar difficulties at-nding the subjugation of the country. wo parties Sir Samuel stated to exist in outh America: one was ready for revolt all times, and the other only waited for opportunity of joining the strongest par-, whether British or Spaniards.

The public dispatches from the West In-es, in the year 1794, in which Lieut.-Col. hitelocke is mentioned as having dis-ayed the greatest possible gallantry and trepidity, were then read.

The General proceeded next day to call, witnesses, Lieut.-Col. Burke and Gen. hite. Col. Burke spoke to the hand-riting of Gen. Gower, in a letter writ-n by him to Gen. Whitelocke on the orning of the 3d of July, in which Gen. ower expresses it to be his intention to rn the head of the Chuelo, and not to rd the river at the Chico pass: and Col. urke also swore, that this was the sub-ance of the conversation he had with Gen. ower at the moment he delivered the let-ter into his hands, to carry it to Gen. Whitelocke.

General White was then called; and, in the opinion of this witness, no officer could have a higher character for gallant-ry and personal bravery, or knowledge of his duty as an officer, than Gen. Whitelocke. This evidence alluded to Gen. Whitelocke's services when a Lieut.-Colonel in the year 1794, and when engaged in the attack of Port-au-Prince in St Domingo.

General Whitelocke having then intimated that his defence was concluded,

The *Judge Advocate* then addressed the Court at great length. Before he made any observations on the charges themselves, he should, he said, take notice of the very unexpected attack made on him by Gen. Whitelocke in the opening of his defence, in which the General complained of the manner in which he had conducted the prosecution. He therefore felt himself called to vindicate his own character, and the Court was also called to maintain its own dignity. The conduct of the prosecution fell upon him, who was wholly unacquainted with military operations.—General Whitelocke, in his defence, complained of the Judge Advocate's endeavouring to inflame the popular prejudice against him, when, on the contrary, he did unnecessarily go out of his way to impress the Court with the necessity of attending to the evidence, and that only; and to divest their minds of all prejudices and opinions; and he appealed to the judgment of the Court, how far he deserved that such imputations should be thrown out against him.

The next point the General complained of was, his calling evidence, and examining them by narration, in which he intimated much illegal evidence was admitted. The Court, however, was aware how necessary it was that the statement of transactions was before them, to enable them to form a just judgment.

Gen. Whitelocke next complained that the original charges were altered. It was well known, that in cases like these the charges are not made public, until the King has signed the warrant for holding the Court Martial; but when he sent a copy of the original charges to Gen. Whitelocke, previous to the warrant being issued, he expressly and decidedly stated, that it was probable some alterations might be made in them. But Gen. Whitelocke had advanced another point, which obliged him to state a circumstance not before referred to; Gen. Whitelocke asserted, that the evidence had been collected to convert public report and public clamour into matters of se-

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serious charge. If he (the Judge Advocate) had done so, he should no longer desire to hold that station; but he would explain to the Court the circumstances to which this assertion had alluded. When he entered upon this business, he found among the charges one for misbehaviour before the enemy—he meant a charge of cowardice. At the time he felt, as he had since stated to the Court, that the dispatches of Gen. Whitelocke himself were sufficient to justify the charges that came before them for investigation; but he felt that, however the other charges might disgrace him as an officer, they could not as a man, though such a charge as this might sink him in society, whether proved or not proved, and would stigmatize him for ever. He thought, therefore, it ought not to be brought forward without a certainty of proof. It was under these considerations he submitted it to his Majesty's Council: but as to suppress such a charge, if well founded, would, on the other hand, have been as wrong, he did, though reluctantly, determine to see some of the officers of Gen. Whitelocke's Staff, with a view to ascertain facts, not to collect evidence, or to establish public clamour. The result of these inquiries was already known to the Court, as not affording the necessary proof; and they could say how far he merited this complaint against him.

There was also another observation for him to make. It was the complaint Gen. Whitelocke had preferred of his harsh treatment, that he had been pursued to his private moments, by the requiring of disclosures of conversations from his secretary. The only reply he should offer to this was, by reading to the Court the evidence alluded to. (Here the evidence of Col. Torrens respecting his transactions with the General was read.) He then adverted to the first part of the charges, namely, the requisition of the civil officers as prisoners of war; and upon this he must observe, Gen. Whitelocke had not brought forward one solitary precedent to justify such a measure. This charge stated, that instead of holding out to the Spanish Government such terms as would give a favourable impression of the British army, the General, on the contrary, called upon them to deliver up to him their Magistrates, the very persons to whom the inhabitants looked up for protection.

Gen. Whitelocke's private dispatch stated his reasons for abandoning the bombardment of the town, and for risking the unfortunate plan which was the ground of the second charge against him. He had, he said, abandoned the bombardment, because it would irritate the inhabitants;—surely the requisition of the civil officers was more likely to irritate. It was for the Court to decide, whether Colonia, the only strong fortress besides Monte Video, should have been abandoned and dismantled, though it could have been maintained by a very small force. But compared with the points in the two after-charges, these were unimportant. He then retraced the march from Reduction to the arrival of the army at the Coral, and brought forward the leading occurrences:—That the advanced corps on the 2d defeated the enemy; the main body following, after a march of seven miles, were halted; that a cannonading was heard, and no means taken to learn from whence it proceeded, or the cause; that Col. Mahon, with the rear-guard, arrived at Reduction, and opened a communication with the navy, yet received no further orders till the 6th; that according to the positive testimony of Generals Gower and Craufurd, if they had advanced on the town on the 2d, it would have been captured, by the measure of entering on the westward, when they were not expected; that guides were not confronted; that the necessary orders for the march were not given; and that no communication was kept up with the advanced corps, from the time it moved, though the main body had only marched seven miles.

On the points which applied to the plan, he meant to offer no observation: it was for the Court to decide upon its merits or demerits. It appeared that Gen. Whitelocke received information of the defence of the enemy from Mr. White, which proved to be accurate; he arranged the plan of attack, without having made any reconnoissance of the town; he had not, in orders or otherwise, intimated the station himself was to occupy; he had fixed no point of retreat, if retreat was necessary; that the gun-boats might have assisted in the attack; that, by his orders, Col. Mahon with

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with his brigade, remained at the bridge; and that in consequence of this separation, the army lost the assistance of 1800 men.

In the latter part of the third charge, it appeared that the Plaza del Toros was taken by Sir Samuel Auchmuty by nine o'clock; that it contained a quantity of ammunition and provisions, and that Gen. Lumley, having no communication to act by, was obliged to join Sir S. Auchmuty: that General Craufurd and Col. Pack, with their forces, were obliged to surrender for want of further orders, and those officers who had displayed so much gallantry were left without support. He next adverted to the necessity of the Commander in Chief's personal exertions, which, though by no means necessary at all times, in some instances, were an indispensable part of his duty; in proof of which he instanced the personal exertions of the late Lord Lake, from which his country derived the greatest benefits, and himself unfading laurels. He then adverted to the occupation of the Corali by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the reports made to the General of the success or failure of the other columns, and the want of necessary communications between the head-quarters and these columns in order to support them. He then spoke of the situation of the fortress of Monte Video at the time of the treaty, and enforced the arguments of Sir S. Auchmuty against giving up the possession of that place, and condemned in strong terms the motives which had induced Gen. Whitelocke to sign the treaty, as subversive of all the principles hitherto acted upon in such circumstances.

In conclusion, he observed, that it was for the Court to determine whether so gallant an army were deserving of such a fate as to be obliged to purchase their safety by so disgraceful a sacrifice of their honour and character as British soldiers. The prisoner had endeavoured to make it out, that in the event of a bombardment, the lives of the prisoners would be put in imminent peril, and that had made him refrain from ordering that measure, although he was amply supplied with the means of carrying it into effect. The learned Judge Advocate said, he had looked into the instructions, and could not find one single sentence that gave him such discretionary power; it was therefore free for him to say, that this conduct was not that which ought to be pursued by a British officer. What ought to have been his conduct as the Commander in Chief of a British army, even under the pressure of the cessation of arms by a capitulation of his advanced corps? Not to have given up the distant post of Monte Video under circumstances that did not require it.—But, in answer to any application that might have been made to such a purport from the Spanish General, he should have said—I will do every thing in my power to compel you to submission, and as to your threats of ill-usage to the prisoners, if you dare, in defiance of the laws of nature and of nations, to take away an hair from their heads, I will retaliate with that degree of severity that such conduct will merit.

Lieut-Gen. Whitelocke then declared that he did not mean to impute any thing improper to the conduct of the Judge Advocate; and the proceedings on each side were then declared to be closed.

The Court were several days in deliberation on the evidence, and having at length agreed upon their *sentence*, it was communicated to and approved of by his Majesty, and published as follows in

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, March 24, 1808.

At a General Court Martial, &c. Lieut. General John Whitelocke was tried upon the following Charges, &c.

SENTENCE.

"The Court Martial having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner, Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion, That he is guilty of the whole of the charges, with the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order that the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account.

"The Court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood, that they attach no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to

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to the proposed points of attack, and do therefore acquit Lieut-Gen. Whitelocke of that part of the said charge.

"The Court do therefore adjudge, that the said Lieut-General Whitelocke be *cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever.*

The King has been pleased to confirm the above sentence, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has received his Majesty's command to direct, that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the most important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgement, and personal exertion, which their Sovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers intrusted with high commands.

To his Majesty, who has ever taken a most lively interest in the welfare, the honour, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure in South America has proved a subject of the most heart-felt regret; but it has been a great consolation to him, and his Majesty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that, after the most minute investigation, his Majesty finds ample cause for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct displayed by his troops lately employed on that service, and particularly by those divisions of the army which were personally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July 1807; and his Majesty entertains no doubt, that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the same skill and energy which have so eminently distinguished his commanders in other quarters of the world, the result of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themselves, and beneficial to their country.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Major-Gen. and Adj.-Gen. of the Forces.

Sketch of the Life of
GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

Gen. Whitelocke is a native of Berkshire, and was born about the year 1759. —He received a good grammar-school education at Marlborough, and was afterwards placed by the late Earl of Aylesbury (whom his father served as steward) at Lochee's Military Academy, near Chelsea, where he remained untill the year 1777, when his Lordship procured him an ensigncy in the 14th regiment of foot. This regiment was then at Chatham barracks, and there he formed a friendly connexion with the present Quart.-Mast.-Gen. Brownrigg, then a Lieutenant, and afterwards Adjutant of that corps. Whitelocke accompanied his regiment to the West Indies in the early part of 1780, and returned with it to England towards the end of the war.—In 1787 he was still a Lieutenant, and was then quartered at Chatham, where he held some kind of garrison rank in the depot principally established for recruits for the regiments serving in India. In the mean time, he and Gen. Brownrigg (both then but Lieutenants) had married daughters of the late Mr Lewis, chief clerk of the War-office. Quick promotion was the natural result of an union so fortunate. He soon became a field-officer, and, on the commencement of the war in 1793, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 13th foot, in which he served a considerable time in the West Indies.

In July 1794, Col. Whitelocke returned to England, with a very handsome testimonial of his military conduct from Gen. White. From his matrimonial connexions, he was soon appointed to the home Staff, and successively rose to the ranks of Brigadier—Major—and Lieut.-General, and to the command of the 89th regiment of foot. In 1797, he was second in command at Portsmouth, where he had many opportunities of displaying his parade talents, both in the garrison, and in the inspecting and reviewing of the different volunteer corps in the vicinity. In 1800 he was removed from this situation, and appointed to the depot at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. In 1807, he was appointed to the chief command of an expedition destined for the re-capture of Buenos Ayres.

SCOT

Scottish Chronicle.

His Majesty's Birth Day.

Saturday, June 4. being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day (who entered into his 71st year,) the same was celebrated at Edinburgh with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. The Court of Session did not meet, and the Banks and Public Offices were shut. The flag was displayed from the Castle in the morning, and at noon all the guns were fired. The whole military force in the district paraded in the New Town; and after the brigades were drawn up, they passed his Excellency Lord Viscount Cathcart in the following order:—A detachment of the Royal Artillery—Berwickshire, Lanarkshire, Aberdeenshire, Dumfrieshire, Edinburghshire, Invernessshire regiments of militia—Mid Lothian Cavalry—1st regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—1st battalion 2d regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—Loyal Edinburgh Artillery—Royal Leith Volunteers—Trinity House Artillery—Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers—2d battalion 2d regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—Royal Highland Volunteers—Royal Edinburgh Artillery.

They then marched to Hope Park, where they were drawn up in the walks, and fired a *feu-de-joye*. In the evening a grand collation was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in the Parliament House, which was elegantly decorated with flowers and shrubs, to a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and many of the first characters in the country. The number of men under arms amounted, it is supposed, to between 9000 and 10,000.

Military Intelligence.

On Friday, July 22. the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry concluded their permanent duty with a grand field-day, when they were brigaded with the 1st battalion of the 2d Regiment on Bruntsfield Links. It is but doing justice to the parent corps, and to its *first shoot*, to state that their performance on this occasion was most masterly, whether considered in the accuracy of position, correctness of manœuvre, steadiness of march, or closeness and regularity of firing. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Cathcart, commanding the forces in Scotland, with several other distinguished officers, honoured the field with their presence, and his Lordship then bestowed a most flattering testimony of approbation on the good conduct and discipline of these corps.

Next day the following general order was issued.

"The Commander of the Forces having been present yesterday at a field-day of the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, and of the 1st battalion of the 2d Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, when both battalions were exercised together on Bruntsfield Links by the Right Honourable Charles Hope, approves most highly of their appearance and performance in all respects, and is satisfied that their discipline and instruction are such as would enable them to act with advantage in the line with any troops in the service."

The following regiments belonging to the city and county of Edinburgh, have volunteered into the Local Militia, viz. the 1st and 2d battalions of the 2d regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—Royal Highland Volunteers—Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers—Royal Leith Volunteers—Musselburgh and Dalkeith Volunteers, and Royal Mid Lothian Artillery.—Similar offers have been made by the Glasgow Highland regiment, the Loyal Greenock Volunteers, the Mearns-shire battalion, the Aberdeen Light Infantry regiment, the Fraserburgh corps, and the Culloden battalion.

University of Edinburgh.

On Friday, June 24. the Senatus Academicus of the University conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

Of Scotland.—J. M. G. Malloch, Charles Wightman, James Ranken, John Morrison, George Goldie, Colin Rogers, Charles Ferguson Forbes, James Veitch, William Thomson.

From England.—Peter F. Luard, Charles Carr, James Cowles Prichard, N. Thomas Smith, William Back, John Clayton Hall, Joseph Arnoulde, Hardwicke Shute, Edwin Goddin Jones, John Bunnell Davis.

From Ireland.—James Beatty, William Maccartney, Robert Bradine, Richard Greene, Edmund G. Ryan, George Augustus Borthwick, John Moore, J. De Courcy Lattan, Michael M'Creery, Richard Kennedy, Mason Stanhope Kenny.

From Wales.—William Bonsall,

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From America.—Francis Hunter, John Grimke.

From the West Indies.—Robert Benstead Wright, of Jamaica, R. Hamden, of Barbadoes, J. T. Caines, of St. Christopher's, Richard H. Dyott, of Montserrat.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, July 16. 1808.—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Worcester; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Right Rev. Father in God John Luxmore, Bishop of Bristol, to be elected Bishop of the said See of Worcester.

The King has been pleased to appoint Dr Andrew Grant Minister of Kilmarnock, to be first Minister of Canongate church, Edinburgh, void by the death of the Rev. Robert Walker.

MARRIAGES.

At New York, James Arnott, Esq. merchant, Philadelphia, to Miss Stewart, daughter of the late Tho. Stewart, of Steel-end, Perthshire.

June 11. Mr William Johnston, Halltree, to Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of the late Mr Mark Fulton, Bessborough Mains.

19. At Clifton, Robert Andrew Riddel, Esq. London, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William Miles, Esq. merchant in Bristol.

20. At London, Brigader Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late General Sir John Dalling, Bart.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr John Logan, Hassington Mains, to Miss Thomson, daughter of James Thomson, Esq. of Farnslaw.

28. Lord Arthur Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen, daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

23. At Inverary, Mr James Pollock, manufacturer in Glasgow, to Miss Ewart, eldest daughter of Mr John Ewart, Land-surveyor of the Customs at Greenock.

27. At Barr, Wigtonshire, John Hannay, Esq. younger of Crochmore, to Susanna, daughter to John M'Gill, Esq. of Glencaird.

30. At Inverary, Mr Colin M'Kenzie, merchant, to Miss Agnes Campbell.

—. At London, James Moncrieff, Esq. Advocate, to Miss A. Robertson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. G. Robertson, of the Royal Navy.

July 1. At Easter Elchies, Dr James Gordon of Keith, to Mary, daughter of the late John Grant, Esq. of Gallovie.

2. Alexander William Mitchell, Esq. of Virginia, to Miss Eliza Fowler, eldest daughter of Reeves Fowler, M. D. Nassau, New Providence.

3. At Inverary, Mr John M'Murchy, writer, to Miss Giles Campbell.

4. At Edinburgh, George Ross, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, Professor of Divinity.

4. At Glasgow, Mr Michael Neilson, merchant, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Jas. Spreull, Esq. Chamberlain of Glasgow.

4. At Throsk, Stirlingshire, James Wilson, Esq. late of the island of Jamaica, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of William Deas, Esq. of Throsk.

5. At Glasgow, Mr James Paterson, writer in Edinburgh, to Euphemia, daughter of the late Mr Walter Aitchison, merchant in Glasgow.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Blackadder, Hill of Dreip, to Miss Eliza Fraser, second daughter of Mr William Fraser, Pilrig Street.

6. At Dunkeld, Mr Thomas Wilson, merchant, Monymusk, to Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Reid, Esq. St Domingo.

7. Mr Nathaniel Harvie, writer, Campbelton, to Janet, second daughter of the late John Campbell, sen. merchant, Campbelton.

19. At Barskimming House, Ayrshire, William Macdonald, Esq. younger of St Martin's, Advocate, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

20. At Haddington, Capt. John Turner, of the 75th regiment, to Miss Nancy Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lieut. William Hamilton, Royal Lanark Militia.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Wm. Littlejohn, merchant, to Miss Ann Littlejohn, of Lancaster.

—. At Berwick, Lieut. Allan Cameron, 9th Veteran Battalion, to Mrs Scott, relict of Mr Scott, late teacher of the Academy, Musselburgh.

—. At Edmonton, Capt. Charles Malcolm of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley, daughter of the late C. Pasley, Esq.

—. Dr James Gordon, Physician, Old Aberdeen, to Miss Helen Ritchie, youngest daughter of Mr James Ritchie, Potterstown.

—. Mr James Spalding, advocate in Aberdeen, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr Samuel Read.

BIRTHS.

April 28. At Paris, the Queen of Holland, a son. Respecting the baptism of this infant, the following pompous notice is announ-

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nounced in the Moniteur, of date Paris, June 3. "The Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire having yesterday gone to the palace of her Majesty the Queen of Holland, there declared, that the will of his Majesty the Emperor and King was, that the Prince born to their Majesties the King and Queen of Holland, on the 28th of April last, should receive the name of Charles-Louis Napoleon; of which a formal deed was drawn up, in presence of the Emperor's mother, the Queen of Holland, the Grand Duchess of Berg, &c."

June 18. At Gunsgreen, Mrs Robertson of Prenderguest, a son.

19. At London, the Countess of Abingdon, a son.

20. At Redbourne, Lincolnshire, the Lady of Lord William Beauclerk, a son.

21. Mrs Graham Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Nairne, a son.

26. At ditto, the Lady of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, a son.

—. At Belmont Castle, the Lady of Sir George Prevost, Captain of his Majesty's ship Saracen, a daughter.

July 2. At Dunnichen House, Mrs Soper Dempster, of Skibo, a daughter.

3. Mrs Hamilton of Fairholm, a daughter.

3. At Glasgow, Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter.

3. At Darnhall, the Hon. Mrs Oliphant Murray, a son.

3. At Gilston House, Fifeshire, the Lady of Major General Moncrieff, a daughter.

4. At Barrogill Castle, the Countess of Caithness, a son.

4. At London, the Lady of Major General the Hon. Alexander Hope, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bryce, wife of Mr James Bryce, surgeon, a daughter.

13. At Lee, Mrs Lockhart, a son, who died next day.

16. At Inveresk, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Inglis, a still-born son.

DEATHS.

Lately, in the East Indies, Mr Alexander Walker, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Seaflower, son of Mr Robert Walker, printer, Edinburgh.

Sept. 3. Mr George Simpson, First Lieutenant of the Fox frigate, and second son of the Rev. William Simpson, of Edinburgh. When gallantly leading a boarding party in a late enterprize at Batavia, he received a musket ball in the neck, and instantly expired. He was a young officer, of the highest promise.

Oct. 11. In the island of Linteen, in China, Dugald Campbell, Esq. fourth son of the late Dugald Campbell of Carradale, Esq.

22. In India, Mr David Fleming, surgeon on board his Majesty's ship Culloden.

March 24. At Demerary, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Goodintent, late resident Commissary at St Kitt's.

28. At Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, Capt. Wardlaw.

April. At Grand Bacolet, Granada, Mr William-Christie M'Vey.

May. At Montrose, Mr James Caird, confectioner.

24. At Stirling, Mr George Wingate, merchant.

Lately, at Dublin, Mrs Ford, wife of —— Ford, Esq. of the county of Down, and eldest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. William Brownlow. She went, in apparent good health, to the rout of Mrs Loftus Tottenham;—while seated at the card-table, she found herself suddenly indisposed, and being near her accouchement of her *twenty-first* child, considerable alarm was excited; but finding herself much recovered, she yielded to the natural impulse of wishing to be in her own house on such an occasion, and was conveyed into her coach, accompanied by her sister the Countess of Powerscourt, and her son; but, before they arrived at her house, she was dead.

June 1. At Mauchline, Miss Jane Rouet, sister to the late Professor Rouet, Glasgow.

4. At Gluncullen, near Kilternan, in the county of Dublin, aged 109 years, three months, and seventeen days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed a perfect state of health until a few days of his death, was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair of Kilternan.

5. At Edin. Mr William Haig, baker, Potterrow.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr Edward Simpson, of the Hotel, Prince's Street, aged 47.

9. At ditto, Mr Thomas Dunlop, merchant there.

9. At ditto, Mrs Helen Allan, spouse of Mr William Forrest, land surveyor.

9. At Newhaven, Anna Mitchell, eldest daughter of Mr George Mitchell, Secretary to the Royal Bank.

9. Lillias Coats, wife of George Scott, Esq. of Boghall.

10. At Blairhall, Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of James Ranaldson Dickson, Esq. of Blairhall.

11. At Glasgow, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs Catharine Hutchison, relict of Mr John Robertson, merchant, Glasgow.

12. At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Hon. Andrew Forbes of Brux, Captain in the Royal Manx regiment of foot, and brother of Lord Forbes.

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June —. At Clifton, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late William Earl of Inchiquin, and Anne Countess of Orkney, in her 89th year.

—. Vice Admiral Sir James Kempthorne.

—. At Calderbank, Jane, youngest daughter of George Monro, of Calderbank, Esq.

—. At Lancefield, near Glasgow, Mr James Inglis, hat manufacturer.

7. At Skerry, John Mackay Esq. Capt. of the Volunteer Company in the parish of Tongue.

7. At Bristol, Mrs Laidlaw, wife of William Laidlaw, Esq. of Allantown, writer in Dumfries.

8. At Belhaven, Mrs Marion Hepburn, relict of William Sandilands, Esq. of Barnyhill.

9. At Rock Villa, near Glasgow, Robert Græme, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire, much and justly regretted.

9. At Ochiltree, John M'Gregor, in the 92d year of his age, being the oldest man in that parish.

10. At Kilmarnock, Miss Janet Paterson.

10. At Peebles, Mrs Katherine Brunton, wife of William Brunton, surveyor of taxes there.

13. At Anstruther Easter, Mr James Ballantyne, Land-surveyor of the Custom-house there.

—. At Corrybrough, James M'Queen, third son of Donald M'Queen, of Corrybrough.

14. At Ayr, Mr James Gray.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charlotte Wood, wife of Rollo Gillespie, Esq. and daughter of the deceased John Wood, Esq. late Governor of the isle of Man.

17. At ditto, aged 90 years, Mr John M'Intyre, for many years a teacher of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, a worthy man, much regretted by his numerous acquaintances.

17. At ditto, Miss Helen Ferguson.

18. At Irongray, John Wauch, labourer, aged 88; and, about 12 hours afterwards, Mary Stott, his wife, aged 82. They had been married upwards of sixty years.

19. At London, Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. aged 71, only surviving son of the late Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. of Hailes, and many years hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Thomson, wife of Mr George Irving, one of the Masters of the High School, aged twenty-six; and on the 24th, John Irving, her infant child, nine days old.

21. At ditto, Mrs Christian Scott, widow of the deceased Alexander Leith of Freefield, Esq.

24. At ditto, Mr Alex. Michie, accountant.

25. At Ardblair, Ross-shire, Mrs Mackenzie, widow of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Letterrew.

26. At Glasgow, Robert Dunlop, Esq. merchant.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Fullarton, youngest daughter of the deceased Gen. Fullarton, of Skeldon, and spouse of Mr James Dalrymple, merchant in Edinburgh.

27. At Whitehouse, aged 90, Mrs Farquharson, of Balfour.

27. At Dunchattan, Mrs Mary Moore, relict of the late George Macintosh, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

27. At Edinburgh, in her 20th year, Miss Janet Gardner, eldest daughter of Mr James Gardner, apothecary, George Street.

28. Near Edinburgh, Mr B. Lund, merchant in Elie, late of the city of York.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Joseph Johnston, minister of Innerleithen.

28. At ditto, Colonel Ross of Balnarroch, late Lieut. Colonel of the 14th Regt. of foot.

28. At ditto, George, son of John Reid, Esq. Advocate, aged 15 months.

28. Mr Peter Ray, farmer at Mains of Condie, in consequence of a fall from his horse in returning from Crieff fair.

28. At Laurencekirk, the Right Rev. Jonathan Watson, a deservedly respected and much lamented Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, having been a modest and worthy man, a sincere and faithful friend, an exemplary pastor, and a respectable divine.

30. At Pitscandly house, John Farquhar, Esq. of Pitscandly.

30. At Parson's Green, William Simpson, Esq. Cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Walker, senior minister of Canongate.

30. At ditto, Miss Margaret Auchinleck, daughter of the late James Auchinleck, Esq. of Woodcockdale.

—. At Bath, Colonel Lambert, formerly of the East India Company's service, Bengal.

—. At Greenwich, aged 76, Lieutenant-General William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.

July 1. At Ayr, Charles M'Miken Buchan, Esq. of Killantringan, whose private virtues, and respectability of character, make him most sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends and relations.

2. At Kingsbarns, in the 64th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Arnot, D.D. minister of that parish, Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, and Rector of the University of St Andrew's.

July

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July 2. At Downie, near Crieff, Mr Archibald Sorley, merchant, Glasgow.

2. At Edinburgh, Miss Sally Burn, aged 17, second daughter of Mr George Burn, Netherwood.

2. At Leith, Mrs Ann Gordon, relict of Mr James Ritchie, shipmaster.

3. At London, in the 74th year of his age, of an apoplectic fit, Thomas Coles, Esq. one of the Pages of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and 33 years Steward to the late John Duke of Roxburgh.

3. At Edinburgh, Mr William Peacock, tobacconist.

5. At Camnethan House, James Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill.

6. At Morningside, Mr David Deuchar, seal engraver, Edinburgh.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Young, Solicitor of the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

6. Dr John Corbet, of Mount Vaccine, physician in Falkirk.

7. At Edinburgh, Alexander Grant, Esq. writer to the signet.

9. At manse of Glammis, Miss Margaret Lyon, aged 15; and, on the 10th, Miss Jane P. Lyon, aged five, daughters of the Rev. James Lyon.

11. At Edinburgh, Miss Catharine Hall, Baxter's Place.

12. At Bolishan, in Angus, aged 19, Andrew, son of Mr James Scott, farmer in Fingask, Fife.

12. At Kennet, much regretted, Alex. Bruce, Esq. of Kennet.

13. At Longcroft, Berwickshire, Mr Charles Simpson, farmer.

14. At Richmond in Surrey, aged 70, Sir John Day, late Advocate General of Bengal.

14. At Bradley, Staffordshire, aged 80, John Wilkinson, Esq. the great iron-master, and the first that brought that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present state of perfection.

14. At Friock, Miss Elizabeth Ogilvy.

15. At Bower's well near Perth, aged 39, Thomas Hay Marshall Esq. of Glenalmond, and late Provost of Perth.

The following tribute to his memory is communicated in a letter from Perth, of late July 19.—"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the sorrow and regret universally produced in this place by the death of our late chief Magistrate, Mr Marshall of Glenalmond. His funeral, which was very a singular one, took place this afternoon. His remains were brought from his late residence, Bower's Well Lodge, near Kinnoull, in a hearse drawn by six horses, attended by his near relatives, together with his Grace the Duke of Atholl, Sir Alex. Muir M'Kenzie, Colonel Murray of Lintrose, Provost Caw, and a few other friends. They were met at the east end of the bridge by the rest of the company invited on the occasion, comprehending, besides a number of the neighbouring gentry, the greater part of the respectable inhabitants of the place. The Magistrates, attended by the proper officers, preceded the hearse, and a party of the Dunkeld and Stormont volunteers, who are now here on permanent duty, lined the streets. The crowd which attended was immense; men, women, and children, every one vied with another in pushing forward to witness the closing scene; they all seemed to have an interest in what was going forward, and anxious to bid their last adieu to one whom they had justly considered as their friend and benefactor. But the circumstance which above all others, will convey the best idea of the *public feeling* on this occasion is, that, without any orders to that effect, or the most distant hint from his friends that it would be agreeable, every warehouse and shop in the public streets, throughout the whole town, was shut during the funeral; this was an unprecedented mark of respect, and added peculiar solemnity to the scene.

"As a *Magistrate*, his memory will long live in the hearts of his townsmen. Without the slightest disparagement to his colleagues in the Magistracy and Council, it may be remarked, that it is impossible to turn the eye to any quarter in this town, or its environs, without some remarkable remembrance of *Provost Marshall* coming in view. He had a particular pleasure in planning out, and a particular energy and vigour in executing, whatever appeared to him as calculated to ornament, improve, or be in any respect beneficial to his native city. Schemes which, from obstacles of various kinds, would have appeared impracticable to most men, his prudence, exertion, and perseverance speedily effected. As a *private gentleman*, he was no less respected and beloved—affable, courteous, and pleasing in his manners, he was a barbarian indeed who could be at enmity with him. To say more in the way of eulogium on his character, either in public or private life, is very unnecessary—a stranger, who had never before heard of him, could appreciate it more justly, by witnessing the unaffected griefs which every countenance expressed among the thousands who attended him to his grave, than any feeble impression of it our pen can convey.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
"I shall not look upon his like again."

A subscription has been opened at Perth, to raise a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Provost Marshall. The paper was

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was opened by a subscription of 100 guineas from the public revenue of the city—Numbers among the lower classes are anxious to be allowed to subscribe their mite—a satisfaction which, we dare say, will not be denied them.

July 15. At Clackmannan, Mrs Frances Hay, relict of John Edmonstone, Esq. of Cambuswallace.

15. At Ladrishbeg, aged 81, Mrs Ewing, relict of Alex. Ewing, of Nether Balloch, Dumbartonshire.

16. At Aberdeen, Mrs Mortimer, wife of Mr Wm. Mortimer merchant.

17. At Leith, Mr Alex. Crichton, late coachmaker in Edinburgh.

17. At Paisley, Mr Matthew Montgomerie, aged 82.

18. At Prestonkirk, the Rev. Daniel Macqueen, forty years minister of that parish, esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

19. At Edin. in his 87th year, John Bland, Esq. some time one of the Lessees, and many years treasurer of the Edinburgh Theatre. He was uncle to Mrs Jordan, and had been a Cornet of Dragoons, and a Barrister, in his youth, but his predilection for the stage made him forsake every other profession.

21. At Harrowgate, Alex. Strachan, Esq. of Tarry, in Forfarshire.

20. At Edinburgh, in his 56th year, Henry Wm. Tytler, M.D. the translator of Callimachus.

20. At Ayr, James, son of Wm. Cowan Esq. banker.

At Kilkenny, Lieut.-Gen. Eyre Power Trench, brother to the late Earl of Clancarty.

At Corke, Lieut. Pratt, of the 5th regiment.—He was handing his father, who had come from Kinsale to see him, out of the transport, when his foot slipped, and he fell overboard, and rose no more. He was a fine young man, equally distinguished for his humanity and bravery.

At Oxford, the Rev. — Owen, one of the chaplains of Christ Church College. He shot himself with a horse pistol. He was a young man of an excellent character, and in easy circumstances, and no cause can be assigned for the rash act.

At ——, Capt. Campbell, formerly of the 52d Highlanders. He was supposed to be the last surviving officer who fought with the immortal Wolfe.

On the passage from Lymington to Yarmouth, Mr Rogers, banker, at Newport, by the imprudence of a man in getting up the mast, to release the haulyards, the boat was upset, and Mr Rogers unfortunately drowned.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
July 4.	243	3¼ ¼ pr.	70 ¼
11.	——	3¼ ¼ —	68½ 69
18.	243 ½	2¾ 3	68½ ½
25.	——	2¾ 3	68½ ½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
July 4.	74	86	38	44	34	42	52	58
11.	78	84	38	45	38	43	53	58
18.	70	84	42	48	40	44	60	64
25.	70	83	41	47	40	44	58	60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
July 1.	34	45	41	46	35	41	25	
8.	36	47	39	44	34	39	30	
15.	37	45	40	46	34	41	29	
22.	35	44	40	46	35	40	29	
29.	35	44	40	45	34	39	28	

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease & Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	
June 5.	250	28 27½	65	
12.	271	28 27½	40	
19.	269	28 27½	50	
26.	180	28 27½	45	

Errata in our last.

P. 421. col. 1. l. 25. *for* Marcomannie *read* Marcomannic.
P. 441. col. 2. l. 9. *for* wild *read* mild.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1808:

With a View of CRICHTON CASTLE.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 26. to Aug. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
July		M.	N.	In. Pts	
26	29.85	60	71	.12	Showers
27	29.84	55	65	0.8	Rain
28	29.8	58	68	1.55	Ditto
29	29.75	58	72	——	Cloudy
30	29.79	59	74	0.25	Rain
31	29.8	58	73	——	Clear
Aug. 1	29.65	60	64	0.01	Showers
2	29.95	60	66	——	Clear
3	30.08	56	65	——	Ditto
4	29.9	55	66	1.14	Rain
5	29.82	56	65	1.15	Ditto
6	29.6	58	67	0.35	Ditto
7	29.75	59	63	0.71	Ditto
8	29.78	57	68	0.51	Ditto
9	29.77	58	68	0.52	Ditto
10	29.85	55	66	——	Clear
11	29.82	54	68	——	Ditto
12	29.82	57	70	0.25	Rain
13	29.5	57	67	——	Clear
14	29.5	56	65	0.08	Showers
15	29.52	54	68	——	Clear
16	29.75	54	65	——	Ditto
17	29.9	52	70	——	Ditto
18	30.02	53	72	——	Ditto
19	30.1	57	72	——	Ditto
20	30.13	59	70	0.12	Showers
21	30.2	60	70	——	Clear
22	30.25	57	70	——	Ditto
23	30.2	57	74	——	Ditto
24	30.2	54	76	——	Ditto
25	30.	54	68	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain, 7.51

High Water at LEITH For SEPTEMBER 1808.

	Even.		Morn.	
Days.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Th. 1	11	21	11	47
Fr. 2	—	—	0	13
Sa. 3	0	37	1	1
Su. 4	1	25	1	47
M. 5	2	10	2	32
Tu. 6	2	55	3	17
W. 7	3	39	4	0
Th. 8	2	42	4	44
Fr. 9	5	7	5	29
Sa. 10	5	52	6	15
Su. 11	6	39	7	3
M. 12	7	27	7	51
Tu. 13	8	16	8	41
W. 14	9	7	9	32
Th. 15	9	58	10	23
Fr. 16	10	49	11	15
Sa. 17	11	41	—	—
Su. 18	0	7	0	33
M. 19	0	59	1	25
Tu. 20	1	52	2	19
W. 21	2	46	3	14
Th. 22	3	42	4	11
Fr. 23	4	40	5	9
Sa. 24	5	38	6	8
Su. 25	6	37	7	7
M. 26	7	36	8	5
Tu. 27	8	33	9	1
W. 28	9	27	9	54
Th. 29	10	19	10	44
Fr. 30	11	17	11	31

MOON's PHASES
For SEPTEMBER 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	4,	10.	29.	even.
Last Quar.	13.	2.	18.	morn.
New Moon,	20.	7.	15.	morn.
First Quart.	26.	10.	45.	even.

Sept. 22. King George III. crowned, 1761.
29. Michaelmas.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR AUGUST 1808.

Description of CRICHTON CASTLE.

THE remains of this ancient edifice lie in the parish of Crichton, Mid Lothian, about 7 miles South-east of Edinburgh. It is a fine ruin, and has recently derived illustration from the pen of Mr Scott, who, in his celebrated poem of Marmion, has made it the scene of some striking adventures. We cannot give its history and description better than in the words of Mr Scott himself, who informs us, that "it was built at different times, and with a very differing regard to splendour and accommodation. The older part of the building is a narrow keep, or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish Baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large court-yard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures, bearing anchors. All the stones of this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent stair-case, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage, and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles. The castle belonged originally to the Chancellor Sir William Crichton, and probably owed to him its first enlargement, as well as its being taken by the Earl of Douglas, who imputed to Crichton's counsels the death of his predecessor Earl William, beheaded in Edinburgh Castle, with his brother, in 1440. It is said to have been totally demolished on that occasion; but the present state of the ruins shews the contrary. In 1483 it was garrisoned by Lord Crichton, then its proprietor, against King James III. whose displeasure he had incurred by seducing his sister Margaret, in revenge, it is said, for the Monarch having dishonoured his bed. From the Crichton family, the castle passed to that of the Hepburns, Earls Bothwell; and when the forfeitures of Stewart, the last Earl of Bothwell, were divided, the barony and castle of Crichton fell to the share of the Earl of Buccleugh. They were afterwards the property of the Pringles of Clifton, and are now that of Sir John Callender, Bart. It were to be wished the proprietor would take some pains to preserve these splendid remains of antiquity, which are at present used as a fold for sheep, and wintering cattle; altho' perhaps there are very few ruins in Scotland which display so well the stile and beauty of ancient architecture. The castle of Crichton has a dungeon vault, called the *Massy More*." *See fourth Canto of Marmion, and notes to it.*

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Answer to GAELIC ETYMOLOGIES.

(Feb. Mag. 1808.*)*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Request the favour you will insert the following remarks, in reply to *M. M.*, and oblige, SIR,

Yours, &c.

Dunkeld,
10th July, 1808. } CUCHULLIN.

LONDON, *i. e. Lon-dun, i. e.* the Marsh Fort. Most of our ancient towns took their names from places of strength, such as *Dun-dee*, *Dun-edin*, *Dun-dalk*, &c. This etymology is also strongly corroborated by the *Thames*, *i. e. Tam-ess*, *i. e.* the Ship, Hill, or Fort. *Lon-dun* and *Tam-ess* are only two different words, signifying one and the same thing. Many collateral instances might be adduced, but I shall rest satisfied with one.—*Dun-staidh-naoiag*, by the Monks latinized *Dun-staffnagium*, whence the present name *Dunstaffnage*, literally signifies the Hill, or Fort of the Ship-head.

A due want of attention to a necessary custom of our ancestors has led our modern antiquarians into many a foolish blunder. Wherever they found a canoe, a boat, or an anchor, they immediately concluded that place to have been one day a navigable arm of the sea. The ships (canoes) of the ancient *Gael* were of small size, and easily portable. In times of danger, they not only withdrew them from the sea, but actually carried them into their forts. Cæsar himself having lost the greater part of his fleet in a sea storm on the coast of Kent, actually hauled the remainder completely aground, and took them into his *Camp*. I shall not attempt to drive *M. M.* out of his *Yellow Moss*, but after a perusal of the above plain and natural analysis, I make no doubt but he will voluntarily relinquish it.

ALBION, *i. e. Alb-aon, i. e.* the High or Mountainous Country. The ancient Phœnicians or Greeks who traded to Cornwall for *Tin*, in all probability borrowed the name *Alb-aon* from the natives, and rendered it in the Greek language, with very little alteration, *Albion*.

The Gael, in their migrations from Asia to Europe, have every where left permanent memorials behind them.—*Alb*, *Ailb*, *Alp*, and *Ailp*, in the Gaelic, are synonimous, and signify *High*. We have the authority of a Roman author of the first respectability, "That *Alba Longa* was so named from its being built on a high dorsum or ridge. *Albania*, *Alpes*, *Alba Longa*, *Albion*, *Albin*, &c. are evidently derived from the Gaelic *Alb* or *Alp*. Most Philologists have observed a strong resemblance betwixt the Gaelic *Albion* and the Latin *Albus*, without being able to discover the real cause. The fact is, the Gaelic *Alb* is the radix of both. These high hills, whether from the hoariness of their cliffs, or the snow with which they were almost perpetually covered, presented to the mind, along with the idea of *elevation*, also that of *whiteness*. The Gaelic *Alb*, and the Roman *Albus*, are therefore synonimous, with this difference, that the Gael have retained the *original*, and the Romans the *metaphorical* signification; for what I have before said respecting the city of *Alba Longa*, clearly evinces, that the ancient Latins, by the word *Albus*, did not mean *white*, but high.

As *M. M.* has been kind enough to enwrap our ancestors in a hairy mantle, it is not my intention to pull it off, as I would not wish to expose even their *ashes* to the inclemency of the weather. I believe that, like other nations, they sheltered themselves as well as they could from the cold.—The history of *John* the *Baptist*, who constantly wore a leathern girdle about his loins, and of *Hercules*, with his *tegmine fulvi Leonis*, (Lion's skin)

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will perhaps convince him that the wearing of skins is peculiar to *warm* as well as *cold* climates.

BRITAIN, *i. e. Bri-tan, i. e.* the High Country. *Bri-tan* and *Albaon*, or *Britain* and *Albion*, are strictly and literally synonimous, and this very circumstance is of more weight than a hundred suppositious arguments.—They are as nearly related as *Pater* and *Genitor*, or *Mater* and *Genetrix*. *M. M.* renders *Britain*, the *benefit* of *houses*. If we may credit Cæsar, the Gauls were much better lodged than the Britons. They had their regularly fortified towns, &c. The description he gives of a British town is neither very flattering nor very favourable to the hypothesis of *M. M.*

In fine, before he can place his *skinned tribe*, or his *benefit* of *houses*, on even a probable basis, it is necessary that he establish the wearing of skins, or the dwelling in houses, to have been exclusively, or at least in a superior degree, peculiar to Great Britain.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN *Natural History Society.*

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, (1st Aug.) Dr Js. Ogilby of Dublin read a very interesting account of the Mineralogy of East Lothian, which appeared to have been drawn up from a series of observations, made with great skill, and was illustrated by a suite of 350 specimens, laid upon the table.—As the county is in general deeply covered with soil, and profusely clothed with vegetables, the determination of the different *formations* must have been a work of considerable labour; and the skill, judgment, and perseverance of the observer, must have been frequently put to the trial. The Doctor, after describing the physiognomy or external aspect of the county, gave a particular account of the different formations of which it is composed.—They are as follows:—Transition; Independent Coal; Newest Floetz-trap; and Alluvial. When describing the different transition rocks, he alluded particularly to the *granite* of Fassnet, (described by Professor Playfair in his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory *), which he proved to be a stratified bed of Transition Greenstone. The description of the rocks of the newest floetz-trap formation was particularly interesting, not only on account of the beautiful transitions he pointed out, but also as it proved the existence of a considerable tract of these rocks in Scotland, where their occurrence had been disputed. He enumerated and described the following members of this formation:—trap-tuff; amygdaloid; clay-stone; basalt; porphyry-slate; and porphyry-slate inclining to greenstone. He found the trap-tuff, which is a coarse mechanical deposite, forming the lowest member of the series, and resting immediately on the coal-formation: on this tuff rests amygdaloid, containing fragments: above this amygdaloid is common amygdaloid, free of fragments; this, in its turn, is covered with basalt: the basalt gradually passes into, and is covered with, porphyry-slate: and the porphyry-slate, in some instances, appears to pass into greenstone, which forms the uppermost portion of the formation:—So that we have thus a beautiful series of transitions from the coarse mechanical, to fine chemical; that is, from trap-tuff to porphyry-slate inclining to greenstone. The Doctor also remarked, that the amygdaloid contains crystals of felspar, which have an earthy aspect; the basalt, crystals of felspar, possessing the characters of common felspar; and the porphyry-slate, glassy felspar;—facts which coincide with, and are illustrative of the increasing fineness of the solution, from the oldest to the newest members of the formation.

* Page 318.

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mation.—The Doctor announced his intention of reading, at the next meeting of the Society, a description of the different Veins that occur in East Lothian, and of giving a short statement of the geognostical and economical inferences to be deduced from the appearances which he has investigated with so much care. It is indeed only by investigations like those of Dr Ogilby, that we obtain any certainty respecting the mineral treasures of a country; and such alone can afford us data for speculating regarding the formation of the globe.

At the same meeting, a communication from Col. Montague was read, describing a new species of Fasciola, of a red colour, and about an inch long, which sometimes lodges in the trachea of chickens, and which the Colonel found to be the occasion of the distemper called the *gapes*, so fatal to these useful tenants of the poultry-yard. The knowledge of the true cause of this malady, will, it is hoped, soon be followed by the discovery of a specific cure: in the mean time, a very simple popular remedy is employed in Devonshire: the meat of the chicks (barley or oat meal) is merely mixed up with urine, in place of water, and this prescription is very generally attended with the best effects.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Aug. 1.—5. FROM the 1st to the 5th of the month, a great deal of rain has fallen; so that, on this last day, the rivers near Edinburgh have, in several places, risen above their banks, and flooded the low grounds.

—— 15. The rain has now continued, with some intervals of sunshine, for nearly three weeks. Much of the hay-crop remaining on the field is already deeply injured, the ricks, in many cases, having become green, from the vegetation of the seeds on their rotted surface. The corn-crops are not, it is said, materially damaged.

August 19. After two or three fine warm days, the wheat and barley harvest is seriously begun. This is more early than the average date of our commencing to reap in this neighbourhood.

—— 25. The weather continuing excellent, the harvest is become general, and it promises to be abundant.

FISH-MARKET.—A good many of the Newhaven fishers having, during this month, withdrawn themselves to the coast of Caithness for a time, to share in the profits of the rich herring-fishery at present existing there, the supply of white fish in the Edinburgh market has been unusually deficient. At the same time, the Good Town has been deprived of the labours of the trawl-net fishers from England; for these, it seems, have been paid off and dismissed, the returns of the fishery not promising to be sufficient to cover even the ordinary expences which must necessarily have been incurred in continuing the experiment. In a former number of this Magazine, while we announced the experiment, and gave due credit to the society of gentlemen who projected and conducted it, for the goodness of their motives, we abstained from making any remarks that might have tended to disparage the plan they had adopted,—which we always, indeed, considered as a bad one, but from which we understood they could not then easily recede. Among fishermen in general, we should think it desirable that their reward should be made to depend in some measure on their diligence and success,—on the proceeds of the fish sent to market. The English trawl-net fishers, however, (if we be not misinformed,) were "sure of their money, fish or no fish!" We trust we may now, without impropriety, submit to the society, whether it is not at least probable that fishers, encouraged by

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by them, but depending partly on their own exertions, would not have sent more cargoes to market in the same space of time? perhaps four in the week, in place of two? or whether, where six pairs of soles were taken, it is not probable that double diligence might have produced twelve pairs? In any future attempts, therefore, we hope that this principle, of connecting the interest of the fishers with the success of the fishery, will not be overlooked. And we beg leave further to suggest to the society, that fishermen, every way qualified for the trawl-net and well-smack fishery, are to be found on the shores of our own frith, and that, by encouraging these, every beneficial purpose may be attained, without running any risk of again exciting that jealousy and discontent which the late employment of strangers did not fail to create. We have yet to learn that there is any great mystery in this mode of fishing; and, at any rate, there are, (we are told,) many fishers inhabiting the coast-towns of the frith, who have formerly seen and practised it. Our own men must be better acquainted with the fishing-grounds in the mouth of the frith, and would probably procure greater quantities of saleable fish, and be much less incommoded with shoals of sea-dogs, drift ware, &c. than strangers to the nature of the bottom. The cod, ling, and mackrel fishery, might, by the encouragement of such a society, be also much improved and promoted.

Edinburgh,
Aug. 25th, 1808. } *N.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR R. KNIGHT has published a description of a new Eudiometer lately made on the suggestion of Mr Davy, for the more commodious display of the formation of water by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gas, by means of the electric spark.—The instrument consists of a strong cylindrical glass tube to receive the gases, open at the lower end, of the capacity of two cubic inches, and graduated into decimal parts; and a stand to which the tube is attached by a clasp and screw, and of a strong iron cylinder, containing a strong spiral spring, on the principle of the pocket steel-yard, the spindle or central bar of which is fixed on three feet, in order that it may be firmly secured on the side of a mercurial bath, with the mouth of the tube immerged in quicksilver. By this arrangement, the sudden and violent expansion, which takes place at the moment of the combustion of the gases, is relieved by the elasticity of the spring, which, by yielding, allows the glass tube to be heaved up a little way, without being driven from its situation. The success of the experiment is thus secured; and all danger of accident to the apparatus is effectually prevented.

It has been asserted by most writers and experimentalists, that silver burns with a bright emerald green light. In Mr Davy's late lectures at the Royal Institution, the deflagration of silver leaf was attended by the emission of a brilliant white light, which the professor ascribed to the great purity of the silver employed; and he expressed an opinion that the green flame, usually observed, arose from the admixture of copper with the silver. Mr G. B. Singer has, however, discovered that this phenomenon proceeds from a different cause. Having observed that Mr Davy's conducting wires were terminated by charcoal, he repeated the experiment with a similar arrangement; and applying the charcoal to pure silver leaf, it immediately burned with a beautiful white light. Some of the same portion of silver having been before employed when the green flame

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was produced; it became evident that the white light in this and in Mr Davy's experiment proceeded from the charcoal; and that this was really the case, appeared from the immediate evolution of green light when the contact was made by a metallic wire.—By the application of charcoal to the extremity of a wire, so bent that either the wire or the charcoal may touch the silver at pleasure, the white and the green flame may be alternately produced; and a conclusive demonstration of the fact, with a pleasing variation of a brilliant experiment, will be thus at once afforded.

M. RITTER, a member of the academy of Munich, has lately been engaged in the investigation of a new instrument which possesses the remarkable property of being affected by the smallest degrees of electricity. His object was to account for the marvellous circumstances ascribed to the divining rod, as it was called, and to refer them to the electric fluid. His instrument is nothing more than a small bar of metal, which he places in equilibrium, on the end of one of his fingers, commonly the longest finger of the left hand, holding this vertical, and shutting the others. The bar is so placed, that one end is next to the person who holds it, and the other pointing directly from him. This instrument, which M. Ritter calls *the bidlance*, varies by position, by contact of metals, or other substances, by the person holding it, and even by the contact of persons holding by the hand, for instance, the one who is making the experiment. In some cases the approach of the hand towards objects affects the instrument; but actual contact is more efficacious. M. Ritter is engaged in the examination of these variations, which are more perceptible with some persons than others.

M. PLANCHE has found that, in the making of amber varnish, a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which no one has ever before thought of turning to any useful purpose, is emitted. This he proposes to collect, and asserts from experiments made by himself, that every matrass containing twenty-four ounces, will furnish eighty or ninety grains of acid, without any injury to the quality of the varnish. For taking off this acid, he has invented a kind of tin spoon, differing from others in the form of its bowl, which is but little concave; the front of it forming a segment of a circle, and adapted to the size of the matrass. From the observations of M. Planche, it appears that varnish-makers, without any alteration in their process or apparatus, may collect a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which has hitherto been confined to medical uses, but may soon be found beneficial in other arts. Various trials which he has made, give him reason to think that its solution in alcohol may be employed to imitate the colour of some valuable woods.

The following very remarkable fact relative to the fecundating principle of the palm date-tree, is attested by M. Michaux. This naturalist travelled in Persia, when several usurpers were in arms contending for portions of that vast empire. The different parties alternately victorious, in order the more speedily to reduce the inhabitants of the provinces into which they penetrated, burned all the male-date trees. The most dreadful famine would have desolated these unhappy countries, had not the Persians taken the precaution to preserve a great quantity of the pollen of the antheræ, for the purpose of fecundating the female individuals. This observation proves, that the pollen of the date-tree preserves its fecundating property for a long time; and it appears that they kept it eight or nine years without its having lost this virtue.

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A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Letter II.

DEAR SIR,

I AM, in these letters to you, always studying brevity, and as constantly running into the opposite extreme. I will be obliged to quit this epistolary way of communicating my sentiments to you altogether, as it hath no fixed boundary or limitation, and send you whole essays, or tours, in a parcel with the carrier.

"In my last, I was got no farther than Hamilton, which is a neat, elegant little town; and much beautified, as well as benefited, by the immediate vicinity of the mansion-house, and the attachment of the Dukes of Hamilton to the place from whence they draw their title. We set out in the mail coach at eight o'clock, and, in a short time, found ourselves at *the Saracen's Head*, in the city of Glasgow. This is a very cheap conveyance, being only two shillings inside, and the distance full nine miles. We drew too fast over this track for me to describe it particularly; for though we asked abundance of questions at the passengers, yet the quick succession of objects rendered it impossible for the memory to retain any traces distinct as to be depended on.

"It is true, we failed not to be continually pushing our heads out at the side-windows, and to pretend a deep interest in the appearance of the crops on the different soils; and were very attentive to impress upon others a deep sense of our importance and skill as farmers; and made many turn up the white o' th' eye to our discourse; but, if they had seen our own fields at home, would have been capitally convicted of the difference betwixt theory and practice. We also, very kindly, endeavoured to entertain our fellow travellers with appropriate remarks on the infallibility of the turnip husbandry succeeding to a miracle on such lands, and of its infinite superiority to their present modes of agriculture: unfortunately none of us could authenticate it, by an appeal to the abundant profits which we ourselves had reaped from that excellent plan.

"At Glasgow, we tarried no longer than to breakfast, and call upon one of our countrymen; and the morning coaches being all gone, we took our passage for Greenock in the fly-boat. It is not easy to conceive any thing of the same nature more delightful than was our passage down the river that day. There was a brisk breeze from the south; the atmosphere was pure and light after the rain, and objects discernible with perspicuity at a great distance; and tho' the vessel run with unusual velocity, yet, so smooth and steady was the motion, that we were obliged to call in the aids of philosophy to convince us that we were not quite stationary; and that the mountains, rocks, towns, and villages, were not all flying away like chaff before the wind.

"We were landed safely on the quay at Greenock in less than three hours from the time we left Glasgow; and Mr G. not being arrived, we took up our lodgings in Park's tavern.—That evening we spent in Mr Park's family, whom I mentioned to you last year, very much to our satisfaction.—Mr James received us with the affection of a brother, and favoured us much with his company during our stay; a favour that was equally coveted by us all, it being impossible to carry on a conversation with him without receiving information, let the topic be what it will.

"Mr G. joining us next day, we walked out and viewed the environs of

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of the town; and, in the evening, had a party at Park's, consisting of thirteen; where we had an elegant supper, and continued till an early hour, as social, and withal as jovial, as the most sanguine heart could wish. As usual, all was free to us; and we were not a little proud at being honoured with the unexpected company of so many gentlemen of taste and learning; but we missed the ingenious Mr Galt, who was lately removed to London, and whose absence hath left an irreparable blank in the literary society of Greenock. On the third day, (after breakfasting with Mr Whitehead, since established in the academy at Perth, we took leave of our Greenock friends, and set out: keeping along the shore for some miles, we passed through the village of Gourock; and at the Cloch, a good way farther down, took a passage across the Firth. Here our dangers, or at least what we then counted dangers, began to commence. We were within a little of being run down by a brig that was coming up the Firth, full before the gale; and were almost under her bow-sprit, when we called out, and the man at the helm, noticing us at a critical moment, put it down, and eschewed us. The swell here was prodigious; even the mariners declared they had scarcely seen the sea there so heavy at that season, and the large boat being gone over before us with a carriage, our small wherry wrought terribly. There was a lady, who crossed with us, put up many ejaculations, and often screamed out, when descending from the top of a wave; and even Mr L. declared, that he had very much ado to keep himself from growing sick, but that he had, however, effected it: the same means had certainly failed him afterwards, as you shall hear bye and bye.

"We now landed on Cowal, in the shire of Argyle, I say, *the Shire of Argyle*, for I wish you to take notice when we get out of it. After taking some refreshment at the inn, we entered amongst the mountains, intending that night to reach Glendaruel, in the heart of Cowal. But,

"Sic a night we took the road in,
As ne'er poor sinners were abroad in."

For some time, the road kept contiguous to an inlet of the sea, stretching from the Heli-Loch; and on leaving that, in the openings of the glen, were some scenes of inexpressible beauty: scenes which are common enough in Cowal, and peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. In this district, the detached and broken hills, cloathed in mourning, or otherwise, spotted and shagged like their kindred goat, are, nevertheless, skirted below with sweet-scented birches, spreading hazels, and all the other hardy plants that have been so liberally set by the hand of nature in Scotia's glens; where they spread their simple boughs, and rear their unaffected, yet majestic tops, in defiance of the chill mountain gale, or the boisterous salt-impregnated blast from the Atlantic billows. Here and there a thicket intervenes, where the low entangling sloe-thorn is covered with its snowy robes, and far above it, the aspiring briar bends its slender stem, and nods to the blast; while the wild rose on its top opens its unsullied bosom to the genial rays of the sun; and courts a sympathetic glance from the eye of the admirer of simple nature.

"In some enchanting glade, a pleasant little villa appears, laid out with taste and elegance, the temporary, or constant abode of the curious and wealthy. From the top of the detached rock, or the abrupt insulated precipice, the black, rugged battlements of antient castles, fortresses of the feudal chiefs, impending frown on their now mutilated shadows in the briny deep below. These, which in former days were the scenes of blood and stratagem; where oft the intrepid M'Donalds resisted for ages the most popular interest and power of the Camp-

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Campbells, though countenanced and backed by royal authority; these, I say, recall to memory the days of ancient times, and naturally influence the mind of the reflecting beholder to compare them with the present. And surely the contemplation, if the balance is impartially hung, must be attended with sentiments of gratitude to that indulgent Benefactor, who controuls universal nature, and in whose hands are all the hearts of the children of men, who hath reversed the picture so much in favour of the present generation. Then the inhabitants of those regions held their properties, and even their lives, on tenures so precarious, that fear kept watch by night, and anxiety pined in listless incertitude during the day. Want soured the temper; and urgent necessity remonstrated to the senses, in terms too pressing to be finally resisted, on the plausibility of committing crimes from which the first ideas started with horror.

"Thus the natural bias towards justice and humanity, implanted in the human breast, was gradually overturned, and every spring of moral purity in the mind tainted and sullied. What was the consequence? ravages! murders! massacres and spoils! Then the most trivial quarrels must be determined by the sword; and hundreds, nay, thousands, were doomed to atone with their blood, for the offended pride, or petty animosity of relentless chiefs; and though faithful and passive to the last degree, their all was subject to every whim and caprice of their superior. How blessed, how happy the change! Now, every man sits under his birk and under his own ash tree, and none to make him afraid. Let the peasant's property be ever so small, now it is his own; and is protected to him from violence. Let his life be of ever so small account, or utility; where is the boldest Peer that now dares attempt to take it away; or even injure his person, though ever so despicable? And, even in this subdivision, of which I began the description, the most predominant feature is never yet mentioned; namely, the low-roofed humble cottages that crowd every shore and opening glen.

"There, now, instead of the rapine and terror that once prevailed, love and peace, growing spontaneously up together, nourish and cherish one another: while industry administers to all their wants; and sweet contentment gives full fruition in the enjoyment. Perhaps, you will suppose that I am partial to the cottagers, and exaggerate greatly in ascribing such a share of conjugal felicity, and congenial affection to that humble state.—To the former, I plead guilty; but the latter, I will maintain. O my dear Sir! were you as well acquainted with the cottages and their simple inhabitants as I am, which you never will be, you would not suspect the above to be a flattering picture.—Though it must be acknowledged, that in every general rule there are exceptions, and, in none, more than in the temper of man, yet, were I to decide what class of men in the nation enjoyed the greatest share of happiness without alloy, I would, without hesitation, do it in favour of the peasantry.

"I have sometimes been admitted to the company and tables of the great, and frequently to those who affect their manners: but the cottage, Sir! the cottage is my native element! No where else is there such a free and unreserved emanation of sentiment, which, however homely and ungrammatically delivered, frequently flows from a heart fraught with manly feelings and good natural endowments. There the Sabbath is strictly and conscientiously observed; and there the duties of religion are duly and devoutly performed. Believe me then, Sir, I would rather be the first man amongst the shepherds of Ettrick Forest, than the second in Edinburgh:

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burgh: but the great loss is, that I will never be either the one or the other. As I am rather fallen into a strain too sentimental for writing a journey to-day, I will bid you farewell. I am, Yours,

J. H."

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 495.)

"*Lolme* on the Constitution of England."—This work was severely prohibited in France, in 1771.

"*Lyser.* Political Discourse on Polygamy, by Theophilus Aletheus (John Lyser.) Friburg, 12mo. 1674." This writer, a Doctor of the Confessional at Angsburgh, declared himself the Apostle of Polygamy, with a zeal which cannot be conceived. He spent his life and his fortune in proving, that a plurality of wives is not only permitted; but that, in certain cases, it is even commanded! He travelled, with great inconvenience to himself, in Germany, in Denmark, in Sweden, in England, and in France, seeking the means of supporting his system.—"This obstinacy, with regard to the plurality of wives," says Bayle, "is the more surprising, since a single one would have been too much for him." He was a little man, somewhat deformed, thin, pale, thoughtful, and restless. After many journies, he fixed in France, and lived at Paris in great poverty. Being very skilful at chess, he went to Versailles, in hopes of finding, by means of this game, some resources at court; but fortune being always against him, he attempted, though ill, to return to Paris on foot; the fatigue, however, increasing his malady, he died at a house on the road, in 1684. He left among his papers, a curious list of all the polygamists.

"*Mably.* Observations on the History of France, by the Abbe de Mably."—This work, written, like all those of this celebrated writer on public law, with much warmth, and in a firm and noble style, was proscribed by the superior authority in 1765.

"*Mandement.* Charge by the Bishop of Alais on the death of Louis XV. 4to. 1774."—This charge was prohibited, because the author raised his voice, with a pious boldness, against the dissolute manners of the deceased King: he paints the unhappy consequences of this dissolution, and the fatal effects arising from the luxury of the courtiers and grandees. The following is one of the passages in this charge which doubtless contributed to its suppression: "If the monarch love God, he will love his people, and will extend his beneficent regards from the throne into the heart of the provinces, whose wretched inhabitants want bread, or steep it in their tears:—we shall cease to see the provinces divided, as it were, into two classes; in the one, their spoils serving as a trophy to the pomp and luxury of a few families, whose origin and character are equally contemptible; who never think their wealth too much; whilst, in the other, thousands of families, who can scarcely, by painful labour, acquire their necessary support, seem to reproach Providence for this humiliating inequality." The charge in question is of great extent, and as we have said, contains bold observations, and strong pictures of the events of the reign of Louis XV.

"*Margaret.* The Mirror of the sinful soul, by Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre; 1533, 12mo." Who would believe that the hand which traced the Heptameron (a collection of very licentious tales) should have been censured by the Sorbonne for writing a book of devotion; a censure, however, which the University afterwards disavowed. Margaret, fond of the Belles Lettres, protected learned men, and sought instruction everywhere. This made her lend her ear to

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to some protestant theologians, who sought to draw her into their party; she listened to them, and composed the *Mirror* in question. The censure of the Sorbonne, far from making her return from this new path, inspired her only with greater interest for the protestants, who were unfortunate and persecuted. She treated them as favourably as possible, and screened them greatly from the severity of the laws; it was even at her recommendation, that her brother, Francis I. wrote to the Parliament in favour of some men of letters, who were suspected of favouring the reformed opinions. Tho' her writings were licentious, her life was pure; very different in this from the other Margaret, sister to Charles IX., and first wife to Henry IV.—Such was the irregularity of her conduct, that Charles IX. on signing the contract, said: "By giving my sister Margaret to the Prince of Bearn, I give her to all the Huguenots in the kingdom."

"*Mariana.* De Rege et Regis institutione, libri III. ad Philippum III. Hispaniæ Regem Catholicum. Toledo, 1599, 4to."—Mariana was a Jesuit, and author of a highly-esteemed history of Spain. The original edition of the present work is as rare as the subsequent mutilated editions are common. What is singular, it appeared, at the time, with the privilege and high approbation of the King of Spain; but the court of France, which discovered in this book seditious sentiments, injurious to the majesty and authority of kings, caused it to be condemned to the flames, by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, 8th June, 1610, and obtained the suppression of the copies in Spain. The subsequent editions bear only a common price; they do not contain the abominable passages which made the book be condemned. In these, the author maintains the lawfulness of murdering a king on account of religion; he admires the detestable action of James Clement, and fears not to name him, *Gallia æternum decus.* Accordingly, it is pretended, though not proved, that Ravaillac was led, by the perusal of this work, to form the detestable design which he executed against the life of Henry IV. This work was censured by the Sorbonne, and ordered to be burned by the Parliament of Paris; the superiors of the Jesuits even publicly condemned it; notwithstanding which it did great injury to their order. It was reprinted at Mayence, with the omission of the stronger passages, by Balthasar Lippius, a friend of the Jesuits, in 1605.

"*The Friend of the Laws.* By "Martin de Marivaux, Advocate, (pamphlet) 1775."—This work was condemned to the flames by a decree of Parliament, of 30th June, 1775, as seditious, injurious to the sovereignty of the king, and contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom. It was occasioned by the despotic assertions which the Chancellor Maupeou put in the mouth of the King, at the Bed of Justice, of 7th Sept. 1770. They were as follows: "We hold our crown from God only; the right of making laws belongs to us alone, independent, and undivided." The author proves, from history, that the kings of France have always held their crown only from the nation, and that the right of making laws does not belong to the monarch alone, &c. The author had sent a number of copies to the Parliament, that each of the members might have one for himself. This boldness excited the anger of the court.

"*Maxims of French public right.* "By Claude Mey, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam."—This work was most strictly prohibited by the French government. It insists, that kings are for the people, not the people for kings; that despotism is contrary to divine right, to natural right, and even to the end of government; that in every well-regulated monarchy, the subjects enjoy the property of their goods,

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goods, and personal liberty; that the power of the sovereign is there limited by the laws; and that France is a monarchy, not a despotism. The part of this work most offensive to government is directed against *lettres de cachet*.

"*Miscellanies, Historical and Critical*, containing diverse pieces relating to the history of France. Amsterdam, 1768, 2 vols. 12mo."—This work seems to be the opposite of the one immediately preceding. It was suppressed 23d Nov. 1768, on the requisition of M. Pierre Perrot, Advocate General in the Chamber of Accounts. The author, says he, represents the king of France as entitled to exercise the most rigorous despotism; he considers the laying on of taxes as a distinctive mark of the supreme majesty; he sets no bounds to this wretched resource; he wishes that the sovereign should be able to raise subsidies from the people, without the previous necessity of registering them in the tribunals. He proposes to exclude unmarried persons from every office and employment; he wishes that kings should be able to seize at will on the property of the church.—The name of the author is not known.

"*Mezerai*. Historical and Critical Memoirs upon diverse points of the History of France, and other curious subjects."—This work was condemned by the Cardinal de Tencin, who was displeased with some parts of it. Mezerai was likewise the author of a well-known history of France, which contains some bold passages.—He had made no secret in it of the bad character of Louis XI.; upon which, being reproached by Cardinal Mazarin, for treating a king of France so ill: "I am sorry for it, replied the author; but, as an historian, I ought to be the interpreter of truth." He shewed a strong attachment to the party of the Fronde. He gave the history of the different kinds of French imposts, with very free strictures upon them. Colbert complained. Mezerai made an imperfect correction of his fault; but, at the same time, announced, that he had been forced to do so by authority. In consequence of these proceedings, half of his pension was taken from him. Mezerai murmured, upon which the other half was also withdrawn. His aversion for farmers general became only the stronger.—Being employed in the Dictionary of the Academy, he added, after the word Comptable, "*Tout Comptable est pendable*." Being obliged to omit it, he put on the margin of his manuscript, "Expunged, though true." He was supposed to be the author of a number of satires against government. This writer was born in Normandy in 1610, died at Paris, 10th July 1683.

"*History of Milan*, by Bernardo Carco."—The congregation of the Index prohibited the sale of this work, by a decree of the 16th March 1521, unless a certain passage in it were corrected. This passage was that which mentioned the singular indulgence granted to the Milanese in 1391, by a bull of Boniface IX., at the prayer of John Galeazzo Visconti. In this bull, the Pope says, that all the subjects of this Prince, who had not been able to come to Rome on account of the war, should be absolved from all their sins in the city of Milan, *without either contrition or confession*.

"*Milton against Salmasius*. London, 1661."—This work was burned at Paris, by the hands of the executioner; whilst, at London, the author received 1000*l*. sterling for it. The work of Salmasius, against which it is directed, is written indeed in a turgid and often ridiculous style. I have it not by me; but it is said to begin thus: "Englishmen! who toss about kings' heads like tennis balls, who play at bowls with crowns, and who use sceptres as puppets." The following is the character which Mr Philips

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not gives of Milton: 'It is well known that Milton was an ardent enemy of kings: he composed many works, in which his republican principles are unfolded with much energy, and sometimes with a species of frenzy. One of the most remarkable, is his treatise on the right of kings and magistrates. He there maintains, that a tyrant on the throne is accountable to his subjects; that a process may be raised against him; that he may be deposed, and put to death. Milton has composed a treatise on the true religion, on heresy, on schism, on toleration, and on the best means which can be employed to prevent the propagation of popery. In this work, the author shews much animosity against the Catholic religion, which he calls a tyrannical faction, that seeks to oppress all others. He inculcates a toleration which is quite singular; he excludes from salvation no Christian society, except the Roman Catholics: he doubtless wished to make a parody of the axiom, "No salvation out of the church:" We must not wonder at the erroneous principles of this fiery republican on the subject of religion, since he was of all sects, and ended with being of none. In his epic poem, he speaks of Jesus Christ like a real Arian.' (*To be continued.*)

HINTS *respecting the means of civilizing* AFRICA.

From the Second Report of the African Society.

THE great bar to the civilization of Africa is now removed, by the abolition of a traffic, which has hitherto shut her out from improvement, by a barrier more insuperable than the mountains of Atlas or the sands of Sahara. Her intercourse, therefore, with cultivated nations, will, it may be hoped, hereafter become the channel through which her thirsty land may receive those streams of plenty which are spread so largely over happier regions; and Africa enjoy at last, in the evening of her days, "the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." How those benefits and blessings may most certainly and most quickly be communicated, is a problem which well deserves the attention of the greatest masters of political science. A profound knowledge of general principles, as well as an intimate acquaintance with details, are undoubtedly required for its solution. A large investigation of the question is not intended; but a few cursory, and rather obvious remarks on this subject, cannot be uninteresting. The following speculations, however, must be understood only as hints for a general "projet," without insinuating any minute enquiries into the practical difficulties which may oppose its execution. The first advance to excellence is to conceive greatly, and tho' it may prove impossible to effect all that seems desirable, still it is of great importance to establish a standard, to know what we pursue, and when we deviate.

The Act lately passed in this country will, at least during the war (if the cession of Bissao * can be obtained from the Portugueze, and that nation can be induced to confine its Slave Trade within the line of its present operation) liberate a range of country from the ravages of the Slave Trade, extending from Cape Verd, in latitude 15 North, to Congo, in latitude 6 South. This is the field in which our beneficence may profitably display itself, for to this vast territory we have sufficient access. It is filled, to the distance of 100 or 150 miles into the interior, with great number of petty principalities, under the government of their several chieftains, who may, for the most part, be considered

* Biassao is a small island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and is the only settlement possessed by the Portugueze on the Windward coast of Africa.

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dered as absolute. Many of these little states are independent of each other; while some are bound together by a loose federal union under a nominal head; a powerful vassal, however, paying little attention to the sovereignty of his liege lord. They can hardly be said to be controuled by any system of international law, or general policy; nor are they subjected to the jurisdiction of a legislative, or even of any regular judicial council. Their law is strength, and their strength men. Their territorial limits are ill defined, the rights of succession ill settled. The passions and caprices of their chiefs are unchecked by the power of privileged orders or national assemblies. The Slave Trade has nursed them for centuries in habits of violence and insecurity; and the acts of mutual aggression, which the temptations afforded by that traffic have occasioned, remain deeply imprinted on the memories both of chiefs and people—the seeds of eternal hostility thick sown in minds exasperated with the sense of injuries received and inflicted. A state of society more miserably dismembered, and in which the elements seem less capable of combination, can scarcely be imagined.—Europe might berebarbarized before Africa could civilize herself. On the other hand, the whole of this extensive track is washed by the ocean, and is therefore easily accessible from every quarter; the soil is rich, and capable of furnishing all those tropical fruits which are so largely consumed in the rich empire of Europe; and a vast multitude of rivers entering almost every part of its territory, and connecting the whole of that maritime belt now described with the sea, supply great facilities, both for the production and conveyance of those commodities which may hereafter constitute the surplus wealth of this quarter of the globe. In short, it would be difficult to determine, whether the physical advantages or moral impediments to the civilization of Africa be the greater.

Happily, however, man possesses more absolute dominion over moral than over physical causes; and it remains for us to pay back to Africa some part of that enormous debt which has been accumulating against us. Great Britain possesses several establishments on the windward coast, and a considerable number of forts or factories (for in such a traffic as the Slave Trade, forts and factories are synonimous) scattered along the line of coast which lies between Cape Three Points and Benin; while no other nation at present possesses any establishment in that quarter; if we except the French fort of Senegal, at the northern extremity of the windward coast, the small Portugueze colony of Biassao, and two or three Dutch forts now wholly at our mercy. The British forts on the Gold coast are at present in the hands of the African Company, and it is needless to say to what purposes they have been hitherto applied. The expence, however, incident to these settlements, has long been defrayed out of the public purse; and the African Company, (which is a regulated body, founded by the act of 1750, on the ruins of an old exclusive company,) is merely the channel through which these supplies are distributed. The first step then which seems desirable is, to obtain a surrender of all these settlements; if possible also the surrender of Biassao, to the crown of Great Britain. The second is to consolidate the whole under one government, and to constitute a presidency. Whether the great objects to be embraced in this establishment can conveniently be left to form part of the details of our colonial office, it is the province of others to decide. This system of consolidation is requisite in the present case for the same reasons which render it generally desirable. Unity and consistency of design cannot otherwise be secured, and these are neces-

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necessary upon a principle of economy, to prevent a great waste of time, stock, and labour.

The next question which presents itself is much more intricate and extended. What are the means to be adopted for reclaiming Africa from her present unsocial state, and preventing or diminishing the evils which must spring from a constitution of things, such as has been above described? The first and most obvious measure is, by all possible means to encourage internal industry; and, happily, there are circumstances which, even in that ill-settled state of society, seem favourable to the attempt. The African chieftains are in a great degree absolute; and they are so numerous, that they bear perhaps nearly the same proportion to the general population, as the higher classes in Great Britain to the mass of the nation. A large part of their dependents are in a state of servitude; that is, tho' possessed by the customs of Africa of many civil rights, their labour to a certain extent is the property of their masters. Hitherto this labour has been of little value. Every chieftain was a Slave-factor, and men being the only export article, his subjects were valuable to him only as they furnished the means of *panyaring* his neighbours, or were themselves, in default of other resources, objects of legal conviction for witchcraft, which made not only the convict but his family liable to sale. These chiefs, however, retain a strong taste for the various articles of merchandize which they have been accustomed to purchase from Europeans, and will doubtless be willing to continue the commerce in those articles. This the labour of their vassals may enable them to effect. Let every encouragement then be given by this country to the raising of those articles in Africa, which will find a demand in our markets.—For this purpose instruction must be highly useful, and to promote the same end there can be no objection to such custom-house regulations in the way of bounties, drawbacks, &c. as may serve to stimulate exertion in Africa. The disadvantages under which their competition with other tropical countries is commenced, may render such measures necessary; and Great Britain ought not to regret some expence, where blessings so great may be bestowed, where injuries so aggravated are to be recompenced.

2. The export wealth of Africa it is evident must be chiefly agricultural. Her soil and climate are fitted for the culture of fruits which no art can raise cheaply in our northern latitudes, and with these she may be able to supply us; while in manufactured articles, our advantages of capital and skilled industry are so enormous, as to render her rivalry hopeless. At the same time it is of first-rate importance, that encouragement should be given to her manufactories for home consumption. The Africans may go on purchasing daily by their field industry more and more European luxuries, yet remain nearly as barbarous and as ignorant as ever; but if they can be taught to desire decent apparel, and comfortable habitations, innumerable blessings will spring up from these humble shoots. Habits of domestic virtue, order, and happiness, habits of self-estimation, a sense of character and propriety, a desire of knowledge, prospective industry, and all the lovely family of social charities which peace and contentment engender, will gradually be diffused. To this end it seems very desirable that they should be instructed without delay in some of the most useful arts and simplest machinery known among us. Much may be done in this department by the aid of schools; but perhaps still more may be effected by the activity of British settlers. Example works more rapidly than precept on all who are quick to perceive, but slow to reason; and such are children and uncultivated nations.

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tions. An African will discern characters as acutely as an Englishman, while much labour is required to make him comprehend a logical proposition: at least it is easy to supply them with specimens of the most useful mechanical contrivances.

3. One of the first steps towards the civilization of a rude people is to provide for general security; and in the state of society at present subsisting in Africa, such provision is indispensable. It is difficult to speculate at a distance on the best means of effecting this object; yet it is to be hoped that it may be possible gradually to establish, in different quarters, some description of federal court or council, whose jurisdiction may extend to the adjustment of all national rights and differences. Such institutions have, under various shapes, existed in most countries, where a number of small principalities, either rightfully or practically independent, have been crowded together. Such was the great council of the Amphyctions among the Greeks; such probably in their original constitutions were the Cortes of Spain, the assemblies of the states, held annually under the earlier monarchs in France, and the Parliament of England: such, in former ages, was the secret tribunal of Germany, and the Imperial Chamber in later days. Among many of the negro chiefs, as has been already said, an imperfect federal union subsists; a nominal sovereign is recognized, and palavers are held, in which complaints are presented and redressed. Here then are at least the elements of such establishments as are recommended.—Their natures, forms, and the limits of their several jurisdictions, it would be idle to sketch in theory. Practical institutions must be governed by existing circumstances. But the benefits which would flow from the recognition of such judicatories are obvious, nor does there appear sufficient reason to suppose our influence inadequate to effecting their foundation.

4. The propriety of establishing schools and other seminaries of instruction as extensively as possible, will not be disputed. This measure, therefore, may be assumed to be necessary, and its details are too numerous for this paper. It may be observed, however, that the success of our schemes will naturally depend on the conduct of these little nurseries of knowledge; for the young are much better subjects for civilization than the old, and with due care the next generation may be as far removed above the present in general improvement, as they will themselves probably still remain below their European instructors. The Mahometans owe the ascendency which they have acquired, and are daily acquiring, over the native princes of Africa, principally to their exertions in this line.—Shall Christians be less active?

There yet remains one great question to be examined *. Shall Great Britain rigidly confine herself to the factories now in her possession, and act on the surrounding principalities only by influence; or shall she accept the submission of such neighbouring states as may be willing to adopt her patronage? The advantages and disadvantages of either alternative are so numerous, that merely a sketch of the general arguments can be given, without attempting a decision. Two things, however, must be premised: first,

* Some other measures worthy of consideration are here omitted: one of these is, "commercial residents," and (if they may be so termed) "secular missionaries."

The obligation of extending Christianity in Africa, and the beneficial effects likely to be produced by its extension, are likewise omitted in this discussion, as they are points which do not come immediately under the Society's consideration.

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first, that nothing like a project of encroachment can for a moment be listened to; and, secondly, that the question ought to be considered as referring principally to the benefit of Africa.

Considering the present state of Africa, and the authority of Europeans in that quarter, it is probable that a considerable number of the little states in the neighbourhood of our factories would willingly place themselves under our protection. At Sherbro', the sovereignty of the King of Great Britain is at this moment recognized, and the administration of justice among the natives has long been possessed by the governors of our castles on the Gold Coast. The facilities which the adoption of that system would furnish are obvious and important. All the institutions above noticed as necessary for the civilization of Africa would then become, in a great degree, matters of mere regulation. Our customs, manners, and opinions, would spread rapidly, from the power of example, which always acts downwards with the greatest force. The pure administration of justice would secure private property, and national rights be protected, without an appeal to arms, by the authority of British arbitration. But the greatest advantage, and that alone which renders the question in any degree disputable, is this: the extension of our territorial rights might prevent the future revival of the Slave Trade, by rendering such an attempt on the part of France or Holland impossible, without trenching on our authority, and furnishing thereby grounds of war.—There undoubtedly is reason to fear, lest this odious traffic should, at the conclusion of the present war, once more ravage this devoted continent, if not then found reposing under the shade and shelter of the British empire. On the other hand, the attendant evils are of no common magnitude. Supposing even (what we must be very sanguine to expect) that, in the assumption of sovereignty over the native princes, Great Britain should always act with scrupulous equity, merely accepting, and never exacting, still the inconveniences must be great. Those princes, though willing to recognize our national controul, will certainly not be willing to relinquish the internal authority which they now possess within their respective dominions, and the evils flowing from such a constitution of things are very great, though not very obvious. The existence too of a disposition in the British government, so liable to misconception, will probably give birth to apprehensions and jealousies, which, if we would benefit Africa, it is our duty by all possible methods to allay; nor would a satisfactory reply be easily found, should it hereafter be said that the princes of Africa had been robbed of their independence, and the people of their liberty, while too ignorant to understand the value of the privileges they surrendered. But the most alarming evil incident to such a system is, that it holds out a lure to injustice, too strong perhaps for the political virtue of any nation; and when the vast strides which our ambition has made in the East, under the plausible pretexts of consulting at once the happiness of the native principalities, and the safety of our own establishments, are considered, a fear may well be entertained lest the existence of similar temptations in another continent should lead to similar enormities. At the same time, it is fair to state the reasons which make it probable, that, even under circumstances in some respects similar, Africa would not witness a repetition of those crimes which have disgraced us during two centuries in the East. That continent is much nearer to the mother country, and the transactions of our government there being in consequence more immediately under inspection, its members will feel a stronger dread of reproach

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ponsibility. The princes of Africa are poor, her cities hamlets, her palaces huts. That the wealth of Asia should be irresistibly attractive to European adventurers can excite no surprise; but here ambition will find fewer allurements, and avarice none. It cannot be denied that exclusive companies are very favourable to both the encouragement and shelter of delinquency, and much of our ancient maladministration in India may justly be imputed to this cause. The direction of our African establishments, however, being committed to the crown, will, of course, be regularly subjected to Parliamentary investigation. And last, though not least, this country is now become so wakeful to all her interests, foreign as well as domestic, the number of our political citizens so large, and general opinion so powerful, that neither public nor private rapacity are likely to escape without correction These are some of the arguments which bear on this question. Its determination must be left to those who are willing to speculate, and bound to decide.

Desultory Remarks on FASHION.

To the Censor.

SIR,

MORALISTS are often led into a train of thinking, from the observation of very minute appearances; incidents trifling when classed among the great mass of occurrences, and even involuntary turns of thought, have often formed the germs of the most successful undertakings. A great proportion of those beings named authors owe all their eminence to chance, and as an adequate number of their readers too often happen to be whimsical, their works are conceived, and attain eminence by the magic agency of a whim. Some persons there are who have indulged so much in promiscuous thought, and who feel such delight in following the dictates of erratic impulse, that it forms a bias in the mind, and mars all their projects: Altho' favoured with a sphere of exertion and talents fitted for earning success, some unlucky whim interposes and decoys away the mind, so that it shall fly off at a point where, by adhering to the centre of motion, they might have given a successful finish to the work. Being at present under the influence of one of these centrifugal powers, I shall state one point that has occurred to me in the course of my reading, and which forms the incentive for addressing you. I have noted, that all who have gone before you in the Herculean task of reforming the age, have been as much, if not more, obliged to Correspondents, than to their own industry. This has had good effects, for by presenting different views of life, or different scales of opinion, a greater latitude for discussion has been given than perhaps the plan of the most extensive periodical Monitor could otherwise have afforded. So much do I approve of this mode of instruction, that I think if an author finds nobody to enter the lists, he ought to contradict himself at one period, and at another balance the question, thus setting things in a truer and stronger light. Eighteen months have almost crept by since you assumed your office. In this period little has been done, very little in unison with my expectations, which have been fostered all the while by a persuasion, that for an office highly suited to our city, there appeared a fruitful and extensive line of exertion. Not only have you refrained from a gratuitous exertion of your enviable functions, but altho' complaints have been made, and cases stated, you have not once condescended to commune with your astonished readers. I stile your office enviable, and for the propriety of the epithet I appeal to your impatient readers: where is the

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the Cynic who would not dip his pen in gall, and launch forth the unpalatable potion? Does there exist a prude who sighs not for the scope of only one paper? How many fair readers pant for the privilege of vending reprobation concocted over "the scandal potion," under the guise of *a female Censor!* Some of the disappointed complainants now wish for the gift of silence. They are disposed to conceive, that if untroubled by them you would have pursued "the tenor of your way," and at least have astonished the world at your faculty of writing *preliminary* papers, at which you seem to possess a more happy knack than at *carrying on* your work. Other parties take different views of the case. I am informed that the association of sufferers mentioned in your third number take a very vehement part in the general discontent: they have unanimously voted you guilty of malversation in office. You will now be convinced of the existence of this craving spirit among your readers, and as a moment's reflection ought to be sufficient to convince you of the plausibility of addressing us in person, we hope no farther delay will ensue. Among the croud of expectants, I may humbly look forward, and in the discerning mind of the Censor will no doubt meet a reward commensurate with the nature of my services. Consider, Sir, the effects of such an explosion as the long-concocted mass of rebellion you have been giving place to will occasion, if not averted by yourself; and forget not the kindly Monitor who has pointed out the rising feud. To allay the clamour in a certain degree, and to afford you scope for another number, allow a space for the following crude remarks on a subject allied to your office.

"Fashion is not only the greatest tyrant, but the greatest impostor."

Ed. Mag. 1775. *Vol.* 1st, *p.* 79.

"Yet, yet, degraded men ——
"Trade, wealth and fashion, ask you still to bleed,
"And holy men give Scripture for the deed."

Pleas. of Hope, Part 1st, *line* 483.

"——Ye who, borne about
"In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
"But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
"But such as art contrives, possess ye still
"Your element; there only can ye shine."

Task, Book 1.

Fashion, the effects of which we are about to investigate, is the great mover of the views and happiness of a considerable number of mankind, and may be defined thus: it is a mode of living agreed upon as the standard of propriety, by those who are supposed to have a correct judgement upon such matters. Its influence is variable according to the ideas which certain people attach to the word; there are, who make fashion their model in in their every action; their houses and furniture, their equipage and servants, their religion, taste, and opinions, the education of their children; all are under the guidance of fashion. These are call Fashionables, or classed as a body, the *beau monde*, and are composed of the nobility and rich gentry of a country. These, with many more, are initiated as its followers, soon after attaining intellect enough to be taught that fine cloaths, cut according to the prevalent mode, are the distinguishing marks of superiority. When the obscure see the weight which is attached to fine cloaths, they naturally suppose that, in order to rise in the estimation of the world, they must acquire a fine coat. The methods which are taken to further this pursuit, are not always honourable; this implies a general laxity of moral sense, and let the methods taken be unimpeachably pure, yet the anxiety and labour which are the effects of a wish for notoriety, render its votaries sufficiently miserable, and the *amor sceleratus habendi*, which is the inseparable concomitant of pursuits of this nature, often shuts their

ears

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ears to the call of distress, and their earnings, which ought to render their families comfortable, are exhausted in dress. But as the serious moral evils of fashion are not designed to be the subject of this essay, we shall take another view of the matter. To describe this many-coloured potentiate, would afford scope for an enquiry of no mean magnitude: but as what I mean to say upon the subject is intended to be very brief, the ideas which I am to impart must be very general. To wade through the vortex of particulars were to write an elaborate volume. Readers who expect a chain of fine reasoning, with oratory's choicest flowers embossed on every link, will also feel no small share of disappointment. But to proceed:

Such is the rage for appearances, that mental merit is out of the question; let a man possess an acute judgement, a fancy the most inventive, and the most refined sensibility; if he is not dressed in the mode of the *ton*, he is a nonentity, a being of no weight in the eyes of the world. In short, to make yourself agreeable you must be fashionable; be but this, and you become a man fit for society. Would not the indignation of a thinking man burn with volcanic fervour, were he to see the man of worth passing among those callow Fashionables who crowd our public walks, and looked upon with a vacant self-sufficient simper? To realise the feeling, he need only walk a little way along some fashionable lounge.

Such is the superiority which superfluous enjoyments possess over useful arts, that a *frizeur* of more than ordinary dexterity, or any other of the minions of fashion, will receive more for ministering a few hours to the pleasures of *a great man*, than an industrious mechanic will gain in a week. The jockey who rides a favorite horse at the race, will receive a remuneration which the labourer would not earn in a month. The fellow who can make wry faces, or wriggle himself into some unnatural shape, will be patronised and fed; while a man possessing great and useful powers of invention, should he ask the patronage of the man of *ton* towards some of the efforts of his talent, will be told, that his machine may be very useful, but the gentleman has no leisure to examine it.—Views like these surely gave rise to the elegant plaint of Mr Shee, in his "Remonstrance of a Painter:"

"The muse desponding strikes her lyre in vain,
"She finds no ear at leisure for the strain:
"Art's toiling sons their slighted store unfold;
"Each eye is vacant, and each heart is cold.
Rhimes on Art. Part I.

In justice to fashion, I shall acknowledge that her influence is sometimes favourable to the arts; as it often becomes fashionable to have a good collection of paintings, or a spacious library. The epithets of "Patron of the arts" or "Man of taste," have often been lavished upon those who felt no other incentive to patronise genius; nor possessed ideas of the beautiful, farther than that they praised the one or the other only because it was fashionable. The author of "the Task" has characterised such a man as

——"him, who by his vanity seduced,
"And sooth'd into a dream, that he discerns
"The difference of a Guido from a daub,
"Frequents the crowded auction: stationed there
"As duly as the Langford of a shew.
"With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand,
"And tongue accomplish'd in the fulsome cant,
"And pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease;
"Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls,
"He notes it in his book, then rubs his box,
"Swears 'tis a bargain, rails at his evil fate
"That he has let it pass," &c.
Task, Book II.

Dr Franklin in one of his Letters observes, that in America "people do not enquire concerning a stranger

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is he, but *what can he do?*" We reverse this rule of judgement; when forming our opinion of a man at first sight our question is *what is he?* It would be well if solid acquirements, or useful talents, commanded our attention, but we too often judge of the inner man by the quality of a name. Thus,

"Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
"And wisdom falls before exterior grace;
"We slight the precious kernel of the store,
"And toil to polish its rough coat alone.
"A just deportment, manners grac'd with ease,
"Elegant phrase, and figure form'd to please,
"Are qualities that seem to comprehend
"Whatever parents, guardians, schools intend;
"Hence an unfurnish'd and a listless mind,
"Though busy, trifling; empty, though refin'd.
"Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash
"With ignorance and luxury, is trash."
Cowper's Progress of Error.

Fashion too is the deity of a class of pleasure-seekers long since known by the name of Epicures. He would perhaps be disbelieved who should attempt to *average* the number of people who are constantly employed (and many of them risking their lives) in pandering for some new viand to serve up upon the altars dedicated to the paunch of a modern glutton. How unlike the mode of living described by the Poet:

"Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis
"Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus
"Contentique, cibis nullo cogente creatis
"Arbuteos fœtus," &c.

I would not look upon fashion with such a jealous eye if she only taxed our pockets, but the manes of this insatiable goddess are not satisfied with pinching our hoards, or marring our constitutions; she has broke in upon the strong box of the best of our affections, she has almost dilapidated the influence of friendship. To enforce what has been said, we may subpœna our experience; how often are those friendships which are cultivated at school violated! There is an epoch in the life of every young man who aspires at fashionable notoriety; and this is no other than the period when the honours of his chin acquiring that exuberance which renders scission necessary, and the muscles approximating to the characteristic that constitutes manly might, inform him that he is soon to change his sphere. At this time he is supposed to have formed friendships and attachments among his schoolfellows or others of his juvenile companions. Perhaps there may exist a disparity of birth or situation between him and some of these; as it is not fashionable to entertain love for a poor man or respect for his talents, the young gentleman's connection with all who fall under that class is annihilated. Attachments of a softer kind are often formed at school, and instances where they have resolved into a firmer connection have occurred. We shall suppose this young man to have testified propensities of this kind, the supposition would not be unpleasant were not a disagreeable reality attached to it, which is, that as the dictates of fashion do not allow scope for those finer ties of attachment, except in cases where *a good match* may be expected, there are many chances, that a religious adherence to that maxim will have galled for life the feelings of some innocent girl.

Fashionable pursuits are dangerous to a youth designed for those of a more solid kind. Many hours, thrown away by our youth in parading to and fro in Prince Street, would redound to the internal happiness of the man, by giving him that knowledge of himself so necessary to happiness in retrospection; and put him in that state of mind necessary to act in future life with discrimination of his duties and his rights. Can we conceive a vehicle

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hicle, more eligible for the purposes of the designing man, ambitious of undue influence over the minds or purses of his fellows, than the fool whose chief good lies in the spurious enjoyments of fashion? Can such a man resist an extraordinary inclination to break down the barrier which the moral law lays between virtue and vice? From what we have already distinguished to be arbitral on the subject, we may conclude, that those young men who have any good inclination, or any bias towards laudable employments to lose, lose a great deal by being too much men of fashion. The youthful ardour of a Chatham, a Thomson, a Cooke, or a Nelson, was never caught in a row of loungers. Never should a statesman, a poet, a man of science, or a hero, be found among the idle and the foolish, if not dissolute.

To prove that fashion influences the dispositions of the inhabitants of a country, it is enough to compare the plastic hirelings of the great with those employed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, whose assimilation with the wishes of a rich man cannot be so habitually great as that of those employed in ministering to his pleasures. Fashion, when viewed in her proper light, is not the evanescent ruler of a season, her influence, tho' shifting, is still the same, and her mandates as binding in one shape as in another. Her subjects are the same, whether *a la Paris, a l'Egyptienne, a la Russe ou a la Grecque.* The political interests of all the countries on the globe are forgotten when competing with with those of fashion; and wherever her loving subjects are, let the seat of her government be where it may, her pretensions to obedience are still the same as if dictated in the city where they reside. The English, whose habits may be supposed to lie as diametrically opposite to those of the French as their shores, obey her commands with the same devotion when sped from Paris as from London. Convinced as I am of the ridiculous view which might be given of Fashion, I shall not dilate the subject by viewing her in that light, but proceed to state the results of what has been already said, and leave my auditors to form their judgement of fashion.

If pursuits are destructive which incapacitate those engaged in them from being useful to the community, then I think that fashion places many in that situation, and that her influence is so far pernicious to society.

Do as others do, but think as you please, is a maxim that generally prevails, but which ought to be exploded as pernicious, and as having effects that undermine the influence of principle. And what is fashion composed of, but the essence of the above maxim? and if that maxim destroys the influence of our principles upon our daily practice, should it not be systematically exploded, and be succeeded by a maxim such as this! Cultivate a sense of rectitude, and act according to its dictates.

Habits or opinions, though harmless in theory, may in practice produce effects interwoven with our most important interests. And if such effects have pernicious influence upon those interests, the eradication of the cause, so far as practicable, ought to ensue. But if there is more danger to be expected from the misapplication of a general feeling than of one more isolated, then I hope to have proved that fashion is often a most dangerous visitor.

Fashion is not only interesting to the philosopher, but to the statesman. Thus there is full scope for another paper on the subject, where the serious attention of those who are disposed to investigate the results of an ad-

† The encouragement given to Lotteries, &c. may be cited as corroborating proofs that fashion can be made subservient to the plans of the Statesman.

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erence to fashion in a political sense ay be particularly called upon. In y opinion, he who would point out practical theory for eradicating, in a reat degree, the influence of fashion, ould confer one of the greatest obli-ations upon his species that the orld for many years has witnessed.

Alexander Scotus.

Edinburgh, 1*st June,* 1808.

History of the German Slave Trade.

(Concluded from p. 422.)

THE Christian religion has universally diminished slavery, lessened he number of slaves, and imposed restraints on the free conveyance of such rticles. The Germans also, from the rst, made a distinction between field nd house slaves. The former were nerely employed in agriculture, were ound to pay a fixed sum by way of ent, and to perform every kind of ard labour. They had no more burens imposed upon them, but were alowed to keep to themselves whatever emained of the fruits of their labour. n the sequel, their farms were chan-ed into a kind of feu. It was otherise with those who lived in the house, nd were employed in all kinds of doestic offices. The master could comletely dispose of their persons, and ey were latterly kept nearly on the oting of Turkish captives. The ecesiastics, however, early spread the octrine, that a man, by setting free a ave, might secure his everlasting lvation. It often happened in conuence, that repentant sinners, who no slaves of their own, purchased m from others, and then publicly, church, conferred liberty on them. ves were frequently purchased by ests themselves, and devoted to us offices, or even thought worthy the pulpit, by which means they also obtained their freedom. The German emancipation, however, was of a kind altogether peculiar to itself. The bondman still continued in a certain degree of servitude, because some either conferred an imperfect emancipation, or gave them a piece of land, without which they must have died of hunger; in consideration of which, they performed a variety of services without pay. But so far were they removed from their ancient condition, that the masters could make no arbitrary demands upon them, but were content with those services which they were bound by custom, or by contract, to perform.

It was, at one time, customary among the heathen nations of Europe, to offer to their gods slaves which they had obtained from their neighbours. Olaus, king of Norway, once put forth the following threat: "I will bring the bloodiest offering to my god. No mean or humble slave shall cover the branches of his sacred wood; none will I lay upon them but the foremost of the people." In consequence of the account given by St Boniface, that the new converts in Germany often sold their slaves to the heathens, for the purpose of human sacrifice, Pope Gregory earnestly exhorted him no longer to permit those atrocities, and to punish the perpetrators of them as murderers.—Carlomann, in 743, charged the Leipsic synod, that whoever sold slaves to heathens should be fined in a sum of money; but that, if he sold them for the purpose of being sacrificed, he should be excommunicated as a murderer. For the use of the heathen nations, slave markets were often held in their borders, as we know in the case of the ancient Prussians, who were likewise accustomed to select the most beautiful persons for their human sacrifices. This trade was doubly prohibited by the decrees of councils, and by the civil laws. It was prohibited, first, that they should be carried out of

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of the country, and then, that they should be sold to Jews and unbelievers. The assembly of the church, in 650, under Clovis II. can. 9. enacted that no slave should be sold out of the French states, in order, it is added, that Christians may not be carried into perpetual captivity, or into Jewish bondage. A law of the Alemanni prohibits, in general, all sale of Christians to Jews and heathens. In various laws also, we find limitations set upon the sale of children, which is, besides, permitted only in the extremest necessity. It was at first ordained, that they might be redeemed by an addition of the sixth part of their price, and might thus be again restored to their original freedom; nor was any further sale of them permitted to foreign parts. Afterwards, an ordinance was made, by which children could not be sold into slavery for more than seven years. At last, the Westgothic law utterly prohibited all traffic with children. That eminent French lawyer, *Eusebe de Lauriere*, supposes this practice, by which the ancient Germans sold their own children, to have been founded upon their possessing, like the Romans, the power of life and death over them. When, however, he shall have paid greater attention to the circumstances of these contracts, he will discover that these unnatural sales were always considered as an irregular practice. The ancient Germans, from the imperfection of their agriculture, were every moment exposed to famine, and they were thus under the necessity, unless they wished to see their children starve before their eyes, to transfer them for support to the more opulent part of the nation.

Charles the Great, in capitulary, 779, cap. 19. prohibited all sale of slaves out of the French markets, and threatened the offender with outlawry. In like manner, it is ordered, by the General Assembly at Rheims, that the Slave Trade in general should have place only between Christians, and that every one who should sell any bondman to Jews or Heathens, should forfeit the privileges of the church, and his contract should not be binding. Many Christians still continued to be slaves to Jews; so soon, however, as they became unwilling to remain, and a Christian offered a suitable price for them, the masters were obliged to dismiss them without delay. The prohibition against selling slaves into foreign parts was also enforced in other kingdoms, of which I shall instance only one issued by Canute of England. The very circumstance that such contracts were not binding, made the foreign Slave Trade rare, and it could scarcely be carried on even secretly. The better to prevent this, the Bishops at one of their synods received charge to make strict enquiry in their diocese, whether any slave had been sent out of the country, or any Christian sold to Jews or Heathens, or whether the Jews carried on a traffic with Christian slaves. Notwithstanding which, the smuggling of slaves continued to prevail very much in several countries, as among those to the north of the Elbe, who sometimes, when Christian bondmen, who had made their escape from the Slavi, took refuge with them, made slaves of them, and sold them again to those whom they had fled from; until St Anschar, Bishop of Hamburg, finally rooted out these evil practices. Even the interior Slave Trade became full of restraints, when each province came to prohibit the exportation of slaves into any other. In the Alemannic laws, c. 37. § 1. it is said: "Slaves shall not be sold out of the province, either to Christians or Heathens, without the Duke's permission;" and by § 4. the violator of this law is punished with the forfeiture of the purchase money, and with outlawry. Thassilo, Duke of Baiern, in like manner ordered by his edicts, that no slaves should be sold out of the coun-

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country, and that every one who did not obey this order should forfeit a sum of money. The Frisian law also (tit. 17. § 5.) imposes a fine on the seller of a slave to heathens. St Ulstan, by his zealous preaching, destroyed the great slave-market at Bristol, whither multitudes of slaves were brought from all parts of Britain, and were sold in chains. The rest of the Britons caught zeal from so good an example, and two assemblies of the church at London drew up the celebrated act, which prohibited altogether the sale of men. This did not prohibit their alienation, as *Adscripti Glebæ*, along with the other farm stock. The account of the writers, therefore, who say, that in the beginning of the fourteenth century slavery existed no more in the kingdom, must not be so understood, as if none were now held in bondage. This would contradict all accounts, and documents; but these expressions make it more clear that the ancient and severe slavery was now over, by which one man held others in complete property, and could sell them to whomsoever he pleased.

We will now see clearly the reasons why, in the thirteenth century, slavery was so much diminished. We find, it is true, no deeds prohibiting slavery in a whole land, or district. But, on the other hand, how many acts are there by which great multitudes of slaves were set free, or at least placed by the church in the condition of mere tenants. The landed proprietors, too, were anxious to encrease population, as being the means of raising their rent, and for that purpose demanded from their slaves only a moderate share of their gains. Thus every slave paid annually a rent for his person; being obliged, however, at death, to leave a share of his property to the proprietor.

Synopsis of the GAELIC *and* LATIN *Languages.*

(Continued from p. 416.*)*

GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Ceithair-ramhach,	Quadriremis,	Four-oared,
Ciarta,	Cerata,	Waxed.
Cill, Cell,	Cella,	A cell, chapel.
Cine, Gine,	Genus,	A race, tribe.
Cineal, Gineal,	Genialis,	Genial.
Ciod,	Quod,	That, what.
Ciomam,	Como,	To comb.
Cisde,	Cista,	A chest.
Clab,	Labrum,	A lip.
Clamras,	Clamabundus,	Clamourous.
Cleir,	Clerici,	Clergymen.
Cleireach,	Clericus,	A clerk.
Cnod,	Nodus,	A knott.
Cnu,	Nux,	A nut.
Cochal,	Cochlea,	A cockle.
Co, Con, Comh,	Con,	Together.
Coc, Coca,	Coquus,	A cook.
Coic,	Cœcus,	Concealed, mysterious.
Coimeasg,	Commixtio,	Mixture.
Coimeasgam,	Commisceo,	To mix.
Coimin,	Commune,	A common.
Coin, Con, Can,	Canis,	A dog, hound.
Coinbhearsaid,	Conversatio,	Conversation.

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GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Coinbhliochd,	Conflictum,	A conflict.
Cointin,	Contentio,	Contention.
Cointinneach,	Contentiosus,	Contentious.
Coiriptheachd,	Corruptio,	Corruption.
Coiripam,	Currumpo,	To corrupt.
Coiripthe,	Corruptus,	Corrupted.
Coirt, Cort,	Cortex,	Bark.
Coisreacam,	Consecro,	To consecrate.
Coisreacan,	Consecratio,	Consecration.
Coisreactha,	Consecratus,	Consecrated.
Colum,	Columba,	A dove.
Columhan,	Columna,	A column.
Compraid,	Comparatio,	Comparison.
Commun,	Communio,	Communion.
Con-chliud,	Conclusio,	Conclusion.
Con-gnamh,	Co-gnavus,	An assistant, help.
Con-graidhe,	Con-gradus,	Relationship.
Cong-bhalas,	Con-vallum,	A buttress.
Contrardha,	Contrarius,	Contrary.
Coron,	Corona,	A crown.
Corp,	Corpus,	A body.
Cre, Cread,	Creditum,	A creed.
Creatoir, Creatuir,	Creatura,	A creature.
Creithir,	Crater,	A cup.
Creuchd, Creud,	Crudum, Cruor,	A wound, gore.
Criosd,	Christus,	Christ.
Croch, Croc,	Croceus,	Saffron coloured.
Croinic,	Chronicum,	A chronicle.
Crois,	Crux,	A cross.
Cru,	Cruor,	Gore,
Cubam,	Cubo,	To lye down, bend.
Cubhad,	Cubitus,	A cubit.
Cupull,	Copula,	A couple, rafter.
Cupla,	Copula,	A pair.
Cuplam,	Copulo,	To couple, pair.
Cursa,	Cursus,	A course.,
Cursuir,	Cursor,	A messenger, runner.
Cust,	Cutis,	The skin.
Da,	Duo,	Two.
Daibhie,	David,	David.
Damnam,	Damno,	To condemn.
Damnadh,	Damnatio,	Condemning.
Damanta,	Damnatus,	Condemned.
Deachdam,	Dicto,	To dictate.
Deachdoir,	Dictator,	A dictator.
Deachmhaidh,	Decimæ,	Tythes.
Deachtoir,	Doctor,	A teacher.
Deacanach,	Decanus,	A dean.
Deic, Deich,	Decem,	Ten.
Deico, Deicho,	Decimus,	Tenth.
Deilf, Delf,	Delphin,	A dolphin.

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GAELIC.	LATIN.	ENGLISH.
Deisciobal,	Discipulus,	A disciple.
Deiscreide,	Discretio,	Discretion.
Deisidham,	Desideo,	To rest, be idle.
Dia,	Deus,	God.
Diu,	Dies,	A day.
Dia Domhnuich,	Dies Dominicus,	Sunday.
Dia Luain,	Dies Lunæ,	Monday.
Dia Mairt,	Dies Martis,	Tuesday.
Dia Sathuirne,	Dies Saturni,	Saturday.
Diabhal,	Diabolus,	The devil.
Dibheal,	Debilis,	Weak.
Difir,	Differentia,	Difference.
Diong,	Dignus,	Worthy.
Direach,	Directus,	Upright.
Dirigham,	Dirigo,	To direct.
Diuc,	Dux,	A duke, leader.
Diur,	Durus,	Hard.
Dochta,	Doctus,	Taught.
Dolas,	Dolor,	Grief.
Dom,	Domus,	A house.
Dom-Airm,	Domus armorum,	An armoury.
Draic, Drac,	Draco,	A dragon.
Dubuilte,	Duplicatus,	Doubled.
Eabur,	Ebur,	Ivory.
Each, Eac, Ec,	Equus,	A horse.
Eadailh, Eatailh,	Italia,	Italy.
Eaglais, Eaclais,	Ecclesia,	A church.
Eang,	Angulus,	A corner.
Eannec,	Innocuus,	Innocent.
Eanuc,	Eunuchus,	An eunuch.
Earc,	Atx,	A tower, heaven.

1*st July* 1808. MILO.

Plan of a Monument to THOMSON.

THE first appearance of THOMSON, as the author of "The Seasons," was honoured with the distinguished attention of the most eminently literary and political characters of his age, and is now universally acknowledged to have formed an æra in the Annals of Poetry. Destined to become the model of future descriptive poets, he at once formed a style peculiarly his own, and carried it to a degree of perfection hitherto unrivalled. Before the publication of "The Seasons," the description of natural objects, though it served the subordinate purposes of ornament and illustration, was scarcely thought capable of constituting the whole, or even the principal part of a long poem. It was reserved for Thomson to shew to the world, what genius and taste like his can accomplish. With a mind capable of attending alike to what is vast, and to what is minute, he has traced in his "Seasons," (the earliest and noblest production of his Muse,) a progressive series of descriptions, as parts of the wonderful and interesting whole, formed by the annual vicissitudes of Nature.

To the charms of poetic diction and

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and picturesque imagery, this composition adds the more commanding graces of philosophic thought, and religious contemplation. By connecting the progress of arts and sciences, with the delineation of rural manners, and the description of external nature, as well as by his frequent allusions to characters and events in ancient and modern history, Thomson has diversified his Poem in a manner equally new and delightful: while, by the sublime conceptions of the Author of Nature, which pervade his work, he has caused his descriptive poetry to rival the highest efforts of the Epic Muse. His "Seasons" may as truly be said to be a religious as a descriptive Poem; and, while his devotional sentiments are in perfect unison with the subject of his work, being equally remote from enthusiasm and superstition, they tend at once to elevate the mind, and to improve the heart. The sublime Hymn, which closes the Poem, and which may be regarded as bringing into one point of view, the wonders of Nature, and their great Author, is a production of such transcendent merit, and so admirably calculated to awaken the noblest feelings of our nature, that, had he never written another line, we should have conceived him to merit the gratitude and admiration of posterity.

Congenial with this devotional spirit, is the gentleness and benevolence with which his heart overflows towards man, and the whole animal creation. These qualities are so exquisitely interwoven with every part of the Poem, as to give to it the most tender interest in the minds of readers of taste and sensibility; and the concurring testimony of those who knew him, affords reason to believe, that, in this respect, the productions of the Poet were a genuine transcript of the character of the Man. Nor ought we to omit to mention, as a striking excellence in his dramatic and other poetical works, the spirit of manly independence which he inculcates, and his ardent zeal for the liberty and happiness of his country.

The reputation of Thomson, as the author of "The Seasons," has been found to increase with the lapse of years. This fact, while it is the surest test of the truth of that judgment which his contemporaries formed of his merit, is also the best pledge of the continuance of his fame. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that his works will form the most permanent memorial of his genius, and that the poem of "The Seasons," in particular, which is founded on the unfading beauties of nature, will be read and admired so long as the language and literature of our country shall remain.

It has been long a subject of regret to the admirers of the Poet, that no public monument has been consecrated to his memory in the vicinity of Ednam, his native village: and, as "The Seasons" continues to be one of the most popular poems in the English language, after having stood the test of criticism for the greater part of a century, this regret is still felt with undiminished force.

The pleasure enjoyed by cultivated minds in visiting classical ground has often been remarked: and the glow of admiration is felt in its full force, when we approach the spot where the Hero, the Philosopher, or the Poet, first opened his eyes to the light of heaven. Thomson has himself expressed the influence of this association of ideas, when, near the opening of his poem of "Liberty," describing himself as contemplating the ruins of ancient Rome, he says,

> "Musing I lay, warm from the sacred walks,
> Where at each step imagination burns."

There is a more than ordinary foundation for this feeling of the mind in the case of the descriptive Poet; for as it is his business to adorn the charms of poetic diction the images borrowed from

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from external nature, and the sentiments connected with these, so it may well be supposed, that the character (as gay, picturesque, or sublime,) of those scenes which first attract his attention, may, in some measure, give their own colouring to his fancy, and regulate the current of his genius.—While, therefore, we contemplate such scenes as these, and view in them the objects which first inspired the youthful Bard, we are more sensibly affected, than by a narration of his life, or even a perusal of his compositions.—When the mind is in a frame like this, how delightful is it to observe, that the memory of the Bard is preserved from oblivion, amidst his native haunts, and that public sympathy is there presented with an object to rivet its attention, and to command its respect!

We feel, therefore, peculiar satisfaction in announcing to the public, that a subscription is at length opened for the purpose of erecting a Monument in some commanding situation in the immediate vicinity of Ednam. The accomplishment of this design, which has been contemplated for several years by the Society of Gentlemen, who meet annually at Ednam to celebrate the birth of the Poet, will now, it is hoped, proceed without further interruption or delay. But it is obvious, that to render a proper tribute of respect to his memory, cannot be expected to be the work of the limited circle of individuals, who are either members of that Society, or whose residence happens to be in the neighbourhood of Ednam. These may indeed be expected to feel the warmest interest in the success of the plan, and to take the most active part in conducting it to its completion; but the assistance of the Public is indispensably necessary.

To the opulent inhabitants of Scotland, therefore, and to the friends of genius through the United Kingdom, they feel themselves obliged to apply for pecuniary aid; and, in doing so, they cherish a degree of confidence in the success of their application, which naturally arises from their having observed, that the discerning liberality of the public has, in this enlightened age and country, been proportioned to the occasions which have required its exercise. No specific plan for the Monument has yet been adopted, tho' several sketches have been made; and it would indeed be premature to fix upon any, till the amount of the sums subscribed may enable the Society to proportion the undertaking to the means of effecting it.

Several eminences in the neighbourhood of Ednam command a prospect richly diversified with natural beauties, and would afford a most appropriate situation for a Monument to the Poet of the "Seasons." We have the satisfaction also of being assured, that more than one proprietor will most cheerfully set apart such a portion of ground as may be requisite for this purpose. The accomplishment of the object may now therefore be anticipated, in a manner, which may render it worthy of being associated with the name it is meant to honour, and of being regarded as a lasting memorial of the gratitude and respect of the British public.

Lists of the Committee appointed to conduct the business, and of the Subscriptions already received, are annexed:

Members of the Committee.

Sir Alexander Don, Baronet;
Sir Henry Hay Macdougal, Bart.
Sir George Douglas, Bart.
George Baillie, Esq. M. P.
Walter Scott, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. Robertson;
George Waldie, Esq. Hendersyde;
Robert Walker, Esq. Wooden;
Dr Douglas, Kelso;
Rev. Robert Lundie, Kelso, Secretary.

Names of Subscribers, in the Order in which they have been received.

George Waldie, Esq. of Hendersyde	10	10	0
R. Walker, Esq. of Wooden	5	5	0

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Robert Davidson, Esq. of Pinnacle Hill	5	5	0	George Baillie, Esq. of Jerris wood, M. P.	10	10	0
Lieut.-Col. Robertson	2	2	0	Walter Scott, Esq.	5	5	0
Js. Potts, Esq. of Kelso Bank	5	5	0	Andrew Wilson, M. D. Kelso	3	3	0
Mr Haldane, Broomlands	3	3	0	Mr Js. Ballantyne, Edinburgh	5	5	0
Rev. R. Lundie, Kelso	5	5	0	Frs. C. Scott, Esq. Rosebank	3	3	0
A. Thomson, Minister of Sprouston, (now one of the Ministers of Perth)	3	3	0	W. Waite, Esq. Castlelaw	5	5	0
				T. Mein, Esq. Greenwells	5	5	0
				J. Seton Karr, Esq. Kippilaw	5	5	0
R. Robertson, Minr. of Ednam	2	2	0	Mr W. Riddell, Jedburgh	1	1	0
John Waldie, Esq. younger of Hendersyde	5	5	0	Mr Alex. Ballantyne, Kelso	1	1	0
				Sir William Forbes, Bart.	10	10	0
Mr P. Robertson, Ednam	2	2	0	Mr J. Ballantyne, Edinburgh	1	1	0
James Douglas, M. D. Kelso	5	5	0	Dr. Brewster, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Sir James Pringle, Bart.	10	10	0	Sir Richard Phillips	1	1	0
Sir H. H. M'Dougal, Bart.	10	10	0	Sir Alexander Don, Bart.	10	10	0
Sir George Douglas, Bart.	10	10	0	Hon. Gilbert Elliot, of Minto	10	10	0

Quantity of Waste Lands in the different Counties of SCOTLAND.

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Aberdeen	County Report, p. 127	Unimproved lands	574,400
Argyle	General information	Wastes and mountainous districts	787,735
Ayr	Ditto	Moorish waste	218,451
Banff	Ditto	Wastes and hills	290,000
Berwick	County Report, p. 19.	Moor, moss, &c.	196,000
Bute, and the rest of the Hebrides*	Hebrides Rep. p. 60	Moors, wastes, &c.	2,880,000
Caithness	County Report	Wastes and commons	968,000
Clydesdale	County Report, p. 71	Moors, &c.	250,000
Clackmanan	General information	Wastes and moors	25,000
Dumbarton	Ditto	Wastes	164,500
Dumfries	Ditto	Wastes and commons	200,000
Elgin	Ditto	Ditto	590,000
Fife	County Report, p. 1	Hill, moss, &c.	64,000
Forfar	Ditto, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	71,875
Inverness	General information	5-6ths waste	1,694,958
Kinross	Ditto	Wastes	25,000
Kirkcudbright	Galloway Report, p. 1	2-3ds waste, in Engl. acres	866,736
East Lothian	General information	Wastes	55,000
West Lothian	County Report, p. 5	Ditto, in English acres	14,336
Mid Lothian	Ditto, p. 7	1-3d waste	76,800
Mearns	General information	Wastes and commons	164,360
Nairn	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
Orkney	Ditto	Ditto	700,000
Perth	Ditto	5-6ths waste †	1,591,800
Renfrew	Ditto	1-6th ditto	94,533
Ross and Cromarty	Ditto	5-6ths ditto	1,480,000
Roxburgh	County Report, p. 58	Heath and hill pasture	250,000
Selkirk	Ditto, p. 15	Ditto, in English acres	145,000
Stirling	General information	Wastes and commons	190,000
Sutherland	Ditto	5-6ths waste	1,232,000
Tweeddale	County Report, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	169,360
Wigton	Galloway Report, p. 1	Moorlands, ditto	198,500
		Total in Scotland	14,918,256

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* Exclusive of 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres of rock and sand.

† There must be an error here. Total of the county, 4,068,640 ; 5-6ths of this would be 3,390,530.

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The Honour and Interest of GREAT BRITAIN *considered:—With some Hints for the Improvement of these, by a regular Supply of Young and Skilful Seamen.*

By A GENTLEMAN OF SCOTLAND.

"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."

HAVING lately had occasion to read various sentiments of different authors, as to the wealth and prosperity of the people of Britain, I have been induced to take up my pen to write what occurred to me on the subject, as well as on another topic much connected with it, on which I had also writing formerly.

One gentleman places the wealth and prosperity of Britain in the division of labour, and number of persons employed; another says it is produced from land, labour, and capital; and a third says, that Britain may subsist, and be prosperous without commerce.

Without pretending to enter into any investigation of the opinions of these different authors, which seem all more founded on theory and speculation, than practice and experience, I shall endeavour to point out what, in my humble opinion, constitutes the happiness and prosperity of any nation, and more particularly of Britain.

It is my decided opinion, that neither extended commerce, nor great riches, are the primary causes which make the people of any nation happy; altho', as a secondary object, they may be useful to promote the primary causes which lead to the happiness and prosperity of man.

The primary ingredients to happiness, are contentment, an observance of the rules of morality, with social intercourse, and a rational religion, without bigotry or superstition.—Great riches, so far from promoting these, are often the seeds of unhappiness, by leading to pride, idleness, high living, and many vices, which never would have occurred, had the possessors not been possessed of riches. My ideas of what constitutes national happiness, are answered, where there is an extended population of healthy men and women, living in rational intercourse and civil society, agreeable to nature and the dictates of reason, with sufficient ready employment for maintenance of themselves and families. Riches are very useful in so far as the persons possessed of them generally give employment to the labouring class of mechanics, and others.—Or, if they are humane and charitable, they support and cherish the poor, the widow, and orphan. Both of these are particularly to be observed in our happy land.

In Britain, we have every comfort as a nation, any reasonable person would desire; our lives, liberties, and properties, are secured and protected by established and equitable laws.—No one, even in the highest dignity, is allowed to oppress another unjustly; the more rigid feudal tenures of ward-holding, and the like, by which our forefathers were held in thraldom, are done away. And if there are taxes to pay, it is only by those in a state of ability to pay them, the poor being exempted; and we see the great lord and rich merchant paying their full share. Every year we are informed as to the necessity of raising the money, and see how it is expended; consequently should chearfully submit to pay what is the just proportion of each individual.

At the same time, all who are able and willing to work can get employment, and earn more than the poor class did in ancient times, or do in most other countries. Those who are virtuous and industrious, live in better houses, and are better cloathed. And the rich, for all the taxes they pay, are

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are much more expensive and luxurious than their ancestors.

Agriculture is no doubt a primary object in every country, and more particularly should be so in Britain, where the land is not of great extent in proportion to the population. It is believed to be more attended to than formerly; but still there is great room for further improvements, and large tracts of land in many places of the kingdom, are ill cultivated, and some nearly waste. These, it should be the object of the proprietors, or even of the government or nation at large, to cultivate and improve, so as to procure plenty of provision for the inhabitants who are some years in want from a deficient crop, and the very enhanced price.

Manufactures are also certainly very beneficial. In the first place, they give employment to a multiplied population, and, by being exported, they bring a return either in gold or silver, or the produce of other countries, which we have not in our own country; which, whether enjoyed by the more opulent or middling class of the people, go always toward the support and comfort of the population in general, and make money circulate.

It is a generally allowed opinion, that nothing is worse for people than to be idle. Nature points out that employment is proper and healthful to man from infancy, as soon as able to walk; and the more opulent, who have no occasion to work at manual labour, contrive some employment, as hunting, fishing, travelling, or other amusements, to occupy themselves, and often take as severe exercise as either the man employed in agriculture or manufacture.

The next object proposed to be considered is commerce; and I must observe, that it is well understood, not to be for the sake of wealth or riches, that Britain has, for centuries past, been promoting foreign commerce in various ways.

It has been proved by experience, from the earliest period of history, that the nations who fostered and nourished commerce, have made a figure, and been respectable; partly from their communication by commerce with the other countries in the world, but more especially from their always having a large and powerful navy to protect their own dominions from foreign invasion, and to oblige the neighbouring maritime nations to respect them. It seems almost needless to enumerate the many nations which have been respectable by their navy: the Grecians, the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, and the Romans of old: and in modern times, the Venetians, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, the Danes, the Dutch; and not least our own native country of Britain.—The spirit of our laws, particularly the famous navigation act, first enacted under Cromwell, afterwards repealed, and re-enacted upon the Restoration, had, for its object, that we should confine the carrying on of commerce, both outward and inward, as much as possible, to British ships, only to raise *a multiplied hardy race of seamen*. Our colonies were also planted with this view. And in almost all the articles of commerce, whatever duties are paid on importation, are drawn back upon exportation, nay, even very manufactures carried on in Britain, altho' they pay high duties when manufactured and consumed in the country, have a right to draw back also all, or the far greater part of this duty, when exported. All this is, no doubt, with a view to promote navigation, and to raise, as has been said, a multiplied race of skilful, experienced seamen.—With the same view, bounties are given to the ships employed in the whale, cod, and herring fisheries. If commerce had been encouraged merely to procure riches, we would not have given these bounties. And our colonies, in point of wealth, have been, in general, rather a drawback. But

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parte has said, that he did not want territory, but ships, colonies, and commerce; with the view, no doubt, of creating a navy. It is by the powerful and respectable navy of Great Britain that he is arrested in his ambitious project of universal dominion, and that Great Britain, it is hoped, will always continue mistress of the sea, and prevent all the world from invading and subduing her.

I now come to the great object I had in view. This is the means by which Britain may get a supply of young and skilful seamen.

In the first place, Bonaparte has, to a certain degree, curtailed our commerce, altho' many sources of ships and seamen are left to us in spite of all he has done, or can do; such as the trade to the East and West Indies, and the new communication with the Brazils and South America. There is also an inexhaustible fund of riches and employment in the greater and lesser fisheries all over the sea.

It has been said, that in consequence of the non-importation laws, a great many of the manufacturing servants have been discarded by their masters. I should humbly be of opinion, that the Navy-board should advertise, and offer employment to these on board our ships of war. It is well known we have plenty of ships, but want men to man them. Now, such men, at least the young, or far greater part of the young, would soon learn to be useful on board of ship, and could be distributed in 10, 20, or even greater numbers on board different vessels, to assist the seamen. The older manufacturers discarded, or those not so fit for the sea, could be employed at home, in the cultivation of the waste lands, making roads, canals, and other public works, or in the army.

Britain should have a sufficiency of ships of war mann'd, not only to meet the enemy's fleet in battle, and guard her coasts, but also to protect her colonies abroad, the convoys for the trading vessels, and the ships at the whale, cod, and other fisheries; as no doubt Bonaparte, and our other enemies, will, by stealth, endeavour to annoy us in all these quarters.

But what I chiefly had in view, was to observe, that it is believed the nation in general, and Scotland, my native country, have always had a superabundant population. In consequence whereof, the Scots, in former ages, travelled much, and pushed their fortunes in foreign parts. They were to be found in every country over the globe. There even existed a regiment of Scots soldiers in Holland, and something similar to it, joined with Irish, in France. In Edinburgh, we see many of the young boys, sons of the poor, as porters, chairmen, carmen or carters, and others, very ill clothed, often without shoes or stockings, in cold and wet weather, and, no doubt, very poorly fed; in consequence of which, it is believed, many useful lives are lost, and of those who live, very many are brought up to idleness, pilfering, and every vice; partly from their parents, or those having charge of them, wanting means to provide, and fit them out in any way of employment, and partly from their ignorance; and we hear almost daily of these young boys taken up by the officers of justice, for petty thefts, and even robberies.

Now, if Parliament would establish and endow some marine hospitals, (suppose one at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, another at Glasgow, and a third at Aberdeen,) such as the marine hospital in Bishopgate-Street, London, to take in these boys, or the healthy boys of all poor people willing to have them fitted out for the sea, it would be an act of great humanity, and also of great utility to the nation. Some of the superannuated masters of the navy could be put in to superintend their education, and have masters under them to teach reading, writing, and some arithmetic; who, at pro-

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proper hours, could also give them some professional instructions, such as rowing a boat, steering the helm, and handling the sails of a boat. There might also be some decent elderly women to see they were kept clean.—They should also be taught to keep their cloaths in order, and being also taught to mend their stockings, and wash some of their cloaths, would be very useful to them as seamen. And, from this, as soon as stout enough, or fit to go, they might be put on board some of the excise or custom-house cutters, or sloops of war, where the commander would be directed to cause his officers to pay attention to the boys, to keep them from vice, and cause them be instructed in their business; and after some instruction, and experience, they might be distributed into the larger ships of war. And, if what is proposed were found to answer, such hospitals might be kept at different places, all over Great Britain and Ireland.

This would be literally a nursery for seamen; and Britain would every year be getting a fresh supply of young and healthy seamen, obedient to discipline, and who being brought up to the sea from their infancy, would excel other seamen,—would be fit for any duty, healthy, and never mutinous, and from early education and habit likely to continue so all the days of their life. It is true there are already hospitals for boys all over the kingdom. In Edinburgh, particularly, there are three charity workhouses for the poor, in all which are a good many boys; there is also the Orphan Hospital, and two others, viz. Watson's and Heriot's, instituted solely for the bringing up of sons of decayed merchants and tradesmen. Instructions might be given to the governors and managers, or teachers in these hospitals and workhouses, to try if they inclined to go to sea. From the desire of seeing the world, and the prospect of sailing, a great many young people out of choice would incline to and prefer the profession; and let such as chose, be taken and educated accordingly.

The great objects to be always had in view are, 1st, To save the lives of many of the young; 2dly, To prevent those who do live from being brought up to sloth, idleness, or vice; and 3dly, To furnish the navy of Britain, either for the merchant service or for war, with a number of skilful, expert seamen, brought up from youth to cleanliness, morality, and obedience to command. Capt. Cook, one of the best seamen it is believed who ever sailed, was a labourer's son, and his example and success may be set before the youth to follow.

There has been considerable service done to the navy, it is allowed, by the naval tactics; but if the plan suggested is adopted, and brought into practice, it would still be of much greater service. Nor need there be any fear of depopulating the country; as it is generally observed, the more cottages and employment are found, the more the population increases, especially when taken away young. Neither need the expence be any reason to prevent it. A gentleman who was treasurer to the Orphan Hospital at Edinburgh, and wrote an account of this, and some other of the poor houses, little more than twenty years ago, says the children were maintained, and clothed in the Orphan Hospital at 3*l.* a-year each, or rather less; suppose that now they cost 7*l.* 10*s.* a-year each, which is believed to be nearly enough, but if it was even a little more, for 1000*l.* there could be kept 12 boys, and 1000*l.* a-year 130 boys; an inconsiderable sum to government. The [illegible] be constantly in training a great supply of young mariners, which in few years might prevent, in a great measure, the expence and hardship of pressing.

As to houses for the marine tals, the plainer the better; ma-

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uch as the barracks for soldiers. In nost cities near the sea coast, there are :ommon links, or public property; ad for so good a purpose, and to ease he community of prosecuting and pu-ishing the young culprits, and to pro-ide for the children of the poor, hereby relieving the public so far, it thought the magistrates would at ast grant as much of such public roperty as would afford room to build n hospital, or perhaps they might get me cheap house to purchase and con-ert to such a purpose.

As to money, there is no want of it hen any particular object is wanted, ich as a foundling hospital, money to ake roads, Ramsgate harbour, and any other public works, which no oubt are all very proper; but none e more so than what has been sug-ested, and indeed I will be bold to y, none are nearly so useful.

We every day see our great and ch men struggling for places, and to tain the direction of the public mea-res, purposely to have the disposal laces of emolument. If they would ploy their time and talents in fra-ing and executing a plan such as is re suggested, this would be real pa-iotism; and if they are in want of oney or funds to proceed upon, let em abolish many of the sinecure aces, and retrench the enormous sa-ies and emoluments annexed to o-ers within reasonable bounds, such tellers of the Exchequer, the places out the Duchy of Lancaster, and my others; and let them take the oney so saved for these purposes.— ich would shew more regard for the od of the country than struggling out productions of orders and papers m the East Indies, or even at Co-nhagen. As we are in some degree uggling for existence, every econo-cal plan ought to be adopted, and en the crown lands might be taken d applied to so good a purpose, ra-r than be of so little, or no benefit, the nation as they now are.

The French, it is said, and most of the nations on the continent, Austrians, Prussians, and even Russians, have academies for teaching and instructing soldiers in the art military. If we were to take a lesson from them in this, besides the military schools at Woolwich for engineers and artillery, we should have a military professor in every university to teach the soldiers of the line.

And what seems rather astonishing, we have not in Britain any schools, or classes in the universities, or professors there, for teaching navigation, and more particularly the art of conducting and fighting our ships of war, and our fleets: all that can be said is, the sooner they are now got, the better. It is by our fleets that we have always been protected, and raised to the character and respectability the nation claims and enjoys. And it is by a respectable fleet, skilful and brave seamen, that we shall preserve this honour and respect to posterity, who will blame us as a pusillanimous, mercenary set of beings, if we neglect the hints here given.

Before concluding, I would suggest that the names of the young seamen, brought up and fitted out from the different hospitals, should be registered and kept in record. Then in case of peace, which it is to be hoped will in time take place, and of the consequent dismissal of these seamen from the service, they might, in case of new war breaking out, be again called upon to serve their king and country, and be obliged either to come themselves, or furnish a substitute in their place equally able to serve.

It will perhaps be said, that these things were all known and thought of before. To this it may be observed, the author has never seen any thing yet published on the subject. And he further begs leave to add, he neither publishes for the sake of money, or the love of fame, but entirely with a view, in the first place, to the chari-

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ty and humanity of taking care of, and preserving many young persons either from death, or a vicious and idle life; and, secondly, of making them of essential use to the nation, either in war or peace.

Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti:———

On different Species of National Improvement, particularly in SCOTLAND.

WE live at a period, not only of greater interest in respect to the events which take place upon the political theatre, but more pleasingly interesting than any former epoch, from the rapid and steady course with which we advance towards perfection in agriculture, and those improvements which are calculated to encourage it.

The last 30 years have indeed been the commencement of a new era to Scotland; and a person who left it 25 years ago, will no doubt be very agreeably surprised at the prosperous and handsome appearance, both of the country and of the towns. The time is not remote, when the nakedness of our mountains and valleys was almost proverbial; and our cities, if we except Glasgow, presented little better than meanness and decay. With all our partiality as Scotchmen, we cannot help admitting, that those who remember the state of filth, in the midst of which they passed their lives in the towns, can hardly escape some emotions of disgust at the recollection.—These days are however past; and perhaps the greatest change which has ever, in so short a time, taken place in any part of the earth, has been produced in general over Scotland.

Those who knew Edinburgh and Leith 30 years ago, can best contrast their appearance and comforts at that period with the present splendid and imposing aspect of the Caledonian capital and its sea-port. The mind is almost bewildered in trying to trace the causes of such a change from the excess of meanness to the height of magnificence; and when we survey the country, we are equally surprised by the improvement of its cultivation, and the extent of the thriving plantations which shelter and adorn it in every direction. Had Dr Johnson visited the kingdom in the state it now exhibits, his prejudices would have received little room for triumph; and he would have been forced to withhold his sarcasms.

In proceeding northward from Edinburgh, Perth first attracts the attention. A few years ago, it was an ugly, mean place, with nothing to excite admiration, except the beauty of its situation, and the grandeur of its bridge. At present, it is one of the prettiest towns in Europe, and displays all the fascination of architecture, and all the elegance of regularity. Aberdeen has likewise greatly increased, both in beauty and population. Peterhead, from a trifling village, has become a handsome town. Every other town in the north has both increased in size, and in cleanliness and beauty; and even Inverness is fast emerging from its dusky hue into regularity and splendour. In every other part of Scotland, similar advances have been made; and Glasgow, so long supereminent in beauty, still, by new exertions, maintains her superiority.

But those improvements which are of most importance to the farmer, are the new roads and bridges, which not only facilitate the labours of the traveller, but must add, in a very great degree, to the comfort of the farmer. Every thing which the farmer requires for the produce of his crop, and every step which he must take for the disposal of it and of his cattle, must be subject to the direct influences of easy or difficult communication: and the richest country, without easy means of communication, must soon yield the palm of fertility and value to districts naturally sterile, but enjoying these ad-

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advantages. Travelling upon the old lines of road in the Highlands, was 'pain and woe,' and must have often suggested the idea, that the persons who laid them out were actuated with a rooted hatred to the country. It is impossible to conceive what other cause, except the grossest ignorance, could have induced them to follow the tops of the mountains instead of the sides of them; and prefer a constant ascent and descent, to the level which the new lines of road follow. The want of bridges, over rapid and deep streams, made all communication very precarious; and little short of absolute necessity will induce a man to run the risk of disappointment, when the reward of success is not both certain and important.

The bridges over the Spey and the Findhorn have been finished for some time, and are both works of the greatest beauty and utility. The noble bridge at Dunkeld is far advanced towards completion; and, united with the superb scenery at that romantic place, will surpass any thing of the kind in Britain. Bridges are soon to be commenced over the rivers to the north of Inverness; so that, in a short time, the whole rivers of the north may be said to present no obstacle to communication; and, in that view, to cease to exist, in the same manner that Louis the Fourteenth imagined the Pyrenean mountains to have been removed. These improvements, and those likewise carrying forward in England and Ireland, are the more encouraging to the lover of his country, from the solicitude which our neighbours the French display in pushing forward similar works in every part of their empire. In some respects, they certainly surpass us in the boldness of their works; such as, in the grandeur of their public roads, and in the beautiful wharfs which form many of their maritime and inland cities; while in bridges and canals they fall far below us. There are very few cities in France which admit of decoration along the rivers or the sea, which are not rendered extremely interesting by the nobleness of the architecture and the spaciousness of the wharfs. Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, Tours, Marseilles, Orleans, and many others, are examples of this. At Orleans, where I resided some time, the fronts of the houses alone, along the Loire, were uniformly and beautifully constructed by the city, and disposed of with the ground, for the purchasers to add every other part of the building. In this country, this plan is totally neglected; and nothing can exceed the meanness, in point of appearance, of most of our wharfs.—Our roads are probably as convenient as those of France; but, in point of spaciousness and durability, they cannot be compared to theirs. France has no bridges to boast of, any way comparable to those belonging to London and Westminster. The bridges of Paris are not of such dimensions as to admit of grandeur in the design.—Those of Orleans and Tours are neat; but nowise worthy of the admiration which has been bestowed upon them. At Toulouse, a very plain bridge, of few arches and moderate dimensions, is decorated with a triumphal arch, and an inscription, describing it as the *octavum miraculum mundi*. The *Pont de Saint Esprit*, over the Rhone, is a long, mean-looking bridge. If Bonaparte succeeds in establishing a stone bridge over the Garonne at Bourdeaux, it will indeed be a noble and useful monument of his reign. The Romans have left an aqueduct in the south of France, over the river Gard, to which every other specimen of communication by arches in Europe must yield. I cannot convey any idea equal to the sensation with which this stupendous work inspired me;—rapture, wonder, thoughtfulness, and regret, were all united. The harmony and nobleness of its simplicity; its proud defiance of the ravages of so many cen-

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centuries; the empires which were brought to maturity, and declined into the imbecility of age; and all the changes amidst the human race, since its erection, poured at once upon my mind. The most venerable edifices of Gothic times have no power over the soul, to be compared to this. We are, by descent and by customs, so united with the authors of these, that the distance of the period of their foundation appears trifling; but works of empires long extinct, and only faintly known in the page of history, lingering upon the face of the earth, entire and majestic, have somewhat of a preternatural aspect. And I am not in the least surprised at the first effect which the ruins in Upper Egypt are said to have had upon the French army, who, as if inspired with one soul, stood still, and clapped their hands in mute astonishment.

But if the French and their neighbours do not surpass in the grandeur of their bridges, the ingenuity of their inventions may well deserve an imitation, which I do not find we are ready to fall into. The simplicity and utility of their flying bridges (which convey, at once, many hundreds of persons and cattle across the largest rivers, and that by simply turning a helm, which makes the vessel borrow an impulse from the current, which acts in sending it across the stream, by means of a block running upon a cable, suspended from two large masts fixed on the opposite banks of the river, and to which block the vessel is attached by a chain (or rope), are well worthy of admiration. The bridge of Rouen, which, though paved, rises and falls with the tide, is perhaps unique of its kind; and the different wooden bridges in Switzerland are wonderful master-pieces of complicated art, and of vast utility.

The canal of Languedoc has received so much praise, that I am not surprised travellers, expecting so much, should be arrested by contempt, instead of wonder. This is the case in every circumstance where the mind is too much pre-occupied, and where the subject is to be admired in detail, and not by the first *coup d'œil*. Considering the period of its commencement, and some of the works belonging to it, this canal is a very noble work; and the bason of Saint Feriole, near Boreze, where I resided many months, and which supplies it with water, is a curiosity such as is seldom to be met with; and the visit to which is, I find, mentioned by Marmontel as a part of his life well worth recording. But France must yield to England in the department of canals and bridges. Except the canal of Languedoc, and that which united the Seine to the Loire, there were none, till lately, of any consequence in France. At present we hear of several; and they seem to be carried on with spirit. It would be difficult to give a description of the canals in England, they are so numerous and well constructed. In Flanders, I find by Froissart, that canals were common so far back as the 14th century; but that is so flat a country, that one level was all that was to be studied; and they ought rather to be called large ditches than canals. The munificence of government, in the present reign, has made Scotland the mistress of a canal of larger dimensions than any other country can boast of. The largest canals in Europe can only carry vessels of limited tonnage; but the Caledonian canal is calculated for frigates of 32 guns. It is carried on with great vigour and judgment; and, when finished, will be a noble remembrance of our excellent Sovereign. Those who have an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of the French nation during the hottest period of the revolution, are best able to appreciate how much the gratitude of a people is to be gained by works which have the benefit of the human race as their basis; and how little all the works of ambition are entitled

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able of conciliating the affection of ne present age, or of posterity. The ivil operations of Henry 4th, and of ouis 14th, often stopped the rage of ne revolutionists, and extorted involuntary applause; while their fortifications and more dazzling operations nly obtained for them the accusation f oppression, and the charge (perhaps lse) of preferring their own feelings f ambition to those of their people.

am your constant reader,

Inverness. SEVERUS.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language: Illustrating the words in their different significations, by Examples from Ancient and Modern Writers; shewing their affinity to those of other Languages, and especially the Northern; explaining many terms, which, tho' now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries; and elucidating National Rites, Customs, and Institutions, in their analogy to those of other Nations. To which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language. By John Jameson, F.R.S.E. and F.A.S. 2 vols. 4to. 4*l.* 4*s.*

THIS appears to us a very meritorious attempt to preserve and rect a standard of our national language, the use of which is now so rapidly decaying. The writings of Burns nd Macneill have recently enabled it o emerge from that contempt with hich peculiar circumstances had covered it. In fact, it possesses many laims to preservation. It does not ideed appear to us, after making eve- y allowance for the unfortunate asso- iations which a Scotsman, who aims t good breeding, is apt to form with , that it can be considered as excelng either in dignity or elegance.— but, in power of expression, in the correspondence of its sounds with the ideas attached to them, we know no language, except the Greek, which can be preferred, or even compared to it. And this certainly must be considered as an excellence of the very first order. We shall instance, out of many, *canty* (gay,) *dour* (obstinate,) *cosie* (snug, comfortable,) *Gowk* (blundering fool,) *Gowl* (loud anger,) *slocken* (to quench thirst,) *steek* (to shut,) *eerie* (superstitiously apprehensive.) The list might easily

Nay, so strong does this tendency appear to be, that even words, borrowed from other languages, are so modified as to acquire this quality.—Thus the French *facheux*, troublesome, is changed into *fashous*, which has been remarked as uncommonly expressive. *Grenadier*, too, in a Scotch mouth becomes *grandadier*, a word certainly more expressive of bulk and dignity.

This combination of qualities, of want of dignity, and power of expression, appears to arise very naturally from the peculiar circumstances in which this dialect has long been placed. Since the transference of the seat of empire to England, the language of the latter country became the court language, and the object of imitation to all who were ambitious of fashionable distinction. To such persons, the first object was to shun every vestige of their Scotch dialect, and their success here formed the chief outward criterion of their rank and fortune.—In short, for a long time past, no disgrace has by a Scotsman been considered as equal to that of speaking his mother tongue. This language, therefore, has been daily losing ground; from the higher ranks it is now pretty completely dislodged, and its use is daily diminishing among the middling classes. It has been thus left chiefly in the hands of the lower orders, of those who use language merely to express their ideas, and are little ambitious of any thing farther. In

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the gay circles of a court, where vanity is the ruling passion, speech is used less for the conveyance of ideas, than for the purpose of giving a favourable impression of the speaker. Men are therefore led to refine, to polish, to study elegance alone, and to regard expression as a very secondary object. But where the only aim is to impress forcibly on the hearer the ideas of the speaker, elegance and dignity, indeed, not being aimed at, are not attained; but we have instead, a language, in a high degree, natural and forcible.—Such appear to us to be the present character of our native language, and the chief source whence that character arises.

As a preliminary to the Dictionary, Dr Jameson has given a dissertation on the origin of the Scottish language, which involves also enquiries into its early history and inhabitants. Its basis, like that of the English, is Teutonic, with a strong mixture of Gaelic and French. The question then is, whether the first ingredient has been derived from intercourse with England, or has been directly imported from Germany, by early migrations of its rude inhabitants? Our author decidedly adopts the latter opinion, and contends that the Picts were a Teutonic race, who invaded Scotland about the same time that England was over-run by the Anglo Saxons. By these he conceives the whole of the low country to have been conquered and colonized, while the Gaelic natives, like their Welsh neighbours, took refuge in the mountainous and more inaccessible districts. He urges, that there was little likelihood of the Scots borrowing the language of a foreign nation, whom they regarded with a rooted enmity. Nor does he conceive it likely that they should borrow the language of those English refugees, who were driven into their country by the Norman conquest. Such a class of men would, it is probable, be more the object of contempt than of imitation.

We are rather surprised that our author should take no notice of the strong infusion, both of French words and idioms, which prevails in our language, and many of which could only be derived from that of our sister country. It appears very evidently to have arisen from the intimate connection which was long cemented between the two nations, by their common connection to England, and by the frequent introduction of French auxiliaries, which took place in consequence of that alliance.

The following specimens may enable our readers to form an idea of the manner in which Dr Jameson has conducted this elaborate work:

Boodies, pl. Ghosts, hobgoblins. Aberd.

"By this time it wis growing late and about the time of night that *boodies* begin to gang." Journal from London, p. 6.

It might be deduced from A. S. (Anglo-Saxon) *boda*, Su. G. (Snio Gothic) *bod*, *bud*, Belg. *boode*, a messenger, *bodian*, to declare, to denounce; spectres being considered as messengers from the dead to the living; and A. S. and E. bode, being used to denote omen. But it seems to be rather originally the same with C. B. (Cambro-Britannic) *bugudhai*, hobgoblins; Lhuyd.

It confirms the latter etymon, that Gael. *Bodach* is used in the same sense. It seems properly to denote a spectre of a family spectre.

"Every great family had in former times its daemon, or genius, with its particular attributes. Thus the family of Rothiemurchus had the *Bodach an Dun*, or ghost of the hill. Kinchardine's family, spectre of the bloody hand. Gartmore house was haunted by *Bodach Gartmore*, and Tulloch Gorm's by *Mary Mhor nan Lamh*, or the girl with the hairy left hand."

To Cose.

Then meekly said the lady free
To Sir Egeir, Now, how do ye?
I rede you be of counsel clean,
Ye will not *cose*, Sir, as I ween.

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think your love be in no weir;
herefore I rede you make good cheer.

The meaning is uncertain. Shall we
ppose the term in this application,
lied to Teut. coosen, to flatter? Or is
used as before; viz. "you will not
nge your mind?"

FASTRYNGIS-EWYN, *Fastronevin*, s.
he evening preceding the first day of
e fast of Lent. *Fasterns-een*, (Scottish)
ften's een, (North of England, and
rder.) This, in England, is called
hrove Tuesday, because then the peo-
e, in times of popery, used to apply
the priests to *shrive* them, or hear
eir confessions, before entering on the
st.

nd on the *Fastryngis-ewyn* rycht,
r the beginning of the nycht,
o the castle thai tuk their way.
Barbour, x. 373. MS.

" It behuifit them to banquet hir
ane; and so did banquetting continew
l Fastronewin, and after. Knox's
st. p. 346.

The Scotch designation is much older
an the English. For Shrove Tuesday
not to be found in Anglo-Saxon. Nor
es it appear that there is any particu-
r name for this day in that language.
nglo-Saxon *foesten* signifies a fast in
neral. But allied to our word, as
noting Shrove Tuesday, we find Ger-
an. *Fastnacht*, *Fastelabend*, Su. G. Fas-
lagen, Dan. *Fastelaun*, Belg. *Vasten-
ond*; abend, agen, aun and avon, all
gnifying evening, as nacht is night.

Our language retains not only Fas-
ns een, but Yule-een and Hallow-
n. They were thus designed, because
l the feasts began and ended with the
ening. The northern nations, even in
e time of Tacitus, began their compu-
tion of the day in this manner. Apud
os nox diem ducerit. De Mor. Germ.
his indeed was the original mode.—
The evening and the morning were
e first day." We have a remnant of
e same ancient customs in the Eng-
h words, *seenight* and *fortnight*, instead
seven or fourteen days.

The barbarous custom of cock-fight-
g, still permitted in some schools on
asterns even, is a relic of the popish
rnival, or Bacchanalian revels, which
was customary to celebrate at this
me, as a preparation for the fast.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Siller Gun, a Poem; with Notes, &c. By John Mayne. 12mo.

The Poor Man's Sabbath; with other Poems. By John Struthers. Third edition. Small 8vo. 5s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

SIR George Stewart M'Kenzie of Coul, Bart. has in the press, "A Treatise on the Anatomy, Diseases, and Management of the Sheep, with an Appendix, containing Documents, exhibiting the value of the Merino breed, and their progress in Scotland."

Treatises in Natural Philosophy and Mechanics, by the late Professor John Robison, L. L. D. will speedily be published *.

In October, Mr Watt of Paisley will publish a work on Diabetes, consisting chiefly of cases, accompanied with Observations, on the origin, nature, and treatment of that disease. The practice adopted is new, and nearly the reverse of that which has been so generally followed of late years. Several cases are subjoined of diseases nearly allied to Diabetes, where a similar treatment has been successful.

Proposals have been circulated for publishing by subscription, in two volumes octavo, the Posthumous Works of the late Rev. John Skinner, Episcopal clergyman in Longside, Aberdeenshire; to which will be prefixed, a Biographical Memoir of the learned and venerable author.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE public will observe with satisfaction, that Parliament has voted 3,000l.

* Erratum in last Literary Intelligence. For *Works* of the late Lord Somers, read *Tracts*.

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3,000l. to the Board of Agriculture, to enable it with greater rapidity to complete the Surveys of the Kingdom. As soon as the whole of the County Reports have been printed, it is intended to publish an Analysis of the whole, to lay before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, a work which, for useful and authentic information relative to the actual state of the empire, is likely to prove never to have had its equal in any country.

A school has been opened at Cambridge by one of the young men trained by Joseph Lancaster, to spread his new system of education, under royal patronage. Above 250 children have been admitted, and are already in high order. The school at Cambridge, we are happy to state, has the approbation, sanction, and support of the whole University, as the subscription lists clearly shew. The committee consists of a number of the most intelligent and respectable persons in that seat of learning. The school is about to be extended to fifty additional children. One of Joseph Lancaster's young men has opened a school for 300 boys, under the patronage of many of the most benevolent citizens of Bristol. It was proposed to him not to take so many in at once, but to admit them in divisions. His reply was, "No, it is only one trouble;" and he has brought them into the most complete order, without rod or cane in the school. It is intended to extend the school to a thousand children. A report of the committee of the Canterbury Royal Lancastrian Free School, held in the Archbishop's palace, Canterbury, represents, that within the last six months 321 children had been admitted. Above 100 did not know a letter, but have learnt to read since their admission; above 250 have been taught to write; and 120 made considerable progress in arithmetic. It passes many encomiums on the master, whose instructions in the plans were received at one of Lancaster's schools, and the school itself organized by one of his boys. The same boy has organized the school near Windsor, which the royal family visited some time ago.

Dr Reid, author of the Reports of Diseases in the monthly Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared, into a small volume, to be published early in the winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

Mr Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books of the author which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, exhibiting a parallel of ancient architecture, with an introduction, containing the history of the rise, progress, and decline of architecture amongst the Greeks.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke proposes to publish a work, entitled Naval Records of the late and present Wars, consisting of a series of engravings from original designs, by Mr N. Pocock, illustrative of our principal engagements at sea, since the commencement of the war in 1793, accompanied with historical accounts. The engravings will be executed by Fittler, Landseer, and other eminent artists.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr Joseph Warton, by the Rev. John Wool, with a selection from his poetical works, and literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

The Life of Romney, by Mr Hayley, is nearly finished. This is expected to be an interesting work, that will tend to make that eminent painter more universally known:—he to whom Hayley has paid so classical a tribute of affection.

The Rev. Dr Edward Clarke, of Cambridge, has in the press an account of his Travels through Russia, the territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c, in one volume quarto, with numerous engravings.

Mr Laurence Dundas Campbell is preparing for the press an account of the Kingdom of Nypal, in the East Indies, from a memoir of the embassy deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis, then governor general of British India, to the court of Catmondu, written originally by Col. Kirkpatrick, the British envoy on that occasion. Nypal is a country singularly interesting, not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of its climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the character and customs of its people,

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people, and the peculiarity of its government; but also from its contiguity to the British dominions in Bengal, and more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our maps of Asia. The work will appear in the course of next spring, in one volume royal and imperial quarto, and will be illustrated with a map and engravings.

An Antidote to the Poetical works of the late Thomas Little, Esq. being an exposure of the sophistry and plagiarism of that publication, is in the press.

The first part of a chronological series of the most valuable, scarce, and faithful English Translations in Poetry and Prose, from the Greek poets and prose authors, with selected and new notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, maps, and heads from antiques, will soon make its appearance in royal octavo, and printed in double columns. The first part contains Hesiod's works, by the Rev. Francis Lee. A new translation of the whole of Pindar's Odes will be the second work of this series.

A new edition of the Greek text of Herodotus, carefully corrected from the edition of Wesseling and Reitz, is now printing at the University-press, Oxford, and probably will appear early in October next. This will be speedily followed by *Porti Lexicon Ionicum*, a work which has long been extremely scarce and expensive. It is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that author.

Mr Jones has in the press a work, in one volume octavo, illustrative of the four gospels. In this performance, he endeavours to connect the language of Christ on every occasion, with the circumstances peculiar to his situation; and thus to unfold in a brief and perspicuous manner its propriety and meaning. Occasional notes contain critical and philosophical remarks, which are intended for the learned; but the text is adapted to those who read only for religious improvement. He has avoided noticing the peculiarities of modern sects, and has endeavoured to furnish matter in which all are interested, without controverting the tenets of any party. The doctrine of the association of ideas is often applied in this publication; and the facility with which it solves the most perplexing difficulties, appears to evince its utility and importance as a principle in biblical enquiries.

Mr Accum has in the press a System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, with Applications to the Arts. This work will be formed chiefly after Hauy and Brongniart, and will form three octavo volumes.

M. Leschenault de Latour, who lately returned from a voyage to the islands of Java, Madura, Bali, &c. has brought home extensive collections of subjects belonging to the three kingdoms of nature; also an assortment of arms used by the natives, various specimens of the arts of those countries, manuscripts, medals and coins. An account of his Travels will speedily be published.

The Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Toulouse, has recently been re-established by a decree of government, with nearly the same regulations as formerly.

M. Moreau de la Sarthe has lately published at Paris, in eight volumes octavo, a new edition of Lavater's Physiognomy with notes and additions, anatomical, physiological and medical.

Mr S. Dewitt, surveyor-general of the state of New York, has lately discovered that the magnetic needle is rapidly changing in a direction contrary to that in which it has hitherto moved.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences is engaged in procuring a complete statistical account of that state. Some progress has been made in the collection of materials. A specimen of this work, comprehending a Statistical Account of Newhaven, from materials collected by the members belonging to that town, is preparing for the press, and is expected to appear in the course of next spring. The academy have a small collection of papers on other subjects, which will probably be published during the present year.

The Rev. Dr Dwight, president of Yale College, is preparing for the press, Observations on a series of Journies through the states of New Holland and New York, intended to illustrate the topography, agriculture, commerce, government, literature, manners, morals, and religion of those countries.

A Theological Library has lately been established in Boston. One of the principal

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cipal objects of this institution is to collect critical, controversial, and scarce publications in divinity, many of which are difficult to be found, and too expensive for an individual to possess. By the subscriptions of proprietors and several donations, a considerable and very valuable collection of books is already made.

Another theological library, on a still larger scale, is also collecting at Philip's Academy, at Andover, for the accommodation of the theological seminary lately established, and attached to that respectable literary institution.

Proposals have been issued for printing at the university press at Cambridge, Massachussets, Griesbach's edition of the Greek Testament, with a selection of the most important various readings. The edition from which the American is to be exactly copied, was published at Leipsic in 1805, and by its size is intended for common use.

Mr Dobson, of Philadelphia, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription, a new Translation of the Sacred Scriptures;—the Old Testament from the Greek of the Septuagint, and the New from the most correct Greek text, with occasional notes; by Charles Thomson, Esq. late Secretary to the Congress of the United States. It will be comprised in two large quarto volumes, and the subscription for one copy is fixed at ten dollars.

Poetry.

VERSES,

Written on visiting Culloden Muir.

CULLODEN! on thy scathed brow
Spring no wild flowers or verdure fair,
Thou feel'st not summer's genial glow,
More than the freezing wintry air.

For, once thou drank the hero's blood,
And war's unhallowed footsteps bore;
The deeds unholy, Nature view'd,
Then fled,—and curst thee evermore!

See, from the Beauly's wild-wood glens
How proudly Lovat's banners soar!
How fierce the plaided island clans
Rush onward with the broad claymore!

The groans of death the bag-pipes tone,
Their dear, tho' exil'd Prince in view—
Inflame their souls,—Save man alone
Can ne'er such energies subdue.

The day is lost! alas, Lochiel!
The braided plume's torn from thy brow,
What must thy haughty spirit feel,
To skulk for shelter like the roe!

While wild-birds chaunt from Lochy's bowers,
At April eve their loves and joys,
The Lord of Lochy's loftiest towers
To foreign lands an exile flies.

His own blue hills were long in view
While o'er the deep his galley bore,
And oft he look'd, and cried Adieu!
I'll never see Lochaber more

From loyal valour's sufferings, turn,
Which prayers or tears can ne'er redeem
Her absent love, see Beautymount,
Where birches weep o'er Garry stream.

Expression lighted Mary's face,
Her cheek—the rose's richest hue,
Her melting form—more perfect grace,
Then Grecian artist ever drew.

Fair maiden! wipe the tearful eye,
Nor early joys in vain deplore,
That thrill'd thy heart with extacy
By the green woods of Aviemore.

Fast by his King, thy lover fell
Where hottest rag'd the mortal strife,
To you he breath'd a sad farewell,
When death had dried the springs of life!

Land of proud honours! legends say,
"Where Fingal fought and Ossian sung,"
Mourn dark Culloden's fated day
That from thy grasp the laurel wrung!

Ye chiefs, who wreaths profusely tor
From glory's tree in other time,
To use the arms—the garb ye wore
Is now by law denoung'd a crime!

Where once ye rul'd and roam'd at will,
Free as your own dark mountain game,
Your sons are slaves, and never feel
A longing for their fathers' fame!

Shades of the mighty and the brave!
Who faithful to your monarch fell;
No trophies mark your common grave,
Nor dirges to your memory swell.

But generous hearts will weep your fate,
As rolls along the tide of time,
And Bards unborn will renovate
Your fading fame in loftiest rhyme.

VER.

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VERSES

Occasioned by the apparent inattention to the Subscription for completing Lord Nelson's monument on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh.

O SCOTIA, ever prone to deck
The martial brows with blooming wreaths,
And, when thy heroes swell the wreck,
To sigh in strain that ardour breathes.

Attend my lay—attend and wake
Anew those tears which late you shed,
So copious—for thy sister's sake
When sunk amid the glorious dead

Her fav'rite son, thy darling too,
For now Britannia rules the isle,
And once where Ruin stalk'd in view,
And fir'd the breast with love of spoil,

Bids Peace maintain her gentle sway,
And tell the wild waves, as they roar,—
Each echoing cliff in robes of gray,
"Internal discord is no more."

Long strangers to the factious spear,
Friends join with friends the eager band,
Fair *Union's banners* high to rear,
While Freedom cheers the happy land.

But roused to war, see dauntless swords
Victorious glitter on the plain,
And brothers, ocean's only lords,
Securely triumph on the main.

His country gave the dear command,
With sage-like mien her Nelson rose,
And greeting fond his daring band
Bad hurl *her* vengeance on *her* foes.

They flew:—'twas done! strew'd o'er the deep
The crowding squadrons vanquish'd lay!
But O, my soul! prepare to weep,
For direst woes obscure the day.

He bled!—he fell!— 'twas Nelson fell!
Sighs mingled with the mournful blast:—
A nation struck his funeral knell,
And sorrow'd as its guardian pass'd.

In simple monumental state,
See yonder structure humbly towers,
To bear the memory of the *Great*,
To ages far remote from ours.

O Scotia! shall thy sons with-hold,
Their genourous aid from the design?
Make bare that *name*, they held of old,
And cause its wonted lustre shine.

Edinburgh,
14th July 1808. } G. L.

THE EXILE OF BENMORE.

THE distant heath-fires gleam redder and brighter,
The sun lifts his locks from the mountain so hoar,
Asrad on the shell-bordered ocean I wander,
To wet my loose locks with a tear for Benmore.
Though here the ripe grapes swirl thick through the woodland,
And the breeze sprinkles balm on the flower-cover'd shore,
I tread on their bloom-drooping heads when the morning
Lifts his thin misty robes from my native Benmore.

Roll light, ye foam-breezes, by the dark heath of Uist,
Where young Flora sits with her white bosom bare,
Nor rudely dark on it while fondly she claspeth
The tear-hanging lock of her lov'd Prince's hair.
What dark cloud is yon rising edged with fire,
Hark, dying groans rise midst the ocean's wild roar,
O see 'tis the infant—the maiden—the matron,
All driven out to die on their native Benmore.

The Orphan child weeps by the flame-bursting cottage,
And prints its light footsteps on circles of gore;
It lifts the blood locks of the brown cheeked peasant,
And screams o'er his wounds to thine echoes, Benmore,
The old peasant over his rusted sword leaning
His palsied handwildly his hoar tresses tore.
He falls—with his heart's blood the bayonet is reeking,
His gray locks are spread on the winds of Benmore.

What fair form is yon sitting sad by the green lake,
Her wet cheeks, her dark hair sighs heavily o'er?
'Tis my Peggy, her breast heaves, her white arms she tosses,
An' weeps for thine exile, blue-sided Benmore.
What dim form is yon the gray mist clouds louring
That seems o'er the corse-strewn plains to deplore,

'Tis

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'Tis thine, Balmarino, thou martyr of freedom,
Thou bends thy pale eyes o'er the native Benmore.

O where are the patriots Lochiel and Strathallan,
Who hew'd paths to fame with the highland claymore,
Unconquer'd they burst through bright ranks at Culloden,
I hear their ghosts shriek on storm-sided Benmore.
Soon soon must this heart burst, my sad voice is failing,
Love—freedom—or friendship, enrapture no more
This poignard may open my sad path to heaven,
Even there I will weep for my native Benmore.

Banks of the Nith, August 6. 1808. HIDALLAN.

GRACE FOR A HALLOWEEN SUPPER.

GENIUS o' ruddy rural Health,
Wha' for the wame o' gouty wealth
Ne'er mark'd insipid worthless tea,
Nor keukit fat snail fricassee;
Nor toss'd a feckless mushroom fry,
Nor beuk up haddocks in a pye,
Nor stimulating broo' prepar'd,
To synd the hause o' pamper'd laird,
An' mak' his honour fa' on like
A greedy lean Lochmaben tyke;
But steady to thy dearest aim,
(The plenishing o' poortith's wame)
On Vulcan's hearth thy shins thou birales,
Whan i' the bleeze the sheep-head hirales,
Blessing its black, but comely mou',
Till scowderdoup sings aff the woo';
Or when our auld gudewife has gat
A haggis i' the muckle pat,
Thou sits wi' blythly blinkin' ee'
Astriddle on the rannaltree,
Till uncle John, wud to be at it,
Lifts up his een to consecrate it;
Syne reverently stralks his chin,
An' sticks his faithfou' gully in,
Ladeing wi' sunkit ilka plate,
Biddin' the bashfu' no be blate;
To thee, great keuk o' kintra' fare,
We owe this wale o' a' wame-ware
An' grant that we may ay hae grace
To look a haggis i' the face,
Wi' thankfou' hearts whane'er we dine,
An' a' the praises shall be thine.

London Nov. 1807. T. M. C.

Tune.—*Flowers of Caledonia.*

NOW sweetly smiles the opening spring,
The feathered songsters gladly sing,
And flowers in gay profusion spring;
To deck each hill and verdant mead:—
Yet what's the rose or tulip fair,
Whose fragrant odours fill the air,
Shall they in beauty ere compare,
With Anna, fairest flower on Tweed?

Her cheeks the blushing rose excel,
Her song shall charm sweet Philomel,
And grazing flocks from music spell,
Attentive listen as they feed:—
Her song shall soothe e'en sorrow's smart,
Her presence joy to all impart,
Her smiles shall captivate each heart;
Sweet Anna, fairest flower on Tweed.

Flow on, sweet Tweed, still smoothly flow,
Your vernal breezes gently blow,
Gay Flora, all thy charms bestow
T' adorn each hill, each dale, and mead;
Sweet Warbler, harmonise the grove,
Fair nature, all thy charms improve,
And wake her tender soul to love,
Sweet Anna, fairest flower on Tweed.—

A Tribute to the genius of ROBERT BURNS.
By a young lady at the age of Sixteen.

AS in the lone, sequester'd grove,
The woodlark on the bending spray,
Attunes to liberty and love,
The sportive lay,

'Twas thus, in mountain scenes retir'd,
That Scotia's minstrel—nature's child,
Would sing, by ardent genius fir'd,
His carol wild!

In poverty, his gen'rous heart
Wth freedom, and with fancy glow'd.
And native strains, untaught by art,
Spontaneous flow'd

Oh, BURNS! to ev'ry feeling breast,
To ev'ry gentle mind, sincere;
By love and tender pity blest,
Thy song is dear!

Sweet bard! 'twas thine to soar on high,
With inspiration, and the muse!
To claim from beauty's radiant eye,
Compassion's dew!

To raise the smile of social glee;
The patriot's manly heart to fire;
Or wake the tear of sympathy,
With plaintive lyre!

Sweet bard! for thee the muses mourn;
In melting lays they sing thy name;
And twine, to deck thy sacred urn,
The wreath of fame!

North Wales Gazette.

PRO-

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, March 16.

THE rejection of the orders in Council bill was moved, on the ground of its being a violation of a standing order of the House. The motion was negatived by a majority of 129 to 59.

Thursday, March 17.

A petition was received from Liverpool against the orders in Council. A motion that the petitioners be heard by counsel, was, after a long discussion, negatived without a division.

Friday, March 18.

MUTINY ACT.

The House went into a Committee upon the mutiny bill.

Lord Hawkesbury observed, that the only material alteration in this bill since the last year, was the introduction of a clause giving the recruit an option, whether he should enlist for the space of seven years, or for an indefinite period.

The Duke of Gloucester objected to this clause. He denied the assertion, that the measure of limited service was condemned by military men; he had consulted several of the most experienced officers upon that head, who gave it as their decided opinion, that enlistment for a limited period was the best mode of supplying the army with recruits.

Lord Melville condemned the measure of limited service altogether. But it was said that better men were acquired by limited service—What did they mean by better men? Fatter or thinner, taller or shorter? No. What then? Men who were more correct in their moral principles and practice;—but were such men more fit for the army? Certainly not. He deprecated the sentimental and puritanical reveries which had been indulged in with regard to the improving the quality of the soldier. The materials of which good soldiers were composed, were truly described by *Serjeant Kite* in the play; "if any 'prentices have severe masters, any children have undutiful parents, if any servants have too little wages, or any husband too much wife, let them repair to me."—The men that had hitherto formed the British armies were men of stout hearts and habits; dissipated and thoughtless indeed, but men of spirit and courage; lovers of bold enterprize. These were the materials of which an army must be composed; give him such men, though not of the better description, they were the fittest for soldiers; keep the better at home. Upon these grounds, he must now vote for the clause as it stood.

The Duke of Gloucester expressed his concern, that it should be said by a Noble Viscount, that the men most suited to the painful but honourable duties of a military life, were the dissipated and the thoughtless. According to his conception of the subject, according to his experience of the character of the soldier, that man was most patient under suffering in the service of his country, who held most sacred the personal and social duties, and he was most ready to resign his life in the field of battle, who knew that, without fortitude, all that he estimated most highly must be surrendered.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the other clauses of the bill read and agreed to.

The bill was passed next day, after a short discussion, without a division.

Monday, March 21.

Lord Erskine presented a petition from John Bellenden Kerr, Esq. against the claims of Sir James Innes Kerr, Bart. &c., to the Roxburgh peerage, which was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges before whom the said peerage cause is pending.

The Lord Chancellor presented a bill for the better regulating the administration of justice in Scotland, the transmission of appeals, &c. which was read a first time. His Lordship accompanied the bill with no description whatever of its outline, but simply moved that it be read a first time and printed; and he said, when the copies were on the table, he should submit a proposition on it to their Lordships.—This bill very little differs from the bill presented by Lord Eldon last session.

Lord Bathurst moved the second reading of the orders in Council bill.

Lord Erskine opposed the bill, as being founded in a measure of which neither the legality, justice, or necessity, had been proved.

Lord Selkirk censured the orders in Council, as being almost nugatory with regard to the enemy, and harrassing and irritating with respect to neutrals. He regretted, that at such a period as this, which Ministers

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ters themselves denominated the very crisis of our fate, they should have so misapplied their time as to have merely employed themselves in enhancing to the enemy the price of coffee and sugar.

Lord Redesdale contended, that the bill was justifiable according to the law of nations.

Lord Hawkesbury supported, and Lords *King*, *Lauderdale*, and *Grenville*, opposed the bill. A division then took place, and the motion was carried by a majority, proxies included, of 116 to 59.—The bill was accordingly read a second time.

Tuesday, March 22.

Lord Lauderdale rose to make a motion against the commercial policy of the orders in Council. In a speech of considerable length, the Noble Lord argued against the principles on which the orders had issued, and contended, that they would ultimately destroy our commercial interests with America, and the general prosperity of the country. He concluded by moving eight resolutions, directed against the justice and policy of the orders in Council, as they appeared to his Lordship to distress the commercial interest of this country, and as they seemed calculated to depress our character in the estimation of civilized nations.

Lord Bathurst, in a speech of considerable length, commented upon each of the resolutions proposed, and maintained that the effects of the orders in Council had been beneficial.

The question being called for, the resolutions were rejected on a division 21 to 56.

Monday, April 4.

A petition was presented by Lord Holland, on the part of the Guildry of Aberbroath, claiming for Scotland the privileges of the Trial by Jury.

Tuesday, April 5.

The second reading of the Scotch Judicature bill was postponed till Thursday: and on the motion of Lord Grenville, the Lord President, and two senior judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, were directed to deliver in their answers in writing, to the Lord Chancellor, to the questions proposed to them last year.

April 6. and 7.

Mr Brougham and Mr Campbell were finally heard at the bar, on behalf of certain petitioners from Liverpool, Manchester, &c. against the clause in the orders of Council bill, for prohibiting the exportation of Jesuit's bark to France. *Earl Bathurst* then moved the third reading of the bill. Lords Albemarle, Erskine, and Holland, reprobated in strong terms the measure, as being impolitic, cruel, and inhuman. It was supported by ministers as a wise and efficient measure, and provoked by the decree of the Ruler of France. The bill was then read a third time and passed, on a division, 110 to 44.

Upon the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for the better Administration of Justice in Scotland, the *Lord Chancellor* rose, and observed, that from the great increase of commerce and manufactures, agriculture, and population in that part of the United Kingdom, the business of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the appeals to this House, had increased to so alarming a degree, that it became necessary to adopt some measure for the better and more prompt administration of justice in that country. With this view, having given the subject the most mature and deliberate consideration in his power, he proposed the present bill, as the most effective measure that could be adopted. It was not his Lordship's intention to enter minutely into the merits of the bill at present, but merely, after a few observations, to move the commitment of it before the recess. It was his wish to divide the Court of Session into two Courts of Judicature, instead of three: that eight of the Judges should preside in the one, to be called the Inner Chamber: and the remaining seven in the other, to be called the Outer Chamber; each to be a Court as the other; and that the dernier resort should be by appeal to this House. He proposed this division in the first instance, wishing in all such cases, where alterations were to be made in the administration of justice in any country, to introduce such alterations gradually. With respect to the trial by Jury, he considered, with the great Lord Mansfield, that this was a sort of innovation upon the constitution of the Scotch laws, which should, if made at all, be made with the utmost caution and circumspection; it was therefore his intention that Commissioners who should be appointed under this bill, should, among various other matters, inquire how far, and in what particular cases, the trial by jury could with propriety and effect be introduced into Scotland.—His Lordship concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Lord Grenville congratulated the House that the necessity of adopting some measure for the better Administration of Justice in Scotland was at last thought advisable by noble Lords on the other side of the House. His Lordship still thought it would be most expedient to divide the

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Court of Session into three, instead of two Courts. The trial by jury might, he conceived, be most beneficially introduced, and it was anxiously desired. He should not give any opposition to the bill at present; he hoped it would be so modified as to meet the ideas of those who were peculiarly interested in it, though he confessed he had certain prejudices on this subject which would not easily be removed.

Lord Melville observed, that other persons might have similar prejudices in a contrary way, but he conceived reform and amendment should proceed progressively. He coincided with the noble and learned Lord, with respect to the introduction of trial by jury.

Lord Lauderdale warmly advocated the introduction of trial by jury in Scotland; and, after some observations in explanation from the Lord Chancellor, the bill was read a second time.

Friday, April 8.

ROXBURGH ESTATE APPEAL.

The House met at two o'clock, pursuant to a special adjournment, to hear counsel in the important Scots appeal case respecting the estates of the Dukedom of Roxburgh, John Bellenden Kerr, Henry Gawler, and John Seton Karr, Esqrs. appellants. Sir James Norcliffe Innes, Bart. and Col. Walter Kerr of Littledean, respondents. Mr John Clerk was heard at great length for the appellants in this first division of the cause. The Counsel in this appeal are very numerous. Sir Samuel Romilly, Mess. William Adam, and J. Hargrave; the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Messrs John Clerk, Adam Gillies, James Moncrieff, William Horne. &c.

The Counsel were heard for their repective clients for 26 days; and on the 28th of June, the Hon. Henry Erskine was heard for General Ker, and Sir Samuel Romilly for Sir James Innes Ker, in the question whether Lady Essex Ker, and Mr Bellenden Ker, should be heard in the Committee of Privileges on the right of Sir James Innes Ker, or General Walter Ker, to the Roxburgh Peerage.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the House at some length. From a review of the arguments on all sides, he said it down, that Lady Essex Ker did, in fact, claim the dignities in question, for she asserted her right to be better than that of the other two claimants. No petition, it was true, had been presented for her, but still the House had been in the use to hear parties having an interest against the claims of others, even although they did not, at the same time, endeavour to substantiate their own right. As to Mr Bellenden Ker, the case was different.—He did, indeed, under the charter 1646, and under the devolution clause in the deed 1648, maintain, that neither Sir J. N. Ker, or General Wa Ker, were heirs called to the dignities; but he did not even alledge, under either of these deeds, that he had any claim to the dignities whatever. The property he claimed under a different deed. The House, no doubt, had a right, if they chose it; to hear parties claiming only a negative interest, such as Mr Bellenden Ker's was, but this was resorted to merely to protect themselves from the chance of recognising a claim which ought not to be sustained. There was little probability of any thing of the kind occurring here, where the Lord Advocate was to be heard for the public interest in Scotland, and the Attorney General for the public interest in this country. His Lordship therefore moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, that Lady Essex Ker is entitled to be heard in the Committee of Privileges, but that Mr Bellenden Ker is not; reserving to him, however, to be heard on the import of the words "Eldest Daughter," and "Heirs Male." His Lordship expressed some doubt as to the possibility of finishing this case during the present session. Unquestionably it would be impossible, if their Lordships did not attend. In that, however, he begged it to be recollected, that no blame was imputable to him. He hoped they would be pointed in their attendance on Thursday, at one o'clock.

Earl Suffolk concurred in enforcing the necessity of a pointed attendance on Thursday; the more particularly when the importance of the case was considered, and when it was understood that the cause cost the parties One thousand pounds every day it stood for hearing, and that there were not Members to form a House this day till four o'clock.

On Thursday June 30. in the Committee of Privileges, Mr Brougham was heard on behalf of Lady Essex Ker, and the Lord Advocate and Attorney General for the Crown.

On Friday July 1. after hearing Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr Erskine for their respective parties, the Lord Chancellor moved, that the farther consideration of it be postponed till the first Tuesday in next session. If his Lordship should not then be in office, to accommodate the parties as far as lay in his power, he said he should attend and deliver his opinion on the case; and if he should die in the mean time, he should leave his opinion in writing.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Danish Neutrality.

Mr Canning said, that as many misrepresentations had gone abroad respecting the papers from which he had read extracts, he was anxious to lay them before the House, as far as was consistent with the public good. He therefore moved "for copies and extracts of the correspondence between Lord Howick and Mr Garlicke, our Minister at Copenhagen, in November and December 1806, and January 1807, about the actual or expected violation of the neutrality of Holstein by the French armies."

Some conversation ensued of a desultory nature, when Mr Sheridan, in a long speech, supported the motion, and moved an amendment, calling for all information received last year by Ministers respecting Copenhagen, and the equipment of the Danish fleet for the purposes of France. He also moved for papers in vindication of the conduct of Mr Garlicke.

After a short debate, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion carried on a division, 140 to 19.

Army Estimates.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the army estimates,

The Secretary at War was happy in being able to state, that at no former period had the army of this country been superior in spirit and discipline, and at no former time had it been equal in numbers, the whole establishment amounting to no less than 300,000 men. The regular infantry establishment of 1807 was 109, 000, and that for the present year was 132,000 men, and the difference between the actual numbers and this establishment was now only 13,000 men, whereas last year it had been no less than 53,000. In the cavalry there was a slight reduction, but it was hardly worth mentioning. The royal waggon train was reduced to 500 horses, and though last year it was intended to reduce the whole of that corps, when it was recollected that these horses were actually employed in the public service, in the works carrying on about the different royal palaces, and on the military canals, and that the service which they performed was done at a cheaper rate than could be done by hiring horses, he did not think that any reasonable objection could be made to the maintenance of this body. The militia was nearer to its establishment than it was last year, notwithstanding that 24,000 men had been drafted from it into the regular army. In the Staff there was a small variation from the increase that had taken place in the Staff abroad. The volunteer corps were nearly in the same state in which they were last year. The foreign corps were somewhat increased from an addition that had been made to the German legion. The Royal Military College, and the Compassionate List, were both somewhat augmented. The general result of comparison was, that the estimates for the present year exceeded those of the last 592,000*l.*; but after deducting from the estimates now before the Committee the various items of expence which used formerly to be introduced among the extraordinaries of the army, the real difference was reduced to somewhat less than 100,000*l.* He concluded with moving his resolutions conformably with the estimates.

A long desultory conversation ensued, of no great interest, between General Fitzpatrick, Mr Long, Mr Huskisson, Mr Calcraft, Lord Henry Petty, Mr Lushington, and Mr Robinson, which turned chiefly upon the merits of the different systems of recruiting for a limited time, or for life.

Mr Windham complained of the precipitancy with which public business was carried on, and particularly of the manner in which Ministers pressed the consideration of this subject.

The Hon. C. A. Cooper then moved the different sums necessary for the ordnance department, amounting in the whole to somewhat upwards of 5,300,000*l.*

After some conversation, the resolutions were severally put and agreed to.

Monday, Feb. 29.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, for bestowing a pension on the family of the late Lord Viscount Lake, (which was agreed to) and said, an application of this nature had been deferred during the life of the late Lord, from a personal delicacy on his part, and a magnanimous feeling of pride, in maintaining by his own private fortune, the dignified station his merits had procured him from his Sovereign, and heightened by the intimacy and favour of that Noble Branch of the Royal Family (the Prince of Wales). This motion now became necessary: it was to prove the gratitude of his country: his General had ever performed more gallant and useful exploits, in which he had always followed the example so usefully held out by the Commanders of the French armies, which was placing himself as a conspicuous mark of boldness and enterprize to his own soldiers; ever prodigal of his own blood, he insured victory after victory in India,

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India, where his acquisitions were immense, so matter what were the objections existing against our system of government in that country. His family had been left destitute by his death, and he hoped it would be needless to enforce the claims of the family through their illustrious head, at least to be continued for two successive generations. He then moved the pension of 2000l. per annum.

Mr Whitbread said, the Noble Lord had enjoyed a very lucrative situation, and had, at a particular period, received a sum of 9000l. for his services; he could not, then, with decency, himself have made such a demand. He admitted he was a gallant soldier, but by no means superior to British soldiers in general. He thought the family by no means so much in distress, but he would accommodate the family, if needful, with a supply, but certainly inferior in income to that proposed by the Noble Lord.

Mr Wharton spoke highly in favour of Lord Lake's claims, and considered it much in his favour that he had, though he possessed such powerful influence and great emoluments, returned home in rather indigent circumstances.

Mr M. A. Taylor knew his Lordship's family to consist of seven children, and each was only given by Lord Lake's will 1500l. legacy; could the House then be niggardly of their bounty in cases of a public nature, where we were otherwise so prodigal.

Lord Castlereagh said, that, after the payment of the legacies left by the late Lord Lake and some debts, there would not remain for the daughters half as much as had been stated; and, in short, they would have only a pittance.

Sir Francis Burdett objected to the motion altogether, unless it were accompanied by assurances from Ministers that all sinecure places and reversionary grants should be abolished for ever.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer perfectly agreed with the Hon. Baronet who spoke last, that the people of England had a right now and at all times to claim from that House a vigilant attention to the economical management of their affairs; but he believed the Hon. Baronet would not convince the House or the country that parsimony, in rewarding eminent services, was the best or truest economy.

Mr Banker said, that, under all the circumstances of the case, he must agree in voting for the motion. He disapproved, generally, of the want of discrimination on the part of Ministers, in bestowing titles upon persons who had not sufficient fortune to support their rank, and who must then either become pensioners of the Crown, or burdens upon the people.

The House divided twice. The first was upon the grant of the pension generally. Ayes 210——Noes 26. The second division was (as we understand) upon the pension being granted from the date of the battle at Delhi. Ayes 202——Noes 15.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

Mr Whitbread felt that he would require a great portion of the indulgence of the house.—He should think it necessary to bring in review the public transactions of the last year on the continent. Much time had been already employed, but unnecessarily, in getting information.—He must therefore proceed upon the inquiry with such information as we have. It will not be contended by the Gentlemen opposite, that the House have, by their address to the throne, prevented themselves from agreeing to the resolutions which he had to propose. With respect to the time of bringing the question forward, he thought there could not be a better period than when symptoms of distress ran high. Of this the petitions for peace lately presented to the House were unequivocal proofs. These petitions were not influenced by any individuals of consequence, nor by any parties, but were the effusions of public calamity and distress. The language of them was the most respectful to the House, and the most dutiful to the Sovereign. Towards the close of the American war, what turned the current of war towards peace but the sufferings of the people? I hope those sufferings will now meet with attention; and if I am not able to impress upon his Majesty's Ministers, or the House, the necessity of a peace, I trust the people will persevere in their endeavours to be heard. I stand up the determined enemy of eternal warfare—(*Hear! hear! hear!*)—the determined advocate of peace, if it can be obtained with honour. He considered peace as more likely than war to prove our safety. They called it a war purely defensive. But what probability is there of their being able to curb the enemy? Have we any means of attacking France? If all the abilities of the nation were united for the purpose, where could their ingenuity discover a point of attack? In the speech from the throne it was said that the peace of Tilsit was a most disastrous event to Russia. So far from that, it was the saving of the remnant of the Russian army. The French Emperor, if he had followed up his victories, merely as a soldier, might have annihilated it. The offer of mediation by Russia has been represented as a consequence of an agreement made at the peace of Tilsit; whereas the offer had been made to a Noble Lord (Lord G. L. Gower) three days previous to the sign-

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arguing of the treaty of peace. That Noble Lord, in his answer to a note of the Baron de Budberg, thus expresses himself respecting peace:—"My Court will always be ready to concur in negotiations so founded; her only view in war being to obtain a solid and durable peace." Was this the only view of England during the last war?—The same Noble Lord was Ambassador when that destructive coalition was formed against France in 1805. The objects of this league were, 1st, the evacuation of Hanover; 2d, the restoration of the republics of Holland and Helvetia; 3d, the re-establishment of the King of Sardinia; and, 4th, guaranteeing the integrity of the Neapolitan dominions. I do not say that these objects were improper at the time; but was it possible to effect them? If they should now continue to be the objects of the war, I fear, indeed, that peace with France will be for ever impossible. But when the mediation of Russia was offered, it was a golden opportunity of entering into negotiation, which no wise statesman would have suffered to pass by. From the dispositions of the Emperor of Russia, there could be no doubt of his wish to promote the pacification on terms favourable to England; and there was a moral certainty that France would have accepted of that mediation. But this offer was treated with coldness and distrust. The Ambassador was instructed to demand, in the first instance, a communication of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit. The very proposition was an affront. When they could not get the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, they insisted on a commercial treaty. The acceptance of the Russian mediation, it was said, would be risking the safety of the country. Does accepting a mediation infer an obligation of acceding to the terms afterwards? The measures of Ministers tended to persuade the Emperor of Russia to break the treaty of Tilsit, which would have been his ruin. (*Hear, hear!*)—It was gross political folly. In the whole of this affair the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shewed such complete inconsistency as to prove that he was not the person fit to guide the foreign relations of the country in perilous times. To refuse the mediation of Russia with France, and afterwards solicit her mediation with Denmark, was not a bad specimen of this inconsistency. He expatiated on the refusal of the Austrian mediation, took a comprehensive view of the whole subject, and concluded an able speech, by moving the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conditions stipulated by his Majesty's Ministers for the acceptance of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, were inexpedient and impolitic.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Austria, was unwise and impolitic, and not calculated to ascertain how far the restoration of the blessings of peace might or might not have been attainable, through the means of such mediation.

Resolved, That this House feels it incumbent upon itself to declare, that there is nothing in the present circumstances of the war, which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negotiation with the enemy, on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities on terms of justice and honour.

Mr Herbert seconded the first resolution on its being read from the chair.

Mr George Ponsonby rose under great disadvantages, after the admirable speech he had just heard. With the two first resolutions he perfectly concurred; but as to the third, he differed from his Hon. Friend as to the necessity of pressing it at that moment. Were it carried in that House, Ministers would be compelled to make some effort at negotiation; and though that was true policy, yet this might not be the finest time to press it upon them. By such a measure, consequences might result unfavourable even to the views of the Hon. Mover himself. Were a peace made, and that peace a bad one, the Minister might reproach the House, and say, You forced me to it, You are the authors and framers of it. He certainly had no opinion of the sincerity of Ministers. And if Ministers, after their rejection of mediation, were now to apply immediately, Bonaparte might say, How is it that you, who refused proposals six weeks ago—you, who in fact sent away the Austrian Ambassador, come now with offers of peace? But this he did not say to encourage Ministers in their views. He thought peace our true policy, and he wished them to take every opportunity to procure it.

Mr Wilberforce considered, that no offer of mediation could have been more questionable than that of Russia, under the circumstances in which she was placed, and Ministers were consequently justified in the caution with which they had proceeded. He agreed with Mr Ponsonby that it would be highly impolitic to enter into any resolutions at present, which, in their nature, could have a tendency to excite a clamour for peace; an object which, instead of being accelerated, would, by such a proceeding, be greatly retarded. He con-

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sidered Ministers perfectly sincere in the professions they had made, nor could he see any possible motive they could have in being otherwise. Peace, he thought, would not be rejected, if it could be obtained on safe and honourable terms and the Minister who could procure it on such terms would be entitled to the gratitude of the people. Though some classes might suffer by the war, yet it was not by embarrassing Ministers that they could hope to obtain peace. He conjured Gentlemen, therefore, not to press at present a question so fraught with national disadvantage, and implored the people to bear a little longer the inconveniencies of the war, in the reasonable hope of being ultimately rewarded with an honourable and permanent peace.

Mr Blaxford, in a maiden speech, most powerfully engaged the attention of the House. He lamented the prejudice and perversion of opinion and talent to which a spirit of party and faction seemed capable of delivering over some descriptions of men. There were those who turned with indifference or scorn from the hardships of their own countrymen, while struggling in the cause of the honour and independence of the country, and who shewed themselves tenderly alive only to the sufferings of America and Denmark. But such men misinterpret the opinion and feelings of the country. The country values wealth, and much of its power and energies depend upon that wealth; but under circumstances like the present, this nation knows that wealth must be subservient to honour. That sentiment neither Bonaparte, nor the friends of Bonaparte, wherever they move, nor all the violence of his sanguinary decrees, will ever be able to extinguish. It is not to be extinguished by the partial sufferings of some of our manufacturers, no, nor could it be extinguished by the complete stagnation of our whole trade. Those who hold a different language of the character of their country, can be only the ill-disposed few who endeavour to blow every spark of disaffection and discontent into a flame, and to place in an odious light the conduct of the present Administration, chiefly because they feel the damning contrast which it exhibits with their own. Men who, while in opposition, were clamorous, while in government were impotent; whose apathy was called moderation, and whose attempts to delude the people were dignified with the name of patriotism. Give him much sooner the inflexible firmness, the persevering fortitude, even the generous despair of the men, who now guided the destinies of the nation, than the pusillanimous precaution of those who would seek for comfort and ease at the expence of honour and security. Fresh aggressions, and new in their form, called only for fresh resistance, and more determined resolution. Such, at least, he trusted were the sentiments with which his Majesty's Ministers were nerved, and that he might venture to say of them, what the poet said of the resolute and just;—

Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

Lord Mahon expressed his decided approbation of the resolutions of the Hon. Member below him.

Mr J. Smith depicted, in strong language, the deplorable state of the commerce of the country; and declared, that in voting for the Hon. Gentleman's resolutions, he was actuated by no party motives, but by a desire to serve his country, as an independent Member of that House.

Mr Canning rejoiced that the question had been this night argued on its own merits, and not upon the principles and spirit of a party. He admitted the general proposition, that peace was desirable; but did Hon. Gentlemen recollect the spirit in which the enemy had made war against our commerce and manufactures? Had they forgotten that, even in the time of peace, a vessel had been seized because it was laden with British commodities? He then entered into a defence of the conduct of Ministers in their conduct towards Austria and Russia on the business of their mediation for a general peace; and maintained, that the moment Ministers heard of the fatal battle of Friedland, they sent off a messenger to Lord Levison Gower, to instruct him to convey to the Emperor of Russia their anxiety to bring about a general peace, and offering the unbroken strength of this country to be used by Russia in bringing about that desirable object.

Mr Sheridan declared his resolution to vote for all the propositions. He contended that Ministers had rejected two offers for peace, and that they ought not to be trusted to reject another.—He moved for adjourning the debate, but at the request of Mr Adam, withdrew the motion.

Mr Adam said, he would vote for all the three propositions. His opinion was, that Ministers had by their conduct put

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put a bar to any overture towards peace being proposed by them, or to them, and until that bar was removed by a declaration of that House, he very much feared there would be no hope of peace for the country.

After a few words from Mr J. Smith and Mr Wilberforce, and a reply from Mr Whitbread, the House divided on each of the resolutions in order.

1st Division—Ayes 70——Noes 210.
2d ——————Ayes 67——Noes 211.
3d ——————Ayes 58——Noes 217.

Adjourned at five o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, March 3.

Sir J. Newport moved for certain papers respecting the restoration of Mr Gifford to his office of Accountant General of the Customs in Ireland, from which he had been dismissed by Lord Hardwicke. He considered that gentleman as having been a principal instrument in fomenting the differences between the Protestants and Catholics.—After a long conversation, the motion was negatived by a majority of 103 to 57.

Mr Calcraft then rose to move for certain papers relative to the force and equipment of Sir R. Strachan's squadron, which, he alleged, had been under the necessity of quitting its station from a want of provisions, in consequence of which the French squadron had escaped from Rochefort.

Mr Wellesley Pole gave a flat contradiction to this statement. The first authentic intelligence, he said, which Sir R. Strachan received of the escape of the enemy, was on the 29th of January, and Sir Richard did not delay a moment going in pursuit of them—on the 18th, the day after the enemy sailed, each line of battle ship had on board ten weeks provisions of bread, 13 or 14 of other provisions, and six weeks and five days provision of water. The Mediator, a cut-down 74, had been got ready to sail with provisions for the fleet on the 21st of December. Had she been able to have sailed at that time, she would have reached Sir Richard Strachan long before the enemy sailed; but the weather was so tempestuous, that she could not sail before the 6th January, and was not cleared of her provisions by our squadron before the 19th. Before, however, the Mediator had been got ready, the Adrian cutter had sailed with victuallers for the squadron on the 14th of November, and had joined on the 30th. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the course of his speech, entered into a short statement of the disposition of our naval force. A sufficient naval force, he said, was in the Mediterranean; Cadiz was properly blockaded—so was Brest; Madeira was looked at; the West Indies safe; and we had a sufficient force to have an eye on those gentlemen in America, if they were at all disposed to be troublesome. The papers moved for were ordered.

Friday, March 4.

A second motion for receiving a petition from Liverpool against the orders in council, was negatived by a majority of 111 to 57. Mr Adam then made his promised motion relative to the reading of extracts from official papers not before the House, the object of which was to censure the conduct of Mr Secretary Canning, for the official quotations he made in his luminous speech on the late motion of Mr Ponsonby respecting the Copenhagen expedition.

Mr. Canning said, the Hon. Gentleman had said the least upon that part of his argument which required the most; he alluded to official misconduct. In all the instances quoted by the Hon. Gentleman, the parties who complained of a breach of duty when papers were read without any message from his Majesty, objected at the time to those who attempted to read such papers. Mr Canning particularly alluded to the article which charged him with stating transactions at Foreign Courts, and wished to know whether it was the intention of the Hon. Member to criminate him on the ground of having made any improper disclosures. The dispatches to Lord Howick were not withheld on the 3d and 8th of February, as the Hon. Member had described. Under all the circumstances of the motion, he could not avoid saying, that whatever objections might be made to his conduct, in a constitutional sense, or on any other ground, the resolutions moved by the Hon. Gentleman could answer no possible good, as they merely expressed personal enmity. Mr Canning then made a profound obeisance to the chair and to both sides of the House, and retired amidst loud and continued cheering. The motion was negatived by a majority of 165 to 67.

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Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

THE intelligence from this quarter continues to be of the highest importance. But before giving any details of the successes of the Spanish Patriots, we shall (according to the order adopted in our last Magazine) proceed with the continuation of the transactions of the traiterous Junta at Bayonne, or rather of Bonaparte himself, by whose orders, it evidently appears, all their measures were previously planned and published. A paper, entitled the Bayonne Gazette, was established in that city, on the arrival of Bonaparte, for the sole purpose of giving publicity to the foul proceedings which he had influenced the Spanish Nobles to adopt in regard to his concerted revolution of their monarchy. For we understand that after his departure from Bayonne on the 16th of July, the paper was discontinued. It is from this publication we now give

Further Proceedings of the Junta at Bayonne.

On the 27th June, the Junta at Bayonne held their 12th meeting. It was the day appointed for the acceptance of the new constitution. In the chamber where they sat were erected a magnificent throne and richly decorated altar, the service of which was performed by the Archbishop of Burgos. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen Deputies—I was desirous of presenting myself in the midst of you, previous to your separation from each other. Assembled in consequence of one of the extraordinary events to which all nations in their turn, and at particular conjunctures, are subject, and in pursuance of the dispositions of the Emperor Napoleon, our illustrious brother,——*your feelings have been those of his age.*

"The result of these sentiments will be consolidated in the constitutional act, which will be forthwith read to you. It will preserve Spain from many tedious broils which were easily to be foreseen, from the disquietude wherewith the nation has been so long agitated.

"The turbulence which still prevails in some of the provinces will cease, as soon as the Spaniards shall have been apprised that their religion, the integrity and independence of their country, and their dearest rights are secured; as soon as they shall discover the germs of their prosperity in the new institutions—a blessing which the neighbouring nations have not obtained, but at the expence of bloodshed and calamities of various kinds.

"Were the Spaniards assembled here in one body, all of them, as having the same interests, would be animated with the same sentiments. Then should we not have to bewail the misfortunes of those, who, misled by foreign intrigues, must be subdued by the force of arms.

"The enemies of the Continent, by the disturbances which they have excited in our country, expect to become masters of our colonies. Every honest Spaniard must open his eyes, and all must crowd round the throne.

"We carry along with us the act which ascertains the rights and reciprocal duties of the King and his people. If you are disposed to make the same sacrifices with us, then shall Spain be speedily tranquil and happy at home, and just and powerful abroad. To this we solemnly pledge ourselves in the presence of God, who reads the hearts of men, and rules them according to his good pleasure, and who never forsakes those who love their country, and fear nothing but their own consciences."

The act of constitution was then read over in a loud voice; and the members of the Junta, on the question being put, unanimously declared their acceptance of it.

The President delivered a short address in answer to the King's speech, after which the several Members took the following oath:—"I swear obedience and fidelity to the King, the Constitution, and the Laws."

The Junta then attended his Majesty's levee to pay him their respects upon this occasion. His Majesty gave them the most gracious reception, and conversed with them more than an hour.

The following proclamation has been published at Bayonne:

"The illustrious Emperor of the French and King of Italy, our dearest and most well-beloved brother, has transferred to us all his right to the Crown of Spain, conveyed to him by the conventions entered into with King Charles IV. and the Princes of his House, by treaties of the 5th and 10th of

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May. Doubtless Providence has given its sanction to our intentions, as it has opened to us so wide a career; it will also furnish us the necessary strength to establish the happiness of a noble people, whom it has committed to our care. It alone can read our soul, and we shall then be fortunate when we, in answer to so many hopes, shall be able to give a proof of having accomplished the glorious task which has been imposed upon us. The maintenance of the holy religion of our forefathers, in the happy state in which we find it, and of the integrity and independence of the monarchy, shall be our first duties. Assisted by the good spirit of the clergy, the nobles, and the people, we hope again to restore the time when the whole world was full of the glory of the Spanish name; and we also hope to establish tranquillity in the circle of every family, and to confirm the happiness of the people by a well regulated organization. The establishment of public prosperity, with as little injury as possible to private interests, shall be the spirit of our administration. May our people be made happy, then shall we glory in their prosperity. What offering can be more pleasing to us? We shall reign, not for ourselves, but for the Spaniards.

I, THE KING.

"*Bayonne, June* 10. 1808."

His Majesty the King of Spain set out from Bayonne at six in the morning of the 9th July, on his journey to Madrid. His Majesty the Emperor accompanied him for the first post. On the separation of the two Sovereigns, the King took into his carriage M. D'Azanza, Minister of the Indies, and the Duke del Parque, Captain of the Life Guards. His Majesty entered Spain by Irun, and was expected to reach St Sebastian's at two o'clock on the same day, the 9th, where he was to remain until the following day. His Majesty has near a hundred carriages in his suite. The members of the Junta set off in three divisions; the first on the 8th, the second on the 9th, and the third on the 10th; each of which will alternately accompany his Majesty on his journey.

If we were to accredit the French accounts of his reception, from the moment of passing the frontiers to his arrival on the 12th of July at Vittoria, it might be said that few sovereigns ever found a more cordial welcome among affectionate and devoted subjects than himself. From Vittoria, which is about twelve leagues from Bilboa, and one hundred miles from Bayonne, he proceeded to Burgos, in Old Castile, where he arrived on the 14th. He was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations, and every possible proof of loyalty, during the whole of his journey. Illuminations, fire-works, the congratulations of the civil and spiritual authorities, and the fervent effusions of a happy and contented people, were all united to grace his triumphant career. In a proclamation issued at Vittoria by the new Monarch, *who derives his right to govern from Providence*, he does not conceal his feelings at the unexpected and vigorous confederacy formed by the Patriots. He is evidently affected by the dangers with which he is threatened, and by the obstacles which he has to surmount. He must have been acquainted with the capture of the French fleet at Cadiz, and with the victories of the Patriots in Arragon and Valencia; but upon these points both the Moniteur and his Catholic Majesty are equally silent.

The following is the proclamation above alluded to.

"Don Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the Constitution of the State, King of Spain and the Indies:

"Spaniards!—On entering the territory of a people, the government of whom *Providence has confided to me*, I feel it my duty to explain the sentiments which I entertain.

"On ascending the throne, I rely upon finding among you some generous souls, who will second my efforts to restore this people to the possession of their ancient splendour. The constitution, to the observance of which you are about to pledge yourselves by your oaths, secures the exercise of your holy religion, and of civil and political freedom. It establishes a national representation, and restores your ancient Cortes in an ameliorated form. It appoints a Senate, forming the guarantee of individual liberty, and the support of the throne in critical circumstances, and constituting also an honourable asylum and reward to those who shall have performed signal services to the state.

"The courts of justice, the interpreters of the laws, divested of passion and favour, shall, in pronouncing judgment be impartial, free, and independent.

"Merit and virtue shall be the only claims to the holding of public offices.

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"Unless I am disappointed in my wishes, your agriculture and commerce shall flourish, free from those restraints which have hitherto retarded their prosperity.

"Desirous of ruling according to the laws, I will be the first to give an example of the honour which should be paid to them.

"I enter among you with the greatest confidence, surrounded by those meritorious individuals, who have concealed from me nothing which they have thought necessary for your interests.

"Blind passion, false rumours, the intrigues of the common enemy of the Continent, anxious only to separate the Indies from Spain, have plunged some of you into the most dreadful state of anarchy. My heart bleeds at the view of it; but this evil, however considerable it may be, may instantaneously cease.

"Spaniards! *only unite around my throne.* Conduct yourselves so as that internal disturbances shall not deprive me of that time which I wish to employ in labouring for your happiness, nor deprive me of the means of accomplishing that object. I esteem you enough to persuade myself, that you will make every exertion to obtain and merit that happiness, which is the dearest object of my wishes. I, THE KING.

"Vittoria, 12th July 1808.

"By order of his Majesty, the Minister Secretary of State.

"MALIANO LUIS DE URQUIJO."

On the 20th of July King Joseph arrived at Madrid, where he was received (according to the French accounts published in the Madrid Gazette) with the same acclamations and rejoicings which he met with at Vittoria;—but the following very different account of his reception is given in private letters from that city.

Madrid, July 23.

"On the 13th of this month, at 12 o'clock, was announced by the discharge of artillery, which was not at all attended to, and by the ringing of bells, which were scarcely heard for an instant, the approach of Joseph I. King of Spain. The bell-ringers were threatened with most severe chastisement; but they would not perform the duty required. During this interval, patroles of French, attended by cannon and ammunition, paraded the streets of the city to prevent disorder, by inspiring terror. On the 20th the new Monarch made his triumphal entry, with his officers and troops; a day for us the most melancholy and distressing. Orders had been given that banners should be displayed from the windows; but this command was not merely disregarded, but all the doors, windows, and balconies, were closed; no one quitted his house, except in the neighbourhood of Puerto del Sol, where some few came out to see what was passing. At the time the King approached any street where a few people might be collected, orders were given to be uncovered; but instead of obedience, the Spaniards turned their backs, and left the place. Not one native complimented the stranger with huzzas; some small number before the royal carriage, hired for the purpose among the adherents of France, grumbled rather than applauded. Some few French courtiers followed, rather to gain admittance to the Sovereign, than to congratulate him on his reception.

"We are surprised and disgusted on seeing the acclamations and rejoicings with which Joseph was welcomed, according to the false statements of the Madrid Gazettes. According to these, the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and filled with Grandees and company of high rank and distinction; no such exhibitions were admitted, and no persons of title and honour were present, for scarcely an individual of family remained in the city to witness the ceremony.

"To-day it has been directed that the Counsellors of State attend to swear allegiance to Joseph and his new-fangled constitution. This ceremony is to be forced upon them. I am also informed that the same command has been given to the Secretaries, to comply with which they were very reluctant; but nothing would satisfy the Government; they were constrained to assent, and in the same spirit every submission will be exacted. I need not say in what degree such compliance is obligatory upon them.

"Orders have also been given for the display of banners, illuminations, free theatrical performances, and bull-fights

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fights to-morrow. All the diversions will be for the French, for the people are too melancholy to partake of them. Great numbers leave the district, not to witness such scenes.

Madrid, July 27.

Note.—In order to give the lie to the shameless manner in which the Court Gazette spoke of the proclamation of Joseph, as King, we give an authentic description of the proceedings on that occasion :—

"The proclamation of Joseph took place in this capital on the day of St Jago, a circumstance which ought to make every good Spaniard remember the exertions that were shewn by our ancestors, in former times, to shake off a yoke certainly less severe than that which is now sought to be imposed on us. The ceremony took place amidst the most unequivocal symptoms of universal disgust. The grand Standard Bearer of the Court, and his eldest son, who would on a proper occasion have been so zealous of the honour of officiating in their places, fled precipitately from the town, that they should not be obliged to wave the royal banner. The place was supplied by the infamous Duke, who sold the nation in the treaty of the 27th of October last. Campo Alange, and his son, names for ever to be detested in the records of our peninsula, were the only grandees that assisted in that ridiculous farce. The people of the surrounding towns and villages, who are always eager to accompany such scenes with their acclamations, now kept themselves tranquil at home. The inhabitants of Madrid, so fond of public amusements, left the theatres deserted, notwithstanding the entrance was free, and there was particular study in the representation and decorations. The houses, instead of presenting a magnificent appearance, with exquisite ornaments and splendid illuminations, either remained unornamented, or there were only seen on them some shabby decorations, sufficient to preserve the inmates from the military commission with which they were threatened in case of disobedience. One of the principal houses in the middle of the great street disregarded all fear, and refused to make any demonstration. The Corregidor, who, at the accession of our beloved Ferdinand, employed all his zeal and authority to restrain the popular enthusiasm, was obliged, on this occasion, to pass from habitation to habitation to back obedience and compliance. The public money from the national treasury, scattered thro'out the streets and squares, was not picked up by a single person, because it served the purposes of so odious a being, and was, as it were, transformed into French money with the stamp of Napoleon. Such, Emperor of the French, are the auspices with which your gentle brother was crowned in the capital occupied by the remnant of your armies. If this true relation reaches your ear, it ought to be sufficient to deter you from your mad and criminal projects. The resistance you meet in all the provinces, all the towns, roused in all their courage, have they not convinced you of a truth already generally recognised, that the nation which exerts itself to shake off a foreign yoke, is invincible? Do you desire to perpetuate a war so unjust in its object, so bloody in its successes, and from which no result can arise but infamy, dishonour, and perhaps your own ruin? Make us not to abhor the nation over which you rule, and which nature and state connections have for above a century made our allies and friends. Restore to us our amiable Ferdinand, restore to us our august Royal Family, deliver up the monster that has devoured us, that the nation may do itself justice upon him. Respect the rights of generous England. Treat us, in fine, like a great, free, and independent nation, and peace will immediately be made."

The stay of the new King in the capital of his new kingdom has been of short duration. He was giving daily grand entertainments, and it is even said was daily in a state of intoxication. These merry meetings were suddenly discomposed by the arrival of the news of Dupont's surrender, on the evening of the 27th of July. Things began now to wear a different appearance. All was bustle among the French, whose countenances were greatly changed. The army, said to be only 12,000 men, was ordered to be ready to march; while Joseph was busy in collecting all the plate belonging to the royal palace and churches, and the money in the treasury, all of which was packed up in waggons. In the evening of the 29th, the first di-

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vision of the army marched, another division on the 30th, and late in the evening of the 31st, Joseph himself, with the rear guard, set off from Madrid, and took the road to Segovia. On the 1st of August not a Frenchman was to be seen in Madrid. They destroyed 300 pieces of cannon, and 30,000 muskets, and wetted all the powder in the magazines. It is said that all the grandees who had accompanied Joseph from Bayonne, had fled from Madrid into different provinces.

The retreat of Joseph back to France, protected by such a small force as 12,000 men, will at least be a matter of some hazard; and hopes are entertained, that unless he is joined by Marshal Bessieres, who was likewise retreating from Burgos to Pampeluna, with about 15,000 men, he may yet be intercepted. According to the last accounts from Corunna, an army of 40,000 Gallicians and Asturians had been put in motion under the command of Generals Blake and Ponte (accompanied by an English officer, Major Roche,) who were to execute some grand plan formed by the Council of Oviedo. By an intercepted dispatch from Gen. Savary to Gen. Dupont, we learn that the latter is ordered to retreat to Madrid if possible, as a great force was advancing to the capital from Gallicia.

Having mentioned Gen. Savary, who distinguished himself by his intrigues with the Emperor of Austria after the battle of Austenitz, (and who has no doubt been employed in the same honourable way with the Spanish Nobles at Bayonne) we may be permitted to notice, that it is announced in the Madrid Gazette of the 13th of July, that King Joseph had created Gen. Savary Duke of Rovego, with the honours of a Grandee of Spain, and Generalissimo of his armies.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMIES BY THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

We now come to the details of the various successes obtained by the Spanish Patriots over the French armies;—the most important of which is the

SURRENDER OF DUPONT'S ARMY.

ANDALUSIA.—The Patriots have obtained in this province the most important success which has yet crowned their arms;—no less than the surrender of Gen. Dupont's army at Andujar, (as was predicted in our last numb. p. 543.) besides that of a corps of 6000 men under Gen. Wedel, who was coming from Madrid to reinforce Dupont. The following official account of this important event, is given in a letter from Captain Sam. Whittingham, who was sent by Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lieut. Gov. of Gibraltar, to attend the Spanish Gen. Castanos in the field, and which has been transmitted by the General to Lord Castlereagh, and inserted in the London Gazette of August 16.

Head-quarters, Andujar, July 21, 1808.

SIR,

I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th of July, that in a council of war, held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of Marquis de Coupigny should join that of Major General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon Andujar. Major-General Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock: He met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The General wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay.

On the 19th, at two o'clock in the morning, the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieut. General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock P. M. 18th July.—A letter from General Reding informed the Commander in Chief, that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock A. M. 19th July. At two o'clock P. M. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major General Reding, to inform the Lieut. General, that he had been engaged with the division of Ge-

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neral Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieut. General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire, when a flag of truce arrived, to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The discussion did not last long. General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.

Lieut. General Pena halted and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock General Casterick, aid-de camp to Bonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.

At nine o'clock P. M. Major-General Reding informed the Lieut-General, that during the truce, he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who was just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field-pieces.

The negotiations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to enclose, as also as exact an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment.

The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new raised levies.

The Marquis de Coupigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena.

General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.

Whilst the negotiations were carrying on, General Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing. This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

French Force.—Division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file, ditto of Wedel, 6000, —14,000.

Spanish Force.—Reding, 9000, Coupigny, 5900, Pena, 6000, Jones, 5000,—25,000; of this total one half peasantry.

Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.

From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of Capitulation.—The division of General Dupont prisoners of war. The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

(Signed) S. Whittingham,
13th Light Dragoons.

According to the Spanish accounts, the Patriots have made a valuable acquisition of military implements by Dupont's surrender. They have got 3000 horses, a fine train of artillery, 10,000 muskets, great quantities of clothing of all kinds, &c. besides 75 waggons loaded with gold and silver plate, and other valuable articles, the plunder of the churches and houses in Cordova and Andujar.

On the 23d of July, the Supreme Junta of Seville sent the following congratulatory letter, on the surrender of Dupont's army, to Lord Collingwood:

"*Most Excellent Lord*—It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Supreme Junta informs your Excellency of the happy success which our arms have had over the French army under Generals Dupont, Wedel, and Gobert, they having laid down their arms, as is set forth in the enclosed papers, which accompany this for your information, being persuaded of the noble interest your Excellency has in our most just cause. The victory could not have been more complete, and there does not remain one Frenchman in Andalusia; there not having a single individual of the three divisions, which, by their own statements amounted to more than twenty thousand men, that has not been either killed or taken prisoner.

"The rejoicing is so general and so lively, that an idea of it cannot be given; and we expect it will be the same

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n your Lordship's squadron, through the favour which the Spanish nation owes to British generosity.

God save your Excellency.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DE SAAVEDRA.
VICENTE HORE,
ANTONIO ZEMBRANO.
ANDRES MINAN.
JUAN BATISTA ESTELLER,
Secretary of State.

Palace of the Alcares of Seville,
July 23, 1808.
To his Excellency Adm. Collingwood.

General Castanos, who has been appointed Commander in Chief of the royal armies, after the surrender of Dupont, addressed the following most animated proclamation to the Andalusians, inciting them to perseverance in the common cause, and to complete the work so gloriously begun.

GEN. CASTANOS TO THE ANDALUSIANS.

Valiant Andalusians!—The flame of patriotism has in a few days burst forth with such brilliancy, that it has consumed the oppressors of the nation.

You desired to be free, and in a moment you found a protecting Government, and an army anxious for battle and for triumph.

Those legions of Vandals, who for a time surprised some of your cities, which they delivered up to plunder; the insolent men, puffed up with the victories they had gained over nations that were not united; who sold by wholesale the plunder of Europe, and laid waste the most fertile fields with fire and the sword, have felt what the love of country and religion can do.

Valiant Andalusians, yours is the glory of Marengo, of Jena, and of Austerlitz. The laurels that adorned the brows of those conquerors are at your feet.

Immortal glory to the hero who has renewed in the Sierra Morena the exploits of Fabius Maximus. Our children will say—"Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill the houses of our fathers with mourning."—Unfading laurels to the brave heroes who destroyed the insolent oppressors of the human race! Blessings upon the wise Government that defended our rights, and prepared our triumphs!

Yet you are not Andalusians alone, you are Spaniards--Fly, children of Spain—fly to your brethren on the Ebro, the Douro, and the Xucar; fly to break the chains of the captives of the Tagus, of Manzanares, and of Lobregat.

Blot out from the Spanish soil, even to the last footstep of these perfidious wretches—Avenge in their blood the insults they have offered to the shade of a weak and cowardly Government—Hear you not the cries of the murdered on the 2d of May? Do you not listen to the lamentations of the oppressed? Are you not moved by the secret sighs of our Ferdinand, weeping his separation from his countrymen?

War and vengeance!—Tremble, tyrant of Europe, upon your throne, where you are covered with all sorts of crimes.

Valiant Andalusians! think no sacrifice too great that is to recover your King and restore your independence. You possess a country—Be a great nation—Follow the paths of glory and of virtue, which, under the God of Armies, have led you to this first victory!

VALENCIA.

A supplement to the Seville Gazette of the 6th July contains an official confirmation of the defeat of Gen. Moncey.—It shortly states that Moncey, having advanced to the walls of Valencia, made a very spirited attack, but it was so well answered by the fire from the city, that, on the following morning, the enemy struck their tents, and quitted the environs of the city, leaving a great number of dead, and the fields covered with their wounded, and, after much hesitation, took the road to Almanza, on the frontiers of Murcia. This relates merely to the last attack, which determined the enemy's retreat. An article from Granada, which accompanies the gazette, contains the following more detailed account. The attacks commenced on the 23d of June, and the French were in the outset successful, defeating the army of the patriots, and making good their march to the walls of Valencia. The inhabitants, aware of their approach, took every step which vigour, courage, and promptitude required;—arming the whole population, planting batteries at the gates, blocking up the entrances of the streets, cutting trenches across the roads, and filling the ditches with water. On the 27th, the Spanish General Caro attacked Moncey about

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bout a league from the city, but was unable to retard his approach. On the 28th, he sent in a flag of truce, offering respect to persons and property, if he were permitted to enter peaceably, but threatening fire and sword, if any resistance were offered. Receiving a determined refusal, he commenced the attack. The defence was long and obstinate, and completely successful. The enemy successively attempted to force the gates of Quarte and St Vincent, but they were repulsed with dreadful slaughter, and their dead lay heaped in the streets, while the patriots, protected by the walls and heavy artillery, lost very few men. In the evening, the enemy retreated, leaving five pieces of artillery, and the troops sent in pursuit brought in eight more, but they were spiked;—7000 of the enemy found their graves under the walls of Valencia. The remainder, between 2 and 3000, retired across the Xucar, and took the road to Almanza, and measures had been adopted to cut off their retreat.

Catalonia.

The success of the patriots in this province also, according to the Corunna Gazette, has been decisive. A French corps of 9000 men marched from Barcelona to Taragon to join another corps, which had failed in an attempt to enter Manresa, and was forced to fall back. Both corps then proceeded along the sea-coast, from Barcelona to Arens, levying contributions, and committing various excesses; but being at last met by the patriots, they were forced to retreat with great loss, leaving behind them their artillery, ammunition, and money. They retired to Barcelona, where, of 15,000 men who formed the army of observation of the eastern Pyrenees, only 8000 remained, and many of them severely wounded. The defeat of the French near Barcelona, and their being obliged to retire to the forts, are mentioned in dispatches from Lord Collingwood; and an article in the Oviedo Gazette adds, that after they had thrown themselves into Fort Montjuci, which commands the harbour of Barcelona, the patriots carried it by storm, and put the whole garrison to the sword, but suffered most severely themselves, their loss being estimated at from 4000 to 5000 men.

Arragon.

The failure of the French in all their attempts against Saragossa, is also further confirmed by Lord Collingwood's dispatches; and in a Saragossa gazette extraordinary, we have a journal of the military operations before Saragossa, from the 23d of June to the 5th of July inclusive. The attacks on the city were incessant; after an action on the 23d of June, in which the French suffered considerably, Gen. Lefevre retired to Epila, where he was attacked, and would have been totally defeated, but for the flight of two divisions of peasants; he, however, lost 1000 men. On the 27th, having been reinforced by General Verdier with 2400 men, the French advanced to the walls of Saragossa and Torrero. Of the latter place they made themselves masters, by the treachery of the commander of artillery, who ordered back all his cannon, and who was afterwards shot as a traitor; but they were driven from Saragossa, with the loss of 600 men killed, a great number wounded, six pieces of artillery, five cases of ammunition, &c. &c. The possession of Torrero, however, afforded them an opportunity of battering the city. On the 28th, a powder magazine blew up, by which 14 houses were destroyed, and 200 persons killed, and the enemy took advantage of this circumstance, and of the night, to attack the city in three places, but they were repulsed in every quarter, and one of their columns was completely destroyed. On the 29th and 30th, and on the 1st, 2d, and 3d July attacks were made every day, but they all failed; and on the 3d, the important post of Torrero was retaken from the French, whose cavalry was reduced to 13 horses, and their infantry nearly destroyed. The remnant retreated to Tudela, and the wounded were sent off to Pampeluna. The French appear to have been tampering with Palafox; but this loyal and gallant commander rejected their propositions with contempt.

Leon.—The first check which the arms of the Patriots have met with, has been in this province. Marshal Bessieres had detached a body of French troops, from Pampeluna, to proceed to Burgos, and to take possession of Valladolid. They consisted of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery, under Gen. Lasolles. The Spa-

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Spanish General Cuesta had advanced from Asturias, with about 14,000 men, regulars and new levies, 800 cavalry, and 26 pieces of cannon, followed by a body of peasants, totally undisciplined. The French had possessed themselves of Valladolid, and having notice of the approach of the Spaniards, were aware of the importance of keeping the place if possible. They therefore marched to give the Patriots battle. The two armies met at Rio Seco. On the morning of the 14th of July, (according to the Spanish accounts,) the Patriots attacked the French at the point of the bayonet with such fury, that they cut four battalions to pieces, and took four cannon. A column of Gallicians under Count de Mazeda, attacked another column of French, and put them to the rout with great loss. In about two hours the victory was in favour of the Spaniards, who began the pursuit of the enemy with too great ardour, and thereby fell into disorder. The French perceiving this, rallied, and giving a tremendous discharge of grapeshot, followed it up with a general charge of cavalry, which made such havock among the left wing of the patriots, as obliged them to retreat in considerable disorder. At this moment Gen. Blake came up to their assistance with a strong column of carabineers, and a corps of flying artillery, which put a stop to the progress of the French, and the battle ceased about 12 o'clock, having lasted four hours. The Spanish General retreated in good order, in the afternoon, to Benayente; the French not attempting to pursue him. The loss of the Patriots in this action, is said to be only about 1500 in killed and wounded, while they magnify the loss of the enemy to thrice this number. It is positively stated that one half of the French cavalry suffered in the first attack, and in the last charge which they made. The French entered Rio Seco about four hours after the battle, and so enraged were they at their loss, that they committed the most cruel excesses upon the innocent inhabitants. According to the Spanish accounts, upwards of 400 were murdered, among whom were five Franciscan friars, five Carmelites, and three Dominicans. A poor curate, while elevating the host to protect himself from outrage, had his hand struck off with a sabre, and the cup taken from him.

Lord Collingwood's last dispatches are merely a reference to the preceding report of Capt. Whittingham.—But the same Gazette which contained those also exhibits the following article:—

'*Downing-Street, August* 16. 1808.

By a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle at Corunna, and from Major Roche at Oviedo, of the 8th and 9th instant, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, it appears that various letters from respectable authorities at Madrid, and also public Gazettes had been received, both at Corunna and Oviedo, stating, that on the 29th ultimo, in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. Upon the 30th the evacuation continued; and upon the 31st, Joseph Bonaparte, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This measure was attributed to the French having received the account of the surrender of General Dupont's army in Andalusia. The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, and spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder, they left behind; they also plundered the Palaces and the Treasury; they were followed by the Spanish Ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French who were settled in business at Madrid. Upon the 31st of July it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

The Dutch papers, and their extracts from the *Moniteur*, are still silent respecting the transactions in Spain. One of the minor journalists, however, after repeating the old story of King Joseph's *joyous* reception in Madrid, admits that rumours have somehow got into circulation in Paris, of reverses sustained by the French arms in Spain and Portugal, but he sturdily denies that there is one word of truth in them. The intrigues of the English, he says, have completely failed in both countries. They made proposals to the Russian Admiral in the Tagus, but they were rejected with scorn and indignation. That we may at once dismiss all the little French information in our possession, we may offer

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fer the following as the substance of several letters of General Dupont, which were intercepted and fell into the hands of General Castanos, previous to the battle of Baylen; they are addressed to General Beliard, and to the Duke de Robego, (the former General Savary) commander in chief of the French armies in Spain:—

Dupont, after giving some details of skirmishes with the Spaniards, expresses his apprehensions of a more serious attack from them, as they were posted on the heights in front of Andujar, as they manifested a regular plan in their attacks, and as his inaction had given them courage. He requests that efficient reinforcements may be sent him, to enable him to resume the offensive, otherwise the flame of insurrection might spread from the southern to the other provinces, and the regular troops which were dispersed might be drawn to take part with the *rebels*. He states the hardships to which his troops had been subjected from the want of subsistence. The peasants having left their cottages and harvests to join the army, the soldiers had been constantly employed in reaping the wheat, and making their own bread; but as they were now obliged to be constantly under arms, this had become impracticable, and they were compelled to subsist on the most disgusting and loathsome food. He requests that medicines and linens for bandages may be sent him immediately, as the enemy had intercepted in the mountains all the moving hospitals and the supplies, &c. "All motives," he adds, "concur to induce us instantly to fight a decisive battle;" and again, "a decisive blow in Andalusia will contribute much to the *subjugation* of all Spain." This last expression will not escape observation. In his *public* addresses to the Spaniards, Dupont affected to deplore the infatuation of the people in rising against *their best friends*, whose only object was to secure to them the *integrity and independence of their country*; but in their letters the total *subjugation* of Spain is avowed to be the *real* object.

How will the journalists of Paris reconcile the *exit* with the *entrance* of their imperial Joseph?—His abandoning a city which they assure us was enraptured with his presence; his running away from a people who had nothing but "Long live King Joseph" in their mouths!—and that too without any proclamation or public act whatever;—not a word of farewell, nor a promise of return!

What must the high-minded Castilians have thought of such conduct in a man calling himself a king!—He entered Madrid as a monarch—he quitted it as a petty thief;—pride and insult accompany his arrival—fear and felony attend his departure. Some of the letters state that Joseph, while at Madrid, on account of his being in a perpetual state of intoxication, was nick-named "Pepe Cuba,"—*Joe Butt*;—Pepe signifying *Joe*, and Cuba *butt of wine*. The same letters state, that this redoubted monarch was so completely panic-struck, that he escaped into the country by a subterraneous passage upwards of a mile from the palace of Madrid, at four o'clock in the morning of the 1st, in company with O'Farrel, and a few other faithful followers. He set off in disguise, being dressed in black, and wearing a patriotic cockade. It was generally intimated to the Spaniards, that the object of his removal was to take a more eligible military position at Segovia, where it was given out that he meant to fortify himself;—but there is reason to believe that he did not even think it prudent to halt at Segovia, but continued his flight to France.

St Yago, Asturias, June 19.

The Supreme Junta of this principality hasten to communicate to the kingdom the information they have received from their Deputies in Great Britain, whose Government offers a succour not only to this principality, but every other principality of the kingdom, as will be seen by the annexed copy of the letter of the English Minister to our Deputies.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S DECLARATION TO THE ENVOYS OF ASTURIAS.

Office of Foreign Affairs, 11th June.

My Lords—I have laid before my Sovereign the letter which you were authorised by the Junta of the principality of Asturias to deliver to me, together with the powers entrusted to you by the Junta, entreating in their name his Majesty's assistance. His Majesty has desired me to assure your Excellencies, that he feels the warmest interest in the

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resolution of the principality of Asturias, to sustain, against the atrocious usurper of France, a contest in favour of the independence of the Spanish Monarchy: That his Majesty is disposed to grant every kind of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praiseworthy.

His Majesty has, therefore, ordered me to declare, that no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon the succours that you require, as being the most pressingly necessary; he will besides send a naval force, capable of protecting the coast of Asturias against any attempt which France may make, and of introducing troops by sea into the country.—His Majesty will make further efforts in support of so just a cause.

His Majesty has also ordered me to declare to your Excellencies, his readiness to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish Monarchy which may be animated by the same spirit as the inhabitants of Asturias, as well as his Majesty's sincere desire to renew those ties of friendship which subsisted so long between the two nations, and to direct his united efforts against any power which may evince hostile intentions against Spain, as well as Great Britain.

I recommend to your Excellencies to communicate, as soon as possible, to the Junta the manner in which his Majesty has received the proposals transmitted by your Excellencies. A vessel has been got ready at Portsmouth, to carry any person you may think proper to dispatch.

I beg your Excellencies to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Portugal are becoming equally interesting with those from Spain, and we trust the exertions of the Portuguese to rid themselves of French despotism will be equally successful. It was on the 6th of June that this spirit of resistance first appeared at Oporto, and was excited by the Spanish troops quartered there (amounting to about 6000,) who hearing of the rising of their brethren in Spain, seized a French General with his staff, consisting of 26 persons, and carried them off. They then disarmed and imprisoned all the French, amounting to about 300. The following account of their future success is given in a letter from Capt. Creyke, of the Eclipse sloop of war, to Sir Chas. Cotton, dated Oporto, June 20.

"SIR,—Since the 10th of June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the Prince Regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor, D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the priests, the people rose in masse, broke open the depots, and supplied themselves with twenty-five thousand stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

"The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new Governor, and an army of twenty thousand men sent to meet the French, who had advanced, to the amount of nine hundred, within six leagues of Oporto.

"The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Tralos Montes, Minho, and the northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of one hundred thousand men.

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"All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace.

"To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it; but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition, and provisions.

"The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded love and respect for the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him in pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. Creyke.

After this favourable turn of affairs, the port of Oporto was declared open to all British vessels, and an invitation given to resume their former course of trade. The house of Mr Warre, the British consul, which had been occupied by the French Corregidor, Mor, had been restored, with all the furniture and books untouched. A body of French troops, said to be about 4000, under Gen. Loison, which was proceeding from Braganza to Oporto, hearing of the rising of the people, changed his route, and pushed on for Lisbon to join Junot, but before he reached Santarem, he was so harrassed, on his march, by the Portuguese patriots, that one half of his men were either killed or wounded.

Respecting the state of the French at Lisbon, we learn by the last accounts, that Junot, the French Governor General of Portugal, was sensible of his precarious situation, and was preparing for a desperate defence.—He had called in all his outposts, and was provisioning and fortifying forts St Julien, Belem, &c. It is even said that he had ordered 1000 Russian sailors from their ships to construct batteries for the defence of the city, and which would command the roads. We learn also, that hearing of the successful progress of the patriots in Spain, Junot, distrusting the division of Spanish troops attached to his army, said to amount to 4000 men, ordered them all to be disarmed, and sent on board hulks on the river. Junot's force has been variously estimated; at most, it cannot exceed 20,000 men. But what can this number effect against the immense army now on their march to surround him. The British army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, will amount to 20,000. The Portuguese regular troops assembled at Coimbra, amount to as many; and the Spanish General Jones is on his march to Lisbon from Estremadura with 10,000 picked men, flushed with their victories over Dupont, Moncey, and Lefevre. Deprived of all prospect of relief from France, we must consider Junot's situation perfectly hopeless.

Proclamation by Sir Chas. Cotton, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, &c. Commander in Chief.

"Inhabitants of Portugal—Deputations having reached me from all parts of the kingdom, soliciting succour, aid, and assistance, and stating to me the loyal, brave, and manly determination of the people of Portugal to establish the Government of their lawful Prince, and to emancipate their country from French oppression:

"I send, agreeable to your requests, ships, troops, arms, and ammunition: and I have directed the standard of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be reared, round which every loyal Portuguese is hereby invited immediately to rally, and to take up arms in so just and glorious a cause.

"To be successful, Portuguese, you must be unanimous; and, joined by your brave neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, you must not be intimidated by menaces, nor seduced by promises.

"Some months experience must have convinced you of the effect of French friendship; it is now to British faith and assistance, aided by your own energy and efforts, that you will, I trust, be indebted to the restoration of your Prince, and the independence of your country.

(Signed) C. Cotton.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, July 4, 1808.

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Coimbra, July 18. 1808.

PROCLAMATION OF ADM. COTTON.

"The undersigned Admiral, commanding the fleet of his Britannic Majesty on the coast of Portugal, loses not a moment to make known, that he has received an express from the loyal inhabitants of Sines, and to assure them, as well as every true and loyal Portuguese, engaged in a just, honourable, and glorious cause, such as the re-establishment of its rightful Prince, that all the support lying in the power of his Britannic Majesty shall be given.

"Capt. Smith, commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship Comus, is charged to deliver this express, and instructed to proceed to Sines, in order to lend a prompt and immediate assistance.

"The British Admiral undersigned can assure the inhabitants of Sines, and the whole kingdom of Portugal, that the most energetic, valorous, and decisive efforts have been displayed, with the completest success, to frustrate the perfidious designs of the French against the independence and even the existence of this nation. The French ships in Cadiz have been battered, and compelled to surrender to the brave Spaniards:—The people are in every part risen in arms, and the result cannot fail proving glorious. Similar energy must be attended with the same success in Portugal, and thus will the inhabitants of both kingdoms hold an equal right to the esteem, applause, and admiration of Europe.

"The undersigned has received deputations from the provinces of the north of Portugal, already in arms, swearing to re-establish the Government of their legitimate Prince, and to resist their oppressors. At Oporto, Viana, in Entre Minho e Douro, and part of Beira, one hundred thousand Portuguese have risen in arms; and if their gallant countrymen in the South unite themselves to them, they cannot fail overthrowing the small band of Frenchmen now occupying the capital: But to vanquish, unanimity is requisite; let them not be intimidated by menaces, or be corrupted by promises; let them bravely and resolutely determine to rescue themselves from oppression, and to restore the Government of their lawful Prince.

"General Junot has, even in his last edict, of the 26th of June, fabricated the most sanguinary threats against the inhabitants of Portugal; they are threatened with the destruction of the most loyal and populous cities, and their inhabitants doomed to the point of the sword, by a handful of men, amounting at most to ten thousand, bearing no comparison to the population of Portugal. Woe to the criminal oppressors, if the loyal Portuguese encounter them fearless; the righteousness of their cause must triumph. Noble enthusiasm pervading the ranks can never be daunted, if all access to seduction be precluded. A vigorous resistance, conjoined to the energetic efforts now exerting by your valorous neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, resolutely engaged in the same glorious cause, must have the happiest issue; as yet there are thousands in Portugal anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers in loyalty and glory. I repeat it to each loyal Portuguese, that all the aid of which his Britannic Majesty's fleet is capable shall be given in behalf of a cause so just, glorious, and honourable, as the restoration of its lawful Prince, in whose name the standard ought to have been raised in the south, as has been done in the north, for all the loyal to repair to.

"Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, anchored at the mouth of the Tagus, July 10. 1808.

(Signed) CHARLES COTTON,
"Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's fleet."

On the 12th of July, an expedition sailed from Corke to the assistance of the Portuguese patriots. It is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Major Gens. Hill and Ferguson, and Brig. Gens. Fane and Crawford.—The troops are the 5th, 9th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 45th, 5th batt. of the 60th, 71st, 91st, 95th, and 4th royal veteran batt. 20th light dragoons,—besides artillery and engineers, in all about 12,000 men, occupying 80 transports. Another large body of troops, said to be 15,000 men, and under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Burrard, also sailed from Portsmouth, on the 1st of August, in 130 transports, for the same destination. We have no accurate list of the officers or regiments employed in this second divi-

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division. On the 10th of August, Gen. Meade sailed from the same port, in the Decade frigate, with some transports, having on board the 18th dragoons, also for Portugal.

On the 21st of July, Sir Arthur Wellesley was off Corunna, all well, where he landed, and was received by the Spaniards with great rejoicings. He continued on shore about 36 hours, and having learnt the successful progress of the Spanish arms, reimbarked, amidst the huzzas of the populace. On the 25th the fleet was off Oporto, where the Gen. again went on shore, with part of his suite, and waited on the Bishop, now Governor, by whom he was most kindly received. He reimbarked next morning, and sailed in the Crocodile frigate for the Tagus, in order to consult with Sir Charles Cotton.

General Wellesley's expedition arrived in Mondego Bay on the 29th July. On the 30th, the General rejoined the expedition, and signal was immediately made to prepare to land. On the 31st, however, this was found impracticable, from the surf on the beach, which, even in the calmest weather, is very high. The Alfred lost from 15 to 20 of her people in sending boats ashore, and some men belonging to the transports were drowned. The marines were encamped close to the town of Fernigo. On the morning of the 1st of August the 5th battalion of the 60th, the 95th, 36th, and 45th regiments were disembarked, and marched towards Lavos, where they were to be encamped till the whole were landed. The last to land was Gen. Craufurd's division, consisting of the 40th, 71st, and 91st. A proportion of artillery was disembarked every day. The joy with which the troops were received by the Portugueze was excessive; as the boats advanced to the shore, the air was rent by the acclamations of the people on the beach, and nothing was heard but blessings on the name of Great Britain, the deliverer of the oppressed. Gen. Spencer arrived off the Tagus on the 1st, with 5000 men from Gibraltar, and was still detained there on the 3d by adverse winds. He was to take the first opportunity of proceeding to Figueira. General Wellesley would probably wait for him, and perhaps for the troops under the command of Gen. Sir Harry Burrard.

ITALY.

Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Estates.

The following extraordinary Proclamation was issued at Bayonne by Bonaparte, and published at Rome on the 21st of May:

Proclamation.

"Napoleon, by the grace of God, and by the constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our holy religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports made by the Roman Ambassador at our Court, on the 17th of March, decreed, and do decree as follows:—[Here follow the different articles of the decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their government.] In pursuance of a second decree, all Cardinals, Prelates, and other officers of the Romish court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal officers were already dismissed.

A series of official papers have been published at Palermo, by order of his Sicilian Majesty, which give a striking view of the atrocious treachery and violence which has been exercised at Rome against both the person of his Holiness, whom all true Catholics deem sacred, and the rights spiritual and temporal which he possesses.—"We must, however," says the Italian commentator on these documents, "remark at the commencement, that this last act of the French Ruler (viz. the seizure of Rome,) which

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which violates at once the most sacred principles of our holy religion and the law of nations, evidently proves, that, intending to destroy all ancient Governments, the family of Buonaparte wishes, above all, with a view to establish their atheism, to destroy the Roman Catholic religion, being fully aware that it cannot build up his own tyranny, except upon the foundation of impiety; and, in fact, the Emperor of the French had no other intention, in thus endeavouring to destroy the Catholic worship, than to eradicate from the minds of the people whom he enslaves every notion of respect, and every sentiment of obedience to the head of the Church of Christ, whom he has with that view strove to dishonour, by forcing him to enter into a league with himself; or, in other words, to be his accomplice in those robberies which he commits against every kind of property, public and private. But the Spirit of God has given to the Holy Father strength to resist these suggestions of the enemy of men, and has enabled him to display an energy worthy the best ages of the Church.

The 1st Note is dated from the Palais Quirinal, from Cardinal Pamfili to M. Lefebvre, and is dated the 2d of March. It complains, in the most glowing language, of the French Commandant, in forcibly depriving the Chevalier Altieri of the government of Rome; of placing a guard at the Post-office, and opening all the letters, in defiance of the public law; of forcibly incorporating the Papal troops with those of France, and placing guards on all the printing houses, and thereby depriving his Holiness of the liberty of the press.

The 2d Note is from the same Cardinal to Lefebvre, remonstrating, in the name of his Holiness, against the proceedings of the French commander, in imprisoning and threatening the officers of his Holiness with banishment, because they were averse to unite with the French against the inclination of their Sovereign.

The 3d Note is written by the Secretary of his Holiness to such Cardinals as were ordered by the French to quit the Papal dominions.—Their names are Cardinal Guiseppe, Doria Pamfili, and the Pope's Minister, who was replaced by Cardinal Gabrielli.

The 4th Note is from Cardinal Gabrielli to Lefebvre, complaining of the behaviour of the French, in imprisoning and banishing of other Cardinals, natives of Italy, as well as of Naples.

The 5th Note requires the Treasurer of his Holiness to give two Cardinals, banished to the north of Italy, 1000 ecus each.

The 6th Note is from Cardinal Gabrielli to Lefebvre, complaining of the French officers having seized a number of the Papal troops, and confining them, and requiring their liberation.

The 7th Note is from the same to the same, signifying, that after the forced incorporation of the Italian and French troops, his Holiness had called those of his troops who still remained faithful to him, to wear a cockade different from the rest, that the public might not ascribe to him the excesses of the French.

The 8th Note is from M. Champagny, addressed to Cardinal Caprara. It calls upon the Pope to declare war against England, and in the event of his refusing to do so, threatens to overturn the Government, and to establish another, which will make common cause with Italy and Naples against the common enemy. The Note then concludes with an expression of regret that the Cardinal Caprara's demand for passports compelled his Imperial Majesty to consider Rome in a state of war with France.

This last Note was followed by a long Declaration in name of his Holiness, and signed by Cardinal Gabrielli. It is a truly eloquent and interesting composition, and we shall give it if possible in our next.

Address of the City of London to the King.

On Wed. July 20. the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace (being introduced by Lord Rivers, the Lord in waiting,) with the following address, which was read by the Recorder:—

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

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men, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your Royal Person, and inseparably attached to the honour and prosperity of your Government, humbly desire to approach your throne, and represent to your Majesty the sentiments of a free and faithful people.

"While we contemplate, with horror and indignation, the atrocious perfidy and wanton violence employed by the ruler of France, to reduce under his yoke the Spanish Monarchy and the Spanish people, we cannot refrain from expressing our joy and exultation, at the pure and animating spirit of patriotism, displayed by that high minded and gallant nation, in defence of their dearest rights and privileges. They have appealed to the generous feelings of your Majesty for protection and support, and they have not appealed in vain. You, Sire, have felt as the Sovereign of a free people, who, by extending his powerful aid to a nation struggling for liberty and independence, holds forth to the world a happy and practical illustration of the blessings which his own subjects enjoy.

"The solemn declaration, by which your Majesty has been pleased to recognise the Spanish nation as a natural friend and ally against the common enemy of all established governments; the frank, disinterested and inspiriting pledge which you have given, that you have no other object than that of preserving unimpaired, the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy; the wisdom, liberality and promptitude of the measures consequently adopted by your Majesty's Government, have excited in our breasts the most lively and grateful sensations.

"We have to entreat your Majesty's acceptance of our most cordial thanks for the noble and liberal system of policy by which your councils have been, and continue to be, actuated towards Spain; and we beg leave to assure you, that, in contributing to the success of your royal interposition in a cause at once so great and glorious, and so peculiarly congenial to the spirit and feelings of your people, no exertion shall be withheld, no sacrifice shall be spared, on our part, to preserve twelve millions of fellow-freemen from being accursed with the most galling and profligate despotism recorded in the history of the world.

"In the measures which your Majesty may think proper to adopt for accomplishing this great end, you may, Sire, rely with the firmest confidence upon the affectionate, zealous, and enthusiastic support of your loyal citizens of London. We feel ourselves identified with the Patriots of Spain; we sympathise in all their wants; we participate in all their wishes; and we humbly beg leave to express our fervent hope, that the glorious struggle in which the Spanish nation is engaged, aided by the energies, resources, and magnanimity of the British empire, may succeed, not only in asserting the independence of the Spanish Monarchy, but in ultimately effecting, under the protection of Divine Providence, the emancipation of Europe, and the re-establishment of the blessings of peace."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address. I accept with pleasure your congratulations on the prospect opened to the world by the brave and loyal exertions of the Spanish nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and on the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Spain.

"In aiding the efforts of the Spanish nation, I have been actuated by no other motive than that of affording the most effectual and disinterested assistance to a people struggling for the maintenance of their ancient Government and national independence.

"I have no doubt I shall continue to receive from you, and from all classes of my people, the same zealous and affectionate support which I have experienced on so many and on such important occasions."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

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Scottish Chronicle.

Address of the City of Edinburgh to the King.

THE following Address having been transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been by his Lordship presented to the King; which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of your Majesty's good city of Edinburgh, deeply feeling the momentous importance of the present crisis in the fate of Europe, crave permission to approach your royal throne.

Representing the ancient metropolis of a kingdom long famous for maintaining its liberties against invasion, and sharing the benefit of your Majesty's paternal Government, it is impossible for us to behold, without the keenest interest, the gallant struggles of the Spanish nation against foreign tyranny, since our own experience teaches us the blessings of legitimate freedom, and the history of our ancestors shews us how it ought to be defended. When we consider the eventful and invigorating spectacle of a gallant and injured people, rising to a man in defence of their laws, their King, and their religion, against unprovoked and treacherous invasion, we cannot but nourish the animating hope that Providence has destined the presumption of the oppressor of Europe to be the instrument of ruining his usurped power. It was, when possessed of all the resources of Spain, when wasting in the extensive plans of his own ambition, but in which she had not the remotest interest, the treasures of her colonies, and the blood of her subjects, it was then that the present ruler of France was pleased, in the wanton insolence and lust of domination, to occupy her capital with his soldiery, to massacre its loyal inhabitants, to deceive, dethrone, and lead into captivity her unfortunate Monarch and Royal Family. Thus he has at once treated with the foulest perfidy a nation celebrated from its earliest history for rigid adherence to public and to individual faith, and stigmatized with insolence and contumely a people proverbially jealous of national and of personal honour.

May we be permitted to hope that an aggression, unparalleled in history for the treachery in which it commenced, the undisguised effrontery with which it was avowed, and the cruelty by which it was enforced, as it has already converted the most passive and useful ally of France into the most formidable enemy, may teach the other nations of Europe how little is to be expected from submission to such a foe; how much may be hoped from decided, determined, and uncompromising resistance. Above all, from the measures, alike prudent, liberal, and active, already adopted in your Majesty's Councils, we are encouraged to hope, that no aid which the resources of your Majesty's kingdoms can supply will be withheld from those Patriots who are now in arms, not solely in the cause of Spain, but in that of Britain, of Europe, and of the world. If it is the pleasure of God that their noble efforts shall be finally unsuccessful, let it not be recorded as a cause of their failure that Britain was a cold and indifferent assistant in so glorious a struggle. But if, as we hope, trust, and pray, the issue of the contest shall be successful, may it be written in the annals of Spain, that, not alone the wisdom of her patriotic councils, and the enthusiasm of her brave warriors, but the ready, the decided, unconditional, and disinterested succours of Britain, saved her from the yoke of a worse than Moorish conqueror, and aided her to erect, in the preserved independence and renovated energy of her Government, an unsurmountable barrier against his insatiable ambition.

That God may grant your Majesty a long and happy reign, and may vouchsafe to direct your Councils at this important

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portant crisis to the weal of Britain, of Spain, and of Europe, is the unfeigned and devout prayer of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

Signed, in our name, by our appointment, and in our presence, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed.

DONALD SMITH, Provost.

SPEECH OF THE LORD JUSTICE CLERK, AT THE GLASGOW CIRCUIT, *April* 30.

After his Lordship had, in the usual manner, inquired whether there were any persons present who had cause of complaint against the judicial conduct of the Sheriffs of this District, he, in a highly eloquent and impressive manner, spoke nearly as follows:

GENTLEMEN SHERIFFS,

"From the silence which prevails after the proclamation now made, I conclude, that no person has any complaint to make against you; this, indeed, is no more than I expected from the character of yourselves, and of your principals. This ceremony of calling up the Sheriffs at the conclusion of each Justice Eyre, and making open proclamation for any person to come forward who thinks he has been injured by them in the exercise of their office, is of considerable antiquity in our Law, and was originally of great utility. At the time when the ceremony was enjoined, almost all our Sheriffdoms were hereditary in the families of great and powerful Barons, who often were the rivals of the King himself, and from whom, therefore, if they were guilty of oppression, the people subject to their jurisdiction were little likely to obtain redress. It was, therefore, wisely provided by our ancestors, that, at the conclusion of each Justice Eyre, before dismissing the Jury, the Sheriffs should be obliged to stand up and answer to any complaint made against them before the Grand Justiciar, invested with the whole Majesty of the Law, and armed with the power of the whole array of the district.

"Thank God, we live in times, when the original cause which led to this ceremony no longer exists. The office of Sheriff is now intrusted to professional Gentlemen, qualified by their education to administer justice with ability, and without power, without temptation to transgress the laws; and, besides, from their judgments, there lies a regular appeal to the Supreme Courts of Session and Justiciary.

"But, although the original reason for this ceremony has ceased, I am far from thinking that it has become useless. On the contrary, I hope and trust that it never will be abolished. While I sit here, it shall never be omitted. We all must feel how apt the best of us are to become intoxicated with power, and, therefore, how useful it must be from time to time, to remind Magistrates that they are responsible for their conduct. Even if I thought this ceremony might now be safely discontinued as to you, I would wish it to be preserved for my own sake—for I cannot thus remind you of your Duty and of your Responsibility, without, at the same time, being reminded of my own; and I am not vain enough to think that such responsibility is less necessary for me than for you. Perhaps the higher the office and the greater the power, it is the more useful that frequent opportunities should recur of reminding Magistrates that their power is conferred on them for the benefit of others, and that, in the exercise of it, they are accountable to their superiors.

"Gentlemen Sheriffs, and you, my Lord Provost and Gentlemen of the Magistracy of the City;

"Before concluding, allow me to say a few words applicable to the state of the criminal business in this place, and to the situation of our Country in general.

"Although, from the list of criminals to be tried at this Eyre, the business had at first rather a formidable aspect, I am happy that it has ended with so little trouble to us all, especially to the Gentlemen of the Jury; but, even in the worst view of it, I must, in justice, say, that the number of criminals in custody for trial was comparatively small, in reference to the immense population of this district of the country. But if reference be made to the list of criminals in other countries, even in our sister kingdom of England, we shall see just cause to be proud and thankful that our lot has been cast in a land, whose inhabitants are so distinguished for the Virtuous Simplicity of their manners.

"A few days before I left home, there was transmitted to me, officially, by the Secretary of State, a printed list of all the commitments and prosecutions for criminal offences in England and Wales for the three last years; and horrible to tell, the least number of commitments in any of those years was considerably above four thousand, and above three thousand five hundred were actually brought to trial. It is not stated in the document, whether London and Westminster are included in that number; if they are not included, then the number is about fifteen hundred more.

"This is a fact, Gentlemen, which I perceive fills you with astonishment, and I confess that I could not have believed it myself, if I had not read it in an official document.

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"I had not time, and indeed it would have been a work of great labour, to make an accurate inquiry, and comparison; but, to hazard a guess, I should be disposed to say, that, setting aside our two Rebellions, the above number of criminal trials in England, in one year, is nearly equal to the whole number which has occurred in Scotland since the Union.

"Supposing this calculation to be accurate, or in any remote degree accurate, it calls upon us for very serious reflections, and to consider, if we can discover the causes of this proud inferiority—allowance must, no doubt, be made for a difference which has always existed in the population of the two countries—for it would be unreasonable to suppose that the number of crimes must not, in a great degree, be in proportion to the number of people in any two countries.

"It may be said also, that Commerce and Manufactures hardly existed in this country during the earlier period of the last century—true, but now at least, in those respects, we are treading fast on the heels of England, and yet, thank God, the same consequences do not follow. In this very city and district where I now sit, Commerce and Manufactures of all kinds have been long introduced, to an extent equal to any place or district of the kingdom, the capital alone excepted—and yet it was stated by a political writer but a few years ago, that one Quarter Sessions at Manchester sends more criminals to transportation than all Scotland in a year.

"We must, therefore, look to other causes for the good order and morality of our people, and I think we have not far to look. In my opinion, that cause is to be found chiefly in our Institutions for the education of Youth, and for the maintenance of Religion.

"The institution of Parochial Schools, in the manner and to the extent in which they are established in Scotland, is, I believe, peculiar to ourselves; and it is an institution, to which, however simple in its nature, and unobstructive in its operation, I am persuaded we are chiefly to ascribe the regularity of conduct by which we are distinguished—the child of the meanest peasant, of the lowest mechanic in this country, may (and most of them do) receive a virtuous education from their earliest youth. At our Parochial Schools, they are not only early initiated in the principles of our Holy Religion, and in the soundest doctrines of Morality, but most of them receive different degrees of education in other respects, which qualify them to earn their bread in various ways, and which, independent even of religious instruction, by enlarging the understanding, necessarily raises a man in his own estimation, and sets him above the mean and dirty crimes, to which the temptations and hardships of life might otherwise expose him.

"But this is not all; the children of our poor no sooner leave the Parochial School, than their improvement and confirmation in every virtuous and religious principle is taken up by the Clergyman of the parish. Here, to be sure, we cannot boast of the same superiority over England as in the article of Parochial Schools, for England has also the same Holy Religion, and a most learned, pious, and respectable body of Clergy—But even here, I think, we have reason to pride ourselves in the comparison. God forbid that I should say, that our Clergy, in piety, in learning and in general respectability, are superior to the Clergy of England! I neither say so, nor do I think so—but this, at least, I may say, that in every quality which can adorn the character of a Clergyman, and qualify him to be useful to his flock, the Clergy of Scotland never have been surpassed by any order of Priesthood since the world began.

"But where I think our superiority over England in this respect consists, is this—that holding our form of Church Government—our mode of worship—the respectability of our Clergy to be respectively equal, we have the advantage in this, that every Clergyman here must, by the indispensable provisions of the law, reside within his own parish, and discharge the duties of his sacred function in person. This must necessarily create a parental affection in a Minister towards his flock, a respectful attachment in the people towards their Minister, which, in the nature of things, cannot exist, where non-residence to any considerable degree is indulged to the principal Minister, and where frequent removals happen among the Curates, and of course, but a precarious connexion can subsist between them and their people. Between two orders of Clergy, thus differently constituted, however equal in other respects, it is not difficult to see which of their labours are most likely to be successful.

"Let us then, Gentlemen, be thankful for the blessings we enjoy. While we venerate the general Constitution of England, by our Union with which our Liberties have been secured on a surer basis than by the old Constitution of Scotland, let us not undervalue our own local Laws and Institutions, by which essential advantages are given to us, and which we ought not rashly to endanger by attempting violent innovations, the full bearing of which it is impossible to foresee.

"Let us feel our way in our improvements,

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ments, and be quite certain that we have not, by improvement, endangered the advantages we already have, before we grasp at more.

"Above all, Gentlemen, let it be our first resolution to defend our Constitution as it stands, and to take care, at least, that it shall not be endangered by external aggression.

"And here, Gentlemen, I am proud to think, that I am uttering these sentiments to men whose feelings are congenial with my own—that I am addressing the Magistrates and people of a city, who have set an example of genuine Patriotism, which can never be forgotten while the Independence of Britain is preserved. Let us never hear again of the selfish spirit of Trade. Let us never again be told that Merchants look only to their Immediate Interest.—You were the first to prove, that, applied to this Empire, those contracted maxims are as false, as they are illiberal and rude. You were the first to prove, that Commerce, fostered by Liberty, inspires the purest principles of Patriotism, and that the Merchants of Britain are indeed the Honourable of the Earth. The first to feel, as being the most exposed to, all the difficulties of the present moment, you were the first to declare your determination never to compromise the Interests and Independence of your Country. Laying aside all private difference of opinion—rising above the miserable bickerings of party—putting to shame the turbulent virulence of contending factions, you were the first to raise the voice of an United People, expressing to your King your unalterable resolution to suffer all privations, to undergo all hardships, to brave all dangers, in defence of his Crown, and of the Independence of your Country.

"It is not to be disguised, that our very Existence as a Nation is at stake. Our enemy has sworn to accomplish the ruin of Great Britain. It is the object nearest to his heart, and, luckily for us, he has wanted art and temper to disguise it. The question of peace or war is not, as he once pretended, a question with one party in this country. It is not, that he favours one party in the country, which I am confident they would scorn. It is not that he hates another, which I am sure they despise; No! It is Great Britain which he hates. Not so much, that he envies our prosperity, that he is afraid of our power—it is our Constitution which he dreads—it is our Liberty which he hates—and no wonder—for he feels, that the Liberty of this people is a living satire on his own subjects for submitting to his Usurpation—he feels that, while the British Constitution exists, it must for ever remind his subjects of the Liberty at which they once aspired, but which they lost in the pursuit of vain and unattainable perfection, till they now find themselves the slaves of a low born Usurper—sacrificed to promote his personal ambition—consoling themselves by external military renown, but inwardly groaning under the horrors of a despotism ten times worse than that from which they endeavoured to escape.

"Such has been the end of Reform, and Revolution in France! Let it be a salutary warning to us. Whether there are any among us, who still think, with all the arrogance of Philosophic Presumption, that it is possible to make great improvements on our Constitution, I know not—but let this be our answer, That whether our Constitution be perfect in Theory, or not, practically it confers on us a degree of Liberty and Happiness beyond what any other nation has enjoyed since the world began; and, I think, it deserves to be well considered, whether human nature, unless regenerated, be capable of enjoying more.

"Let us then all maintain our Constitution as it stands, satisfied with the Liberty we have, and dreading, from the example of France, that an attempt at Perfect Freedom, may land us in the extreme of Slavery and Debasement. Above all, let us maintain our Constitution from Foreign Invasion. If subjection to a foreign foe be, and it is, the most dreadful calamity which can befal a people, even when their own government is bad, think what would be the misery of conquest to us—language never uttered—imagination never conceived—humanity never endured the horrors which await us if subdued by the arms of France! To be utterly extirpated would be mercy, compared with the outrages we must suffer! Let then the resolution of us all be fixed as yours—to bring this contest to a happy termination, or perish in the attempt. Hardships and privations we may expect; but, when we compare them with those we shall avoid, when we consider them as the price, and the cheap price, of Liberty such as ours, for ourselves and our children, I trust that we shall bear them with chearfulness, and receive our reward in the gratitude of Posterity.—A Briton is the noblest of created beings, and this contest, if we continue true to ourselves, will make us the noblest of Britons."

This elegant and energetic Address was heard with the profoundest attention by all present; and at the earnest request of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, his Lordship consented that it should be printed.

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Civil Promotions.

Whitehall, August 16. The King has been pleased to appoint George Fergusson of Hermand, Esq. to be one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Sir William Nairne of Dunsinnan, Bart. resigned.

Sir John Sinclair is re-elected President of the Board of Agriculture, George Smith, Esq. Treasurer, and Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary.

Mr Hugh Veitch, writer in Leith, is appointed conjunct town-clerk of Leith with Mr Patison.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. At Edinburgh, John Pigot, Esq. eldest son of John Pigot, Esq. of Kilworth, to Susan, daughter of the late Alex. Smollet, Esq. of Bonhill.—*See Deaths.*

July 8. At London, John Sanderson, Esq. of Glasgow, to Janet, youngest daughter of Mr William Wilson, Dumfries.

15. At Edinburgh, George Greenlaw, Esq. writer to the signet, to Katharine, daughter of George M'Gill of Kemback Esq.

15. At Rosedoe, Dumbartonshire, John Campbell of Stonefield Esq. to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart.

22. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K. B. to Miss Blacknell, of Parham, Suffolk.

25. At Linlithgow, Mr James Wilson, writer in Edinburgh, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Watkins, Linlithgow.

26. At Liverpool, William M'Call, Esq. merchant there, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Liston of Aberdour, Fifeshire.

25. Mr Mortimer Drummond, of Charing Cross, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of the Earl of Beverley.

26. At East Reston, Mr Thomas Logan, tenant of Hutton-Hall Barns, to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Logan, Esq. of Burnhouses.

28. At Birmingham, Mr Samuel-Allan Wheeler, merchant, to Mary, only daughter of Henry Thomas, Esq.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr George Watson, jeweller, to Miss Helen Cleland, daughter of the deceased Mr John Cleland, watchmaker.

30. Joseph Gordon, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Anne Clunes, youngest daughter of Gordon Clunes, Esq. of Crakaig.

The Right Hon. Lord Lecale, to Mrs Julia Carton, widow of the late Thomas Carton, of Maidstown, County of Dublin, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Louth, to the Hon. Margaret Plunket, eldest daughter of Lord Dunsany.

At London, Dan. Robertson, Esq. to Amelia Helen, daughter of the Rev. Dr Clarke.

H. Shank, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service, to Anna-Maria, daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq. Member of Council at Bombay.

Major Barclay, of the 59th regt. to Miss Lawton of Woburn Place.

Lately, at Luffness, Adam Bogue, Esq. jun. of Woodhall, to Miss Marian Yule, daughter of James Yule, Esq. of Gibslees.

Lately, Mr William Littlejohn, merchant, Aberdeen, to Ann Littlejohn of Lancaster.

August 1. At Paisley, Mr Robert Cochrane, jun. manufacturer, to Jean, daughter of Mr Robt. Jamieson, manufacturer there.

1. Mr William Lindsay, writer in Glasgow, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Leslie, minister of Fordoun.

2. At Edinburgh, Capt. William Landless, of the royal navy, to Miss Charles, York Place.

2. At ditto, Mr Alexander Milne, Royal Bank, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John Marnoch, Edinburgh.

5. At Boness, Mr Duncan Stuart, surgeon, to Eleonora, second daughter of Mr John Short, surgeon there.

8. At Harrington House, London, by special licence, by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope, daughter to the Earl of Harrington. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (who came to town for the express purpose,) gave the fair bride away. The bride-maids were, Ladies Charlotte and Caroline Stanhope, the bride's sisters.

8. At Ayton, Berwickshire, Lieut. Col. Balfour, younger of Balbirnie, to Eglantine, daughter of John Fordyce of Ayton, Esq.

11. At Fornighty, Capt. D. Macpherson, 78th regiment, to Miss A. B. Campbell, eldest daughter of Capt. Campbell of the Inverness-shire Militia.

12. Viscount Lismore, to Lady Eleanor Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond.

16. At Dundee, Mr William Gallaway merchant in Edinburgh, to Anna-Maria, only daughter of the late William Davenport, Esq. Londonderry.

16. At Douglas, Isle of Man, William Scott, Esq. Receiver General of the isle of Man, to the Hon. Miss Murray, eldest daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, and niece to his Grace the Duke of Athol.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Johnston of Underwood, to Sarah Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr William Allan, merchant there.

Deaths,

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DEATHS.

Dec. 21. 1807. At Calcutta, Thos. Charters, Esq. youngest son of the late Samuel Charters, Esq. Solicitor of the Customs.

Jan. 9. 1808. At Elsineur, Mr Alex. Howden, many years resident agent there.

Feb. 11. At Bombay, Major-General Bellasis, commanding officer of the forces, by a very unexpected attack of illness, as he was in the discharge of his duty at the military board, thereby terminating a long career of zealous and faithful services.

April 13. At Colding, in Jutland, aged 59, his Majesty Christian VII. King of Denmark and Norway. His Majesty was born in January 1749, and succeeded to the throne in January 1766. In the same year he came over to England, and (when only 17 years of age) was espoused to the Princess Caroline Matilda, youngest sister of his Britannic Majesty. The entertainments given at the Court of St James's upon this occasion, were the most splendid which London had witnessed for many years. Her Majesty was delivered at Copenhagen of her first son, Frederick, Prince Royal, or Crown Prince, in January 1768; and of a Princess in July 1771, who married in 1786, (when only 15 years of age) Frederick Christian, hereditary Prince of Holstein Sunderbourg. In 1771, a very serious accusation was brought against her Majesty, who was seized and carried to the castle of Elsineur. Counts Struensee and Brandt, her Majesty's physicians, who were implicated in her guilt, were tried, convicted, and executed. But by the interference and firm conduct of Sir Robert Murray Keith, the British ambassador at Copenhagen, the Queen was delivered up to his care;—and by orders of the British Court, she was carried to the Castle of Zell in Hanover, where she died in 1775. The King had for many years been in a very imbecile state of mind, and the Crown Prince had exercised all the functions of royalty.

May 20. Near the entrance of the Gulph of Darien, of the yellow fever, Patrick Proctor, midshipman on board the Argo, youngest son of Patrick Proctor, Esq. at Glamnis.

27. At Barbadoes, Robert Dalrymple, Esq. son of the late David Dalrymple, Esq. of Westhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

30. At St Lucia, of an abscess in the breast, after six weeks illness, James M'Dowall, Esq. second son of the late William M'Dowall, Esq. of Castlesemple, and Auditor of Excise in Scotland.

June 4. At Tobago, Donald, son of Hugh Morison, late in Kilbeg, Mull.

15. At Halifax, Capt. Robert Simpson, of his Majesty's ship Cleopatra.

24. At Clifton, near Bristol, Lady Dunbar, widow of the late Sir George Dunbar, of Mochrum, Bart.

25. At Saltash, Cornwall, Lieut. William Traill of the marines.

—. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Col. Bowyer, Deputy Adjutant General, and nephew of General Bowyer.

—. At ditto, Major M'Donnell of the Royals.

July 6. At Falkirk, Dr John Corbet, physician, in the 49th year of his age: Possessed of an active mind, and impressed with a strong sense of the dignity and utility of his profession, he prosecuted, with unwearied assiduity, medical science in all its parts. Botany, of which he had acquired an extensive knowledge, afforded him at all times a most agreeable relaxation from severer studies. He bore a conspicuous part in promoting the vaccine innoculation, the practice of which he greatly contributed by uncommon exertion to establish in his neighbourhood, soon after that happy discovery was communicated to the public. He has left a widow and seven children to lament in his too early death the loss of a most affectionate husband and father; his loss is also deeply felt by a numerous circle of respectable friends and employers, who could at all times depend upon his exertions in their service, and placed the utmost confidence in his integrity and professional skill. In short, he was humane and upright in his whole deportment, and the death of few persons has ever produced more general regret.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr John Leyden, lapidary. [illegible] has left 50l. to the parish of Cavers, in wh[illegible] he was born.

8. At Ayton, [illegible] Robert Liddel, wine and spirit merchant [illegible]

14. At Springfield, [illegible] Mowbray, [illegible]

17. At the house of h[illegible] Wm. Maule, in Spring G[illegible] the Hon. Henry Ramsay. [illegible] young gentleman was in the n[illegible] of the India Company; and wh[illegible] China was drawn into a duel wit[illegible] ther officer, in which he received in the head, that on his return to required the operation of the tre was performed by Mr Home, wit prospect of success, but inflammatio and baffled all medical skill. He s vived four days.

17. At Libberton Tower, Mrs E Still, wife of Mr Patrick Cunningh mer.

18. Near Londonderry, Sir Andr guson, Bart. As he and his son were returning home the precedi about 12 o'clock, in a gig, they ca bridge, which the servant knowin

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very much broken, called to his master to stop a moment till he would lead the horse along it. Before the servant, however, had got hold of the reins, Sir Andrew whipped the horse, and in a moment the whole were precipitated over the bridge. Sir Andrew was killed on the spot, but his son did not receive the smallest injury.

July 18. At Westquarter, Elizabeth Miller, sister of the late Jas. Miller of Hallhill, Esq.

18. At London, Mrs B. Levy, of Mount Street, Whitechapel. Her death was occasioned by incautiously eating ice-cream when overheated, which brought on an inflammation, and suddenly terminated her life, when she had scarcely attained her 21st year.

18. At Dumfries, Nichol Shaw, Esq. of Shawfield, Land Surveyor of the Customs at that port.

20. At Aberdeen, Mrs Mary Chivers, wife of Lieut. William Chivers, R N.

21. At Balhary, Forfarshire, Mrs Cecilia Kinloch, widow of the deceased James Smyth, Esq. of Balhary, writer to the signet.

22. At Tuam, Ireland, Quarter-master John M'Lean, of the 92d regiment.

24. At Newburgh, Fife, Mr Andrew Pirie, nephew of the Rev. Mr Pirie.

25. At Elgin, aged 82, Mrs Cruikshanks.

25. At Balmakewan, Thomas Gillies, Esq. of Balmakewan.

26. At Glasgow, Mrs Mary Bogle, relict of the Rev. Dr John Hamilton, minister of the High Church, Glasgow.

27. At Dublin, after a long and painful illness, the Right Hon. John Thomas, Earl of Clanricarde, General in the army, Col. of the 66th regiment, Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway; a very skilful and gallant officer.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr David Ross, late [illegible] of the Woodford East Indiaman, on[illegible] of the late David Ross, Esq. secre[illegible] of h[illegible] the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

[illegible]ring C[illegible] At Aberdeen, Miss Eliza Turner, [illegible]annay. [illegible]r of the late Robert Turner, Esq. [illegible]as in the [illegible]bstitute of Aberdeenshire.

[illegible]y; and wh[illegible] Kilmarnock, Miss Margaret Dun[illegible]to a duel wi[illegible] of the late Capt. William Dunlop [illegible]h he received [illegible]ill.

his return to [illegible]andolphfield, near Stirling, Ma[illegible]on of the tre[illegible]n Spark, late in the Hon. the [illegible]r Home, with Company's service at Bengal.

[illegible]t inflammation [illegible]omely Garden, aged 76, Mr Jas. [illegible]d skill. He on[illegible]er to his Majesty for Scotland.

[illegible]'ower, Mrs Eliz[illegible]umfries, John Graham, Esq. of [illegible]ck Cunningham[illegible] in the 92d year of his age.

[illegible]unfermline, Mark Stark, Esq. [illegible]hill.

[illegible]ry, Sir Andrew [illegible]irdmarneck, Argyllshire, Mrs [illegible]od his son Hu[illegible]ean, relict of the late Archibald [illegible]the preceding n[illegible]sq. of Aindmarneck.

[illegible]ig, they came to [illegible] manse of Logie Easter, Miss [illegible]ant knowing to [illegible]

Sibilla Ross, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr John Ross, minister of that parish.

31. At Greenock, at an advanced age, Mr Alex. M'Kinlay, late of the Customs.

31. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Marshall, wife of Campbell Douglas, Esq.

31. At the manse of Fenwick, Mr John Boyd, son of the Rev. William Boyd, minister of that parish.

31. At Carronhall, Miss Anne Whitley Dundas, daughter of the late Major Gen. Thomas Dundas, of Fingask.

At Passage, in Spain, Lieut. John Tulloch, Royal Navy.

At London, at an advanced age, Mr Barthelemon, the celebrated performer on the violin.

At ditto, Janet, daughter to the late Rev. Dr Wishart, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and widow of Mr Maxwell, merchant in Dundee.

Lately, Mr John Watson of Unthank, near Berwick, aged 71.

Aug. 1. In her 107th year, Dorothy Turnhull, of the Wall Knoll in Newcastle. She was born on the 4th of July 1702, in the reign of Q. Anne, and until within three days of her death, possessed her faculties in an amazing degree. Her memory being little impaired, she could relate, with astonishing exactness, a variety of events which happened during the rebellion in 1715, and almost every subsequent occurrence of any importance.

1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Kynneir, relict of Mr Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh.

1. At ditto, Mr Alex. Redpath, upholsterer.

1. At Gullan Lodge, Master Francis Dundas, eldest son of Lieut. Gen. Francis Dundas.

2. At Smughall, Miss Sophia Drysdale, a young woman whose singular excellence of character made her deservedly beloved and esteemed by all who knew her.

3. At Bucklyvie, in the 76th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry, the Rev. John France, minister of the associate congregation, Bucklyvie.

5. At London, William, youngest son of Henry Davidson of Tulloch, Esq.

5. John Morton, Esq. of Greenbank.

5. Mr Thomas Buchan, late cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.

6. At Blackwood, Dumfries-shire, Wm. Copland, Esq. of Collieston.

7. At Ballantrae, Mr Hew M'Ilwraith, vintner.

7. At Forfar, much regretted, Mr Wm. Ireland, land-surveyor, at Middletown.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr John Rennie.

7. At Cromarty, Mrs Forsyth.

7. At Ellrigg, Robert, second son of Wm. Cowbrough, Esq. of Ellrigg.

Aug.

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Aug. 7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Plummer, daughter of the late Dr Plummer of Middlestead, and wife of James Forrest, Esq. of Comiston.

8. At Kilworth, John Pigot, Esq. eldest son of Dr John Pigot of Kilworth.

9. At Edinburgh, aged 58, Patrick Brown, Esq. late captain in the 25th regiment of foot.

9. At Leith, Mr John Young, late purser of his Majesty's ship Rover.

—. At Bathford, near Bath, Ann MacDowall, eldest daughter of Day Hort MacDowall of Walkinshaw, Esq. Renfrewshire.

10. At Daldowie, Robert Bogle, Esq. of Daldowie.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Murray, second daughter of Mr Patrick Murray (Ardiffrie, near Peterhead,) and spouse to Mr Alex. Giles, upholsterer, Edinburgh.

13. At Hornsbank, in her 15th year, Miss Jean Crawford, youngest daughter of David Crawford, Esq.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Watson, wife of Mr Thomas E. Sutherland, merchant there.

14. Andrew Harvie, Esq. of Newhouse, Provost of Rutherglen.

15. At Fort William, Mr Ewan Cameron, messenger there.

16. At the manse of Lasswade, Mrs Paton, spouse to the Rev. Mr John Paton.

16. At Arbroath, Baillie George Hill, in his 88th year. He was born on the 30th Dec. 1719, and retained all his faculties to the last.

17. At Kinross, Mrs Helen Drysdale, wife of Mr Robert Marshall, Sheriff-clerk of Kinross-shire.

17. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Ewan, daughter of the late Mr James Ewan, of the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

18. At Summerfield, in the parish of Crossmichael, aged 83, Mrs M'Minn, widow of Mr George M'Minn, formerly in Chappleton.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Aug. 1.	——	2 pr.	68 ¼
8.	243 ½	1¼ pr. par.	67 ¼
15.	239 40	par. ¼ dis.	66 ¾
22.	——	1 1¼ dis.	66 65¾

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 1.	65 84	40 47	38 44	58 62
8.	65 86	40 46	35 44	50 58
15.	65 88	40 45	34 42	50 58
22.	65 88	40 45	30 40	50 58

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.
Aug. 5.	36 s. 44	36 s. 40	32 s. 37	30 s.
12.	36 47	31 39	31 36	29 3
19.	40 49	31 36	30 35	28 3
26.	40 50	24 28	28 32	27 3

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Aug. 2.	293	26 25	60	28 3
9.	161	24 23	40	18 3
16.	150	24 23	44	18 3
23.	190	24 23	38	19 3
30.	300	24 23	45	18 3

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Modestus,—*T.*,—*J. C. P.*,—*R. F.*, are received.

Hidallan,—*R. T.*,—*Milo*, will appear in our next.

Glotianus is under consideration. We cannot form any opinion in regard to his translations, without first seeing a specimen.

We should gladly have inserted the ingenious communication of *Theophilus*, but the controversy has already extended to an immoderate length, and many of the sentiments, we are afraid, might give offence to a numerous and respectable class of our readers.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1808:

With a View of MAULDSLIE CASTLE.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Aug. 26. to Sept. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug. 26	29.7	52	60	—	Clear
27	29.65	42	65	—	Ditto
28	29.7	50	64	—	Ditto
29	29.85	49	68	—	Ditto
30	29,65	56	64	0.04	Showers
31	29.09	50	70	—	Clear
Sept. 1	29.02	58	60	0.35	Rain
2	29.7	50	65	0.04	Showers
3	29.21	50	65	—	Clear
4	29.8	52	68	—	Ditto
5	29.79	51	66	0.21	Rain
6	29.54	53	61	0.3	Ditto
7	29.63	50	65	0.04	Showers
8	29.5	49	65	0.03	Ditto
9	29.54	48	65	—	Clear
10	29.9	47	64	0.02	Showers
11	29.71	51	65	—	Clear
12	29.58	50	62	—	Ditto
13	29.92	50	60	0.5	Rain
14	29.99	51	62	0.32	Ditto
15	30.25	51	60	0.21	Ditto
16	30.26	49	70	—	Clear
17	30.29	45	66	—	Ditto
18	30.15	49	61	—	Ditto
19	30,	46	65	—	Ditto
20	30.1	45	60	—	Ditto
21	30.24	50	65	—	Ditto
22	29.9	54	56	0.35	Rain
23	29.84	44	58	—	Clear
24	30.05	33	48	0.09	Showers
25	30.03	40	64	—	Clear.

Quantity of Rain, 2.5

High Water at LEITH For OCTOBER 1808.

Days.	Even. H. M.	Morn. H. M.
Sa. 1	11 54	— —
Su. 2	0 17	0 39
M. 3	1 1	1 23
Tu 4	1 45	2 6
W. 5	2 28	2 50
Th. 6	3 12	3 34
Fr. 7	3 57	4 20
Sa. 8	4 44	5 7
Su. 9	5 31	5 55
M. 10	6 19	6 43
Tu. 11	7 8	7 33
W. 12	7 58	8 22
Th. 13	8 47	9 13
Fr. 14	9 37	10 2
Sa. 15	10 28	10 53
Su. 16	11 18	11 43
M. 17	— —	0 11
Tu. 18	0 38	1 5
W. 19	1 33	2 1
Th. 20	2 30	3 0
Fr. 21	3 30	4 0
Sa. 22	4 31	5 1
Su. 23	5 32	6 1
M. 24	6 31	7 0
Tu. 25	7 27	7 55
W. 26	8 21	8 47
Th. 27	9 11	9 38
Fr. 28	9 58	10 21
Sa. 29	10 43	11 5
Su. 30	11 26	11 48
M. 31	— —	0 10

MOON's PHASES For OCTOBER 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	4.	2.	6. morn.
Last Quar.	12.	6.	54. even.
New Moon,	19.	4.	42. even.
First Quart.	26.	8.	35. morn.

Oct. 1. Hare hunting and Pheasant shooting begins.
11. Old Michaelmas.
25. King George III's accession.
26. ——— proclaimed.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1808.

Description of MAULDSLIE CASTLE.

MAULDSLIE CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Hyndford, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Clyde, in a fine lawn, surrounded by rising grounds. It lies in the parish of Carluke, about four miles from Lanark, in the road to Hamilton and Glasgow. The country round may vie, for beauty and fertility, with any in Scotland. The mansion was built upon a plan by the late Robert Adams, which is generally considered as the most compleat plan of a modern castle of any designed by that celebrated architect. The hill, or *law*, of Mauldslie, is remarkable for the antiquities found in it, which consist of cairns, in which are found urns, containing human bones.

SKETCH *of* LISBON.

(*From Semple's Travels.*)

THIS city can never cease to be a place of consequence whilst trade and commerce flourish in Europe.—Had not been for political events and considerations, it would probably have become the capital of Spain, there being no situation possessed of equal advantages in the whole Peninsula, as it may be called, of Europe, both of the Pyrenees. It is built upon several hills, the number of which it is not easy to ascertain amidst so many buildings; but which the natives say amount to seven, like those of ancient Rome. It may rather be said to stand upon an arm of the sea, into which the Tagus falls, than upon the Tagus itself; that river not being navigable even for boats in all its long course, till within twelve or fourteen leagues of Lisbon, and the water before the town being salt, and frequently so rough, as to endanger the ships at anchor there. The inhabitants of Lisbon, however, who are jealous of the honour of their river, affirm this to be a frivolous distinction, and that in the time of the rains, an immense body of fresh water is here brought down, so as often to cause more damage to the shipping than is ever occasioned by the wind and tide from the sea. However that may be, the situation is admirable, and the town, full of churches, palaces, domes, and spires, rising from the edge of the water up the ascents and over the tops of so many hills, presents from the bay one of the noblest views that can be imagined, and superior perhaps to that of any city in the world. In whatever situation we view it during our approach, it is imposing, but when we land the delusion vanishes. The streets are badly paved and full of filth; the houses, with here and there a latticed window, have a melancholy appearance, and the inhabitants, some in

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in rags, and the remainder in dark-coloured clothes, render the whole still more gloomy.

The part of Lisbon most deserving of attention is that which suffered so severely in the dreadful earthquake of 1755. It is not merely that all the flat at the foot of the amphitheatre of the surrounding hills is rebuilt in a regular manner, and excellently paved; but the ruins of great buildings still remaining on the tops of the heights in the heart of a populous city, have a singular and striking effect. Other nations erect monuments at a great expense, in commemoration of battles, earthquakes, and wide wasting fires. But nothing can speak so home to the heart as these awful remains which stand in perpetual memento to the inhabitants of Lisbon, of what has happened, and may again happen to the city.

The churches and the theatres will naturally first attract the stranger; and the ruins cannot fail to awaken serious reflections. Should he be disposed to continue them, he may ascend one of the hills, on the top of which, surrounded by a high wall, and planted thickly with trees, is the English burying ground. There is always to me something affecting in the sight of the grave of a fellow countryman in a foreign land; how much more when they are crouded so thickly together. Among the many who came here for health and found a grave, lies Henry Fielding, an unrivalled delineator of human life and manners, and whose name will be remembered as long as true humour shall be relished in England. I could here fill up several pages with long inscriptions over the once illustrious dead; but indeed, my good reader, you and I have a long journey before us, and shall therefore leave the drudgery to those who make books. Quitting the burying ground, and keeping the heights, we soon find ourselves on the outskirts of the town, which are composed of very mean houses, and inhabited by a race among whom cleanliness in all its branches appears wholly neglected, and where swine and miserable dogs are stretched out upon heaps of filth before every door. Fortunately this does not last long, and we presently come into the open fields on the north-west side of the town. The country, at this season, looks brown and parched up, and is wholly destitute of inclosures; a number of country seats, however, at a little distance, surrounded by trees, and intermingled with vineyards, must, immediately after the rainy season, form a beautiful prospect. On the heights to the left is a range of windmills, which being, I suppose, similar to those used in Spain, tend to illustrate a passage in Don Quixote. Judging from those on the banks of the Thames, and throughout England, I had always hitherto considered the account of the battle with the windmills, as too extravagant even for that extravagant knight: but those of this country being little, round, stumpy fellows, of about ten or twelve feet in height, might pass for the ghosts of giants, even to a sober English peasant, on a moonlight night. Passing onwards, we come to a deep and narrow valley, over which is thrown the noblest aqueduct which has been erected in Europe since the time of the Romans. It is, perhaps, the last also that will be erected for the sole end of carrying water for common purposes; the discovery, that fluids when conveyed in pipes will rise to nearly their level, superseding the use of such stupendous structures. It consists of thirty-five arches, the centre one of immense height, but they are greatly too narrow in proportion, when viewed from a little distance. The inhabitants of Lisbon boast that they are the highest single arches in the world, which may be true; but a double or triple row would have been equally useful and far more elegant. A noble pathway, bordered by a wall

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solid blocks of stone, leads across the summit, nearly on a level with the water, which makes a perpetual running sound on the inside. This sound is echoed along the arched stone roof of the aqueduct, and excites a pleasing sensation in the mind of the passenger, who turning to the other hand, and looking over the parapet, beholds beneath him, at a great depth, the stony bed of a considerable stream, under the center arch, and which, in winter, must run with all the fury of a mountain torrent. Over this stream a bridge is thrown, and a road leads through the valley; the travellers on which, when viewed from above, seem diminished in size to the circumference of their hats. Upon the whole, this aqueduct is justly a national boast among the Portuguese; and in a country where so few great undertakings, not connected with religion, are carried to perfection, it stands like a giant amidst pigmies and abortions. It is singular that the same nation have erected in America the only great, perhaps the only, aqueduct which exists in all that continent. It is near the town of Rio Janeiro, and is thrown across a valley wider than that near Lisbon. I only saw this last at some little distance, yet I cannot help thinking that the two were constructed at no great distance of time from each other, and that whichever was the first, served as a model to the second.

At Belem is a castle, and a battery running out into the water, the cannon of which, in the present circumstances, sufficiently command the entrance of the harbour. Their alliance with England, however, is the best bulwark of Lisbon against an attack by sea; yet they talk of their navy as being second to that of Great Britain, if not in numbers, at least in courage and manœuvres. Untried merit, when much boasted of, may always be suspected; and of all the nations that I have yet seen, the Portuguese appear to have the smallest reason for boasting; yet it must be allowed that their frigates are handsomely modelled, and have every exterior appearance of excellence.

Among the peasantry who come in from the country, especially on Sundays, it is easy to observe a number of particulars in dress and manners which must be referred to a Celtic origin.—Instead of hats they frequently wear caps or bonnets; the ancient plaid, too warm to be carried in this climate as a cloak, is converted into a party-coloured sash, which they wear round the middle, and in which they uniformly carry a dirk or long knife; and their favourite instrument of music is the bagpipe, adorned with ribbons, exactly similar to that used in the highlands of Scotland. To the sound of this very ancient instrument, two or three of them together dance a kind of reel, or if the tune be slow and solemn, the piper walks backward and forward amidst a silent and attentive crowd. In their lively dances they raise their hands above the head and keep time with their castanets.—The Scottish Highlanders observe exactly the same practice, and I am fully persuaded that their strong snapping of the fingers is in imitation of the sound of the castanet.

Spanish Itinerary.

THE following Itinerary of the principal great roads from Madrid to the chief towns of the Provinces, will be found very convenient. Many of the distances are stated from actual measurement, others are taken from the computed Leagues of the country, as estimated for the march of Soldiers or hire of Travelling Horses, some of which have been corrected from the observations of the late M. Mechain, in his Trigonometrical Survey of Spain, in which he was employed, as well as

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in measuring a Degree of the Meridian in that country, some time before his death at Valencia, in 1805. But as the country is very mountainous, and consequently the Roads very crooked, no Geometrical Survey of the distances between the chief towns as deduced from maps, can deserve the least attention; on the contrary, there are many places where the linear distances and the actual length of the carriage roads differ at least one-fourth. The nominal or common league of Spain is not less than four English miles, and the distance between villages estimated at a league, frequently varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Badajos															
165	Barcelona														
93	100	Burgos													
60	177	154	Cadiz												
47	131	118	39	Cordova											
67	138	122	52	20	Granada										
61	120	108	56	14	14	Jaen									
83	134	32	135	96	110	96	Leon								
63	102	54	102	64	68	54	55	Madrid							
97	88	112	98	50	50	38	114	59	Murcia						
110	158	56	161	124	136	122	26	82	139	Oviedo					
123	67	38	160	124	120	112	60	60	102	86	Pamplona				
120	176	89	181	140	160	140	58	106	159	56	123	Santiago			
37	150	140	23	22	35	32	112	88	68	138	148	156	Seville		
51	114	66	88	50	54	41	68	12	53	92	72	112	70	Toledo	
110	55	86	120	74	73	64	107	51	82	133	72	157	99	59	Valencia
113	52	52	134	100	105	92	85	50	80	111	27	125	128	62	45 Zaragoza.

This table represents the number of Leagues between all the capital towns of the Provinces or Kingdoms, and the Metropolis or court of Spain, Madrid. If it is desired to know the distance between Badajos and Madrid, the angle of the column under the former, and immediately opposite the latter, gives 63 Leagues, or 252 English miles; if from Badajos to Zaragossa, we find 113 Leagues, or 452 English miles; and so with all the others.

N. B. The distances in this Table are

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are taken on the carriage roads, and not the bridle roads, which are shorter, more mountainous, and generally impassable to any thing but asses, mules, sheep, or black cattle.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Sept. 1,—12. THE weather has been very variable, and upon the whole not the most favourable for the corn-crops. It now appears, that the long-continued rains in July and August have considerably damaged the wheat crop, especially in East Lothian, and the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, &c. The stalks and ears of whole fields have been found more or less tainted with the *rust*, *mildew*, or *blight*, i. e. overrun with the minute parasitical fungus, so fully and accurately described and figured by Sir Joseph Banks. But for information on the interesting subject of the inferiority of this year's wheat crop, we must refer our readers to the Farmer's Magazine, where they will find ample details. One writer in that periodical work seems to think that he has discovered one cause of mildew, in the operations of a minute insect which he found infecting the ears of wheat in Berwickshire: the punctures of the insect, he supposes, may afford a nidus to the impalpable seeds of the microscopic fungus above referred to. He has given a magnified sketch of this insect; but this sketch has either been so carelessly drawn, or so carelessly engraved, that the entomologist will endeavour in vain to ascertain even the genus to which it belongs: possibly it may be a Thrips. But whatever the insect may be, we are certainly inclined to consider its presence rather as the consequence than the cause of mildew.

Sept. 16.—A fine specimen of the Least Fan Palm (corypha minor) is at present in flower in the large stove of the botanic garden, Leith walk. This plant very rarely shews its racemes of flowers. Professor Martyn, in his new edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, mentions that it flowered at Schoenbrunn, on the Continent, in 1773; but, from the edition of Mr Don's Cambridge Catalogue, published last year, it does not appear to have ever before produced its flower in this country. One reason may be, that, in England, it is generally treated as a green-house plant, but in the botanic garden here, it has been fostered with the heat of the tan-bed in the stove.

Sept. 20.—Mackrel, in considerable numbers, are at present brought to our market. They are taken on the Fife coast, and off Dunbar.

P. S.—Opportunities of examining the nature of the mineral strata over which Edinburgh is built, occur now and then, in the course of digging out foundations for houses, &c. in different situations, and at different elevations of the very unequal surface occupied by the city. To assist future inquirers, we shall, in our Monthly Memoranda, occasionally describe such mineral appearances. Taken individually, such observations cannot be expected to afford much interest; but if they be continued for a due length of time, they may eventually be useful in ascertaining the geognostic relations of the curious rocks which rise into eminences in the immediate neighbourhood, particularly the Castle Rock and the Calton Hill.

During this month, a considerable excavation has been formed on the west side of Nicolson Street, nearly opposite to the Royal Manège, in order to form cellars below a range of several shops about to be erected there. The principal mineral which has been here exposed, is a variety of Slate-clay, or Argillaceous Shistus, a good deal tinged of a brownish-red colour.

It

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It forms a pretty hard stone when newly raised, but becomes soft, and even crumbles down from exposure to the atmosphere, or the application of moisture. The colour indicates the presence of a considerable portion of iron; and the friability of the stone evinces a more than ordinary portion of calcareous matter. The Bottle-work Company of this place have carried off the whole *out-put* to their works at Leith, finding it a suitable material for the production of bottle-glass. Slate-clay, it will be remembered, is composed of siliceous and aluminous earths, the former being the predominant ingredient. On these, when placed in a furnace, lime, it is well known, acts as a flux; so that the argillaceous shistus of Nicolson Street, containing a good deal of calcareous matter, is naturally a fusible clay. Further, the considerable portion of iron existing in it, must not only promote its fusibility, but is calculated to produce the peculiar dark colour desirable in bottle-glass. The slate-clay seems to form here a considerable bed, dipping to the north-east. No vegetable impressions have been observed in it. The bed appears to be about eight feet thick; the slate-clay beginning to pass into sand-stone at that depth. It is pretty extensive, the same bed having, some years ago, been laid open in digging foundations for the houses in Roxburgh Square and Fyfe Street, places situated considerably to the eastward of Nicolson Street.

Edinburgh,
Sept. 27th, 1808. } *N.*

Curious Coincidence.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THOSE singular coincidences of expression which we frequently find in the works of authors who lived at different periods of time, and in different parts of the world are not unworthy of our notice. I therefore beg leave to mention one with which many of your readers may be unacquainted. Anacreon, in the beginning of one of his odes, has these lines,

Καλιστὸν τὸ μὴ φιλῆσαι,
Καλιστὸν δὲ καὶ φιλῆσαι·
Καλιστότερον δὲ πάντων,
Ἀποστυγχάσαι φιλοῦντα.

The very same sentiment appears in the following Welsh Pennill, or Epigrammatic stanza:

Blin yw caru yma ac accw,
Blin bod heb, y blinder bwanw,
O'r blinderau blinaf blinder,
Cur anifyr, caru ' n ofer '.

Which is thus translated by Mr Edward Jones, in his musical and poetical relicks of the Welsh Bards.

A mighty pain to love it is,
'Tis a pain that pain to miss;
Of all pains, the greatest pain,
Is to love, and love in vain.

I am, SIR,
Your most humble servant,
Glotianus.

Query respecting CASES *in* GRAMMAR.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Beg leave to propose two queries to your readers. 1*st*, What is the precise definition of a case in Grammar? and might it not be expressed by preposition as well as by termination? 2*d*, How many of these alterations or modifications called *cases*, are there in the English language?

I am, SIR,
Your most humble servant,
and constant reader,
Glotianus.

Curious

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Curious Letter from MAJOR GENERAL LESSLIE, *in* 1639.

(From MS. in possession of a Gentleman of Edinburgh.)

[In 1639, during the civil wars, the Scots, as is well known, invaded Northumberland, and laid siege to Newcastle. They stationed themselves at Gateshead-hill, and, under the command of Sir David Lesslie, began to erect batteries, dig trenches, &c. A gentleman, having a fine house and gardens situated in the place where they began their works, with the view of getting them preserved, invited Major General John Lesslie, cousin to the General, to dine with him, and after shewing him all the conveniencies in his house and gardens, with the horses in his stables, proposed to make him a present of twenty pounds, if he would use his interest with the General, to have the works carried on from some other place. Soon after which, he wrote the gentleman the following letter:]

I Vow to God, Sir Thomas, it makes my heart blud blud, to see the works gaing this gait through sae trim a garden as yours. I have been twa times with my cousin the General, and sae will I sax times mair, before the work gaes this gait; but I vow to God, Sir Thomas, you man make the 20*l.* 30*l.*, and the wea trim gay thing that stands in the newk of your hall, chirping and chiming at the noon-time of the day, and the tag-tail'd trooper that stands in the staw, and aw the cherrys in your garden, for a present to my lady, (preve you that well Sir Thomas;) and as I am a cavallier of fortune, and a limb of the house of Rothes, as the meickel tist that stands in the auld kirk at Edinbrough can right well witness for this aught hundred years and nair bygane, deil scoup out my gills gin I hurt either ye or yours to the valuedome of a twa-penny chicken. I am yours, John Lesslie, Captain and Major-General of sax score and twa men, Governor of Northumberland, Cumberland, Mureland, and Fife; Master of Roxbrugh, Thruslebrugh, Musslebrugh, and Kirkaldy; Laird of Liberton, tooly and whilly Major of Stirling, and Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesslie to the boot of all that. SIR,

Yours,
JOHN LESSLIE.

Answer to Correction of an Error in Remarks on DUNIPACE.

(June Mag. 1808, *p.* 420.*)*

To the Editor.

SIR,

——— Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur. HOR.

A Correspondent of yours has been kind enough to correct (as he imagines) an error in the Remarks on *Dunipace*. After a most attentive perusal of his communication, it is not in my power to perceive that he has corrected any error at all; on the contrary, he has established the imaginary *error* to be a *fact*.

My words are "*Haco's* tumulus, who fell at the battle of Largs, is literally a hill." From the very definite and precise import of these words, it is self-evident, that I had only in view that *Haco* who fell in this engagement, and not the other who died in the Orkneys.

Had I had occasion to mention *Haco* who died at *Kirkwall*, this same error-correcting correspondent would, most probably, have taken the opposite side of the question, and detected me in an error, by proving that *Haco* did not die at *Kirkwall*, but fell in the battle of *Largs*. Had I had occasion to mention *Paul* who embargoed the British fleet at *Petersburgh*, and who was soon after murdered by his subjects, this same gentleman would (no doubt) have retorted on me,

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me, " that *Paul* never saw *Petersburgh*, or embargoed a British fleet in his life. That Britain had no fleet at that time. That he was not murdered by his subjects, because he had no subjects whatever. That he did not intermeddle in political affairs, being wholly taken up with the preaching of the gospel, of which he was one of the most zealous propagators. "

Now, Mr Editor, if this mode of correcting errors is brought into fashion, could any man safely mention or allude to any person whatever, without, as a preliminary step, entering into a detail of all who had at any time borne the same name. I said in my communication, that one of the name of *Haco* fell at the battle of *Largs*. Your correspondent not only owns, but corroborates the fact.—But (says he) *Milo* must be wrong, because one of the same name died in *Kirkwall*. If one *Haco* fell at *Largs*, (as your correspondent proves) how could it invalidate the fact, tho' three hundred of the same name had died in every town and village of Scotland.

To conclude, your correspondent, in the true *Hibernian* style, first converts a *fact* into an *error*, and then reconverts this identical *error* into the very *fact* which he intended to disprove. I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

15th July, 1808. MILO.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(Continued from p. 495.)

MONTGERON.—" Truth of the Miracles wrought at the intercession of the Abbé Paris, and others. " By M. Louis Basile Carre de Montgeron. Vol. I. 1737, II. and III. " 1747, 4to.

The first of these volumes procured the author a place in the Bastile.—Montgeron, in his youth, had been debauched and sceptical. Having been accustomed to ridicule the miracles performed at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, he went one day to examine them more narrowly, in order to obtain materials for his raillery. Here he was touched by grace, and became as vehement a defender of Paris as he had been his detractor. In the work of which we speak, he collected every thing which his infatuated imagination could suggest, to prove that the Abbé Paris was a real worker of miracles; and on the 29th July, 1737, he went and presented to the king, as his Majesty left the dining-room, his first volume, very well bound. The King took it, and immediately caused a *lettre de cachet* to be made out, by which Montgeron was sent to the Bastile. After being transferred to different prisons, he died, in 1754, at the age of 68. Such is the spirit of party, that the authors of the *Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques* were not satisfied with praising the work of Montgeron, but represented him on the frontispiece of their journal, writing his book, with the Holy Spirit above him in the form of a dove, amid a blaze of celestial light, and appearing to inspire what he wrote.

The Abbé Paris, eldest son of a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, fulfilled his ecclesiastical functions with zeal and fidelity. He had attached himself to the party of the Jansenists, and had joined them in their opposition to the Bull Unigenitus. After his death, some pious Jansenists, who came to say their prayers over his tomb, imagined themselves to be cured of various diseases, upon which crowds began to flock to it. The court, to put a stop to these scenes, ordered a wall to be built, which prevented access to the burying place. It was upon this wall that a wag wrote,

De par le Roi defense a Dieu
De faire miracle en ce lieu *.

Thoughts

* By order of the king, God is hereby prohibited from working miracles in this place.

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Thoughts of *Simon Morin*, with his spiritual songs, Paris 1647, (with other tracts on the subject.)

This unhappy man was executed on the 14th March, 1663, with all the copies of his work which could be collected, which has rendered those that remain very rare. Simon Morin was a real madman; of this we may judge by the follies scattered through his works. He pretended that he was the "Son of Man," that he held his mission from Jesus Christ himself, who had incorporated himself with him for the salvation of all men.—Desmarets de St Sorlin, by a fanaticism equally base and treacherous, procured the punishment of Simon Morin. That he might extract his secrets from him, he pretended to be one of his most zealous partizans, and wrote to him, that he owned *the Son of God, and the Son of Man, to be in him as a whole.* This letter, dated 1st February 1662, was so agreeable to Morin, that, to testify his gratitude to Desmarets, he wrote an answer next day, in which, by particular favour, he gave him the character of his precursor, calling him a *real John the Baptist risen from the dead.* The most intimate connection was thus established between these two men, which continued till the moment, when the treacherous Desmarets went and denounced Morin as a dangerous heretic. When the officers came to seize upon Morin, he was making out a fair copy of a discourse, beginning with these words: The *Son of Man* to the *King of France.* On the testimony of Desmarets, the *Son of Man* was condemned to be burnt alive with his book, and all his other writings. It would have been equitable, I think, severely to have punished Desmarets, and sent Morin to Bedlam. After the condemnation of the latter, the first President, *de Lamoignon*, asked him if it was any where written, that the new Messiah was to undergo the punishment of fire. The poor wretch replied by this verse of the 16th Psalm: *Thou hast tried me in the fire, and hast found in me no iniquity.* Morin had been clerk to the Revenue, and was afterwards employed by different persons in copying: he wrote a very fine hand.

"Treatise on the Virtue of the Pa-
"gans, by Fr. de la *Mothe le-Vayer.*"

The condemnation of this work is singular. The bookseller was complaining to the author that it did not sell. "Never mind, said La Mothe, I know how to make it sell." In fact, he went and solicited those in power to prohibit the reading of his work.—Scarce was this prohibition known, when every one was eager to read it, and the edition was soon sold off. Dr Arnaud refuted this work in his treatise on *the Necessity of Faith in Jesus Christ.*

"*Moulin* on the Abuses, Usurpa-
"tions, and Exactions of the Court
"of Rome, contrary to the Edicts and
"Ordinances of the Kings of France,
"Lyons, 1564, 4to."

This work related to the abuses committed by the notaries, bankers, and judges, in relation to benefices, which Dumoulin threw entirely upon the court of Rome. This publication was extremely offensive to that court, though extremely agreeable to that of France. It is certain, that from that time the Pope became more moderate in his demands upon the latter, insomuch, that when Montmorenci presented the work of Dumoulin to the King, he said: "Sire, what your Majesty could not do with thirty thousand men, (to oblige the Pope to sue for peace) this little man has done with his little book."

"The *Nymph* of Spa to the Abbé
"Raynal, a poem; published in 1781."

These verses were written by a young author in compliment to Raynal.—They were condemned in the strongest manner by a mandate of the Sovereign Bishop of Liege; but it does not

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not appear that the author suffered any other inconvenience.

"Panckouke's *Encyclopedie Methodique*." This Encyclopedia, as well as the folio one, met with opposition at first. The chancellor caused the two first volumes to be seized and lodged in the Bastile. But this proscription was only temporary, and Panckouke afterwards continued the impression at Paris. Yet there are a number of passages still bolder in this than in the other. According to Panckouke's prospectus, this work was to consist of 40 volumes in 4to, or 84 in 8vo, and was to cost nearly 100,000*l*. Even this immense plan, however, has been far exceeded. Sixty-seven *livraisons* are already published, and the work is far from being finished. Many of those parts which are terminated stand in need of a supplement, on account of the progress which the arts and sciences have made since their publication.

"Funeral oration of the Dauphin, by Father Pau, a Capuchin." This funeral oration, pronounced at the convent of Capuchins, was stopt and suppressed by the police, which caused 200 copies to be burned at the house of the author. Its proscription was owing, not so much to the matter, as to the style. It is a kind of nonsense, perfectly ridiculous, and which affords great scope to pleasantry. It displays, however, a lively and bold imagination, a rich genius, but not the least judgment to direct these faculties. A funeral oration, nearly in the same style, had been pronounced at the death of the elder Dauphin. It was so diverting, that Madame de Maintenon found no better means of amusing the grief of Louis XIV., than by the reading of this work, at which he could not refrain from laughter.

"*Petit* Jean. Justification of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, who caused the assassination of Louis of France, Duke of Orleans, only brother of King Charles VI." This famous justification, a shameful monument of whatever is most atrocious in political and religious opinion, is found in the fifth volume of the folio edition of the works of Gerson. This event took place on the 23d Nov. 1407, between 7 and 8 in the evening. Next day, John attended the funeral of his victim, and shewed every outward sign of grief; but seeing that a particular enquiry was about to be made, he fled into Ireland. Then returning in force, he dared to boast of his crime; when Jean Petit, a learned doctor of Paris, who had sold himself to him, maintained, in the great hall of the hotel royal de St Paul, to an audience, at which the Dauphin presided, that the murder of the Duke of Orleans was lawful, since that prince had proved himself impious and tyrannical. He maintained, that it is lawful to use surprise, treason, and all sorts of means, to rid ourselves of a tyrant, and that we are not obliged to fulfil any promise which we may have made to him: he added, that the man guilty of such a murder, not only deserved no punishment, but ought even to be rewarded, as the archangel Michael had been for having expelled Lucifer, and Phineas for having slain Zimbri. A general outcry arose against this murderous doctrine; but Petit was for some time sheltered by the great interest of the Duke of Burgundy. His abominable doctrine, however, was denounced by Gerson, and other persons, to Jean de Montaigu, Bishop of Paris, who condemned it as heretical, on the 23d Nov. 1414; the council of Constance anathematised it the year following, at the solicitation of Gerson, sparing, however, the name and work of Jean Petit. Lastly, the king caused the parliament of Paris, on the 16th Sept. 1416, to pronounce a bloody decree against this pernicious libel, and the University censured it. But the Duke of Burgundy, in 1418, had interest enough to oblige the Grand Vicars of the Bishop of Paris, who was then

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then ill at St Omer, to retract the condemnation pronounced by this prelate, in 1414. Jean Petit died in 1411. His worthy hero, John the Fearless, was assassinated in his turn, by Tannegin, beneath the eyes of the Dauphin, on the bridge of Montereau-sur-Yonne, on the 10th Sept. 1419.

Characters of HENRY IV. LOUIS XIII. *and* LOUIS XIV.

(From the French of Thomas.)

NEVER, perhaps, was panegyric, among us, so respectable and so great, as when it was destined to celebrate Henry IV.; never was it so unanimous. There have been men, though few, whose reputation contradicted the manners and ideas generally prevailing in their country. Certain brilliant qualities wrested a sort of involuntary and forced confession, even from those who were farthest from sharing them: but when the reputation of a great man is perfectly in unison with the prejudices, the character, and the inclinations of a people, then his celebrity is likely to increase, because the self-love of every citizen forms, as it were, a protection to the reputation of the prince; this is what happened to Henry IV. He may be truly said to have been the hero of France. His talents, his virtues, his very faults, were ours. Mornay and Sully might blame his excessive valour, but in it the nation loved to recognize themselves. Policy even justified him. To encourage his friends, to astonish his enemies, prodigies were necessary: and against armies, he had nothing almost to oppose but virtues. Rashness then ceased to be rashness: this great man merely augmented the little strength he had, by the real strength of admiration and enthusiasm. His gaiety in the midst of combats, his witty sayings in poverty and misfortune, all the sallies of a lively disposition and generous character, the multitude of anecdotes which are told of him, and which shew at once the man of wit and the hero, seem to paint at once the French imagination, and the peculiarities of national spirit and character. Lastly, his amours, his weaknesses, all those sentiments which were commonly passions, and even when they were merely tastes, were still ennobled by chivalric graces, appeared faults which might be forgiven. The nation admired him, and loved to persuade themselves, that gallantry might be mingled with greatness, and that it was at all times the character of a Frenchman to ally pleasure and valour. But that which has consecrated his reputation throughout Europe, is his goodness; that virtue which never allowed hatred to enter his soul, which made him always pardon, without policy and without effort, which would have made him think himself unhappy in punishing, which gave him, with his friends, the most pleasing familiarity, towards his people the most tender benevolence, with his nobles, the most affecting equality; this so precious sentiment, which sometimes, in moments of bitterness, made him pour the tears of a great man into the bosom of friendship; this sentiment, which loved to visit the cottage of the peasant, to share his bread, to smile upon a rural family which surrounded him, and which never dreaded that the tears and secret despair of misery should come to reproach him; this is what gained him the hearts of all nations, made him be blessed alike at London and at Paris. Who, indeed, when he sees, over almost the whole extent of the globe, men so unhappy, so many evils of nature, so many arising from the shock of interest and passion, the human race crushed and trembling, eternally agitated between necessary evils, and those which indulgence and goodness might have obviated,—who can refrain from involuntary tenderness, when he sees a prince

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prince arise, who has no passion and no idea, but that of restoring happiness and peace? when thinking of him, when following his actions, when penetrating into his heart, we seem to breathe a milder air; calmness and serenity diffuse themselves, at least, for a few moments, over this unfortunate globe which we inhabit.

Few princes, in history, have had this character of goodness, like Henry IV. The goodness of Augustus was that of a politican, who has no longer any interest to commit crimes; that of Vespasian was stained by avarice and murder; that of Titus is better known, by a word for ever memorable, than by actions; that of the Antonins was sublime and tender, but mingled with a certain philosophic austerity, which deprived it perhaps of those mild graces which we love to recognize in it. In that of Louis XII. among us, though ever to be respected, there was wanting somewhat of the dignity of talents and of great actions; for it must be owned, that we are much more affected by the goodness of a great man, than of one in whom we have to excuse faults and ill success. But the goodness of Henry IV. was, at once, that of a private man, and of a hero. This prince, accordingly, may be said to be in a manner worshipped among us. The memoirs of Sully, by painting the details of his private life, have rendered his memory still dearer to us, because they shew every where the man of feeling along with the great man. A celebrated poem has immortalized his virtues, as well as his valour. The pencil of Rubens has traced his apotheosis upon canvas. The art of Phidias presents his statue to the view of all citizens. Eloquence and zeal have produced a multitude of works consecrated to him, in which virtue is praised by sensibility. The pencil, the graver, even the chissel, have multiplied his busts or his portraits. The obscure citizen loves to adorn his apartment with this image, as he loves to see the portrait of a friend, or of a father. Even the people know and bless his memory. The people, bent beneath their labours, pronounce often the name of Henry IV., and attach to this name interesting ideas. Lastly, when death opens the tombs in which the ashes of our kings repose, the crowd, whom a restless and melancholy curiosity hurries into these vaults, to see the monuments at once of the grandeur and weakness of man, by the glimmering of flambeaux and funeral torches, which enlighten these places, seem to ask, to seek, only Henry IV. They stop at the foot of his bier, they examine, they surround it, they seem to call upon it again for that great man, and yield with a mixture of awe and tenderness to all the ideas which the view of this tomb inspires. Such is the homage which still, at the end of 160 years, the gratitude of the people renders to the virtue of kings.

Louis XIII.

A prince, on his death-bed, said to his son: "I leave you every thing,—my armies, my states, my treasures, and the memory of the good I have done; but I cannot leave you my glory: if you have not one of your own, mine will be but a burden to you." Henry IV. dying, might have said this to Louis XIII. Yet many who had praised the father, praised also the son; but the father was praised because he was a great man; the son, too often, because he was a prince. Not that Louis XIII. had not royal qualities, but in none of these was there any lustre. Whether it were sloth or timidity, he knew not the great art of men in power, that of commanding renown. His character, like his reign, presents a crowd of contradictions.—He had a succession of victories, yet their lustre was in a manner strange to him. He had military talents, yet scarcely now are these talents known. He had some taste and wit, yet these

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ed the greatest indifference for letters. Nature had given him courage, even that which faces death, yet he never had the courage required in a commander. He lay under the necessity of being ruled, and floated without ceasing, between the desire of shaking off the yoke, and the impossibility of not resuming it. But the greatest contrast in his reign is, that never, perhaps, was there less activity in the sovereign, yet never did the government display such force and firmness abroad, and a severity so commanding, and some times so terrible at home.

Such was Louis XIII. as a prince; his private life presented contrasts equally striking. His character forced him to exalt favourites; it forced him also to hate them. Amid success, he was unhappy. The ally of Gustavus Adolphus, he whose armies shook the throne of the emperor, and overawed Spain, was afraid of his mother, his wife, his brother, and even of the very minister who made him conquer.

Those two wars in which he had the misfortune of fighting against his people, were really the most brilliant era of his life. He shewed the greatest valour, and even that cool intrepidity in danger, which would do honour to one who was not a prince; but it was easier for Louis XIII. to obtain success than reputation. Praised by a crowd of orators, celebrated at his death by Lingendes, placed by nature between Richelieu and Corneille, he proved that character alone can give value to actions, and that panegyrists, whatever be their talents, never create renown. Glory, under this reign, may be said to have surrounded the throne, without reaching the prince. It went over entirely to Richelieu.

Louis XIV.

It may not be useless to weigh this celebrated king, and to appreciate all the praises which were lavished upon him. For a long time, veneration towards him was carried even to fanaticism; now, perhaps, we are too much disposed to withdraw this admiration. Men were too much dazzled by his prosperity; they are now too much struck by his faults. The balance of renown, which is almost always unequal for kings, has inclined, by turns, on the two opposite sides for Louis XIV. Let us endeavour, if possible, to fix it. But to judge this prince well, we must consult neither the praises which, being given by subjects to their king, are of the same value with the compliments which pass in company between private men; nor the outcries of the protestants, to whom, perhaps, he had sold but too dearly the right of hating him; nor the English papers, which feared him too much to be willing to esteem him; we must consult history and facts.

Never was France so brilliant as during the reign of Louis XIV.; but this brilliancy, as is well known, was frequently overcast. Under him, France numbered thirty years of victory, and ten of disaster. She conquered provinces, but saw her own exhausted. She gave laws to Europe, but was upon the point of being dismembered by all the powers of Europe. This contrast of misfortune and glory, this administration, brilliant at one time, painful and forced at another, arose from the same principles; all was linked together. There was in the character of Louis XIV. something exaggerated, which diffused itself over his person, and over all his reign. He was thrown, as it were, out of the boundaries of nature. Yet this very exaggeration gave him an idea of greatness, whence much good resulted. To it, Louis XIV. was indebted for the principal qualities of his mind; for that uprightness, a stranger to dissimulation, and which never could humble itself to any disguise; that love of glory which, by exalting his sentiments, gave him dignity in his own eyes, and made him feel always the

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the necessity of self-esteem; that application which, even in his youth, was always ready to sacrifice pleasure to labour; that dignity of command which, without our well knowing why, places so great a distance between one man and another, and instead of a reflecting, produces an instinctive obedience, which is a thousand times stronger; that desire of superiority, which he extended from himself to his people, because he regarded his people as part of himself; his taste for letters and the arts, because letters and the arts were, in a manner, a decoration to all this edifice of grandeur: lastly, his intrepid firmness and constancy in misfortune, which, being unable to direct events, at last triumphed over them, and proved to Europe, that he had in his soul a part of the greatness which had till then been supposed only to surround him.

But the same character, perhaps, which gave to Louis XIV. all these qualities, caused also most of his faults. It created in him a taste for luxury and magnificence, which rarely accompanies elevation of soul, yet which, in him, did not exclude it; a taste which diffused itself over his buildings, his gardens, his *fetes*, and often substituted pompous for useful expences. It gave him that eternal desire of representation which he carried into every thing, even into war, where, however, his armies and generals represented very well for him. It diffused over his whole person, and even threw into his aspect, an affectation of grandeur, which had need of his reputation and rank to support it, and seemed to wish to command respect rather than to expect it. It formed the character of his internal policy; and made him believe that the nation was himself, and that his own wants were those of the state. Lastly, it inspired him abroad with an ambition which was not, like that of most conquerors, the effect of an ardent and impetuous soul, but which, being connected rather with haughtiness than with violence of character, meditated tranquillity, and executed, with a calm pride, plans of conquest and aggrandizement.

It must be admitted that these projects possess grandeur, but a grandeur which, if we may so speak, wants rule and proportion. In general, it may be said, that Louis XIV. measured his strength a little too much by his character. He foresaw not sufficiently that in the economical constitution of states, long victories almost resemble defeats; that whatever is violent, is worn out by its very violence; that great powers united to resist, are likely to be much less weakened, than a great power armed to attack; that the great men who, at the head of his armies, were proud of serving him, were likely, by their example, to give birth to other great men to combat him; that great efforts can produce only rapid success, because extreme means tend always towards weakness. Louis exaggerated at once his projects and his means; hence, some years of splendour were followed by exhaustion, ruin, and misfortune. This fault had an influence, not only upon France, but upon all Europe. Every where it became necessary to oppose strength by strength. Peace stopt the effusion of blood, without diminishing public burdens. As governments feared without ceasing, it was necessary to be always in a condition to fight. All administrations were forced, all their springs strained, and the error of a single man changed the system of twenty governments.

It is, perhaps, difficult to determine in what degree he knew men and their talents. First, we must thank him, in the name of France, and of humanity, that he chose, to educate his children, Montausier and Bossuet, Fenelon and Beauvilliers. Occupied with the splendour of his own reign, he entrusted the hope of the succeeding reign to virtue and to genius. He had particular merit in having appreciated the inflexible

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lexible morality and severe frankness
f Montausier, in a court where vo-
uptuousness was mingled with pomp,
nd where glory was corrupted by the
xcess of flattery. In regard to his
ther choices, Turenne and Condé
ere pointed out to him by renown.
uxembourg, whom he did not love,
rced him, by his genius, to employ
im. Vendome had much difficulty
attaining to the command. Catinat,
om a simple volunteer, became Mar-
al of France; but the same Catinat,
ter victories, experienced ill treat-
ent, and was rendered useless to his
untry. This prince had two cele-
ated ministers; Colbert, who en-
hed the state by his labours, and
hose errors even were those of a ci-
zen and of a great man: Louvois,
ose prompt and extensive genius
emed born for war, and who served
master by laying waste Europe.—
lbert was given him by Mazarin,
ouvois by le Tellier. I speak not
Barbesieux, of Pelletier, of Chamil-
d, of the choice of many generals
the war of 1701: at least these
oices were repaired by others; Vil-
s, Vendome, and Berwick, prov-
that even in this decline he could
l find great men. Let us not re-
ach him with misfortunes still more
n with faults; but the disgrace of
elon and his exile, the proscrip-
n of the most eloquent work which
me and genius ever inspired; this
doubtless an error which we can
h difficulty excuse in so celebrated
ing.

It cannot be doubted, that the crowd
great writers who appeared then,
the fruit of an attentive and en-
ntened government. Who, alas!
an ungrateful country and age,
re sometimes, as in ancient Rome,
good man was punished for his
ues, and the man of genius for his
nts,—who then would devote him-
to painful labours, and take the
ble of being great? We are in-
ed to Louis XIV. for having
spread lustre over arts and talents, for having known how to appreciate those men whom fortune renders obscure, who are not destined by birth to approach kings, but who are sometimes destined to honour their reign. Thus, after employing himself in his great designs with his generals and ministers, he sometimes amused himself by conversing with Racine; he ordered the master-pieces of the old Corneille to be represented before him: he felt pride in seeing himself served in his palace by the author of the Misanthrope and the Tartuffe; and giving to Moliere his king as a defender, prevented a great man from being crushed by a cabal the more terrible, from having assumed the name of virtue.

What then will be the rank which Louis XIV. will occupy among kings? it will be that of a prince who, living in an age when his people was capable of great things, knew how to take advantage of circumstances without giving birth to them; who, with faults, displayed, notwithstanding all the vigour of government; who supplied his own want of genius, by assembling around him all the strength of his time, and directed it, which is another kind of genius in kings; who, in short, gave a great impulse both to men and things, and left marked and deep traces behind him.

Description and Antiquities of ROSLIN.

AT what time this castle was built is not certainly known, but we find, that about the year 1100, William de Santo Claro, son of Waldernus Compte de St Clare, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from King Malcolm Canmore a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin.

Sir William St Claire, the eighth of the name, was the favourite of the brave Sir James Douglas, and accompanied him on his journey to Jerusalem

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salem with the heart of King Robert Bruce: they fell together, fighting against the Saracens in Spain, anno 1330. This castle is situated upon a peninsulated rock on the river Esk, about six miles south of Edinburgh, surrounded by hanging cliffs, covered with wood. It appears to have been a place of great strength; and its lofty remains, sinking under the corroding hand of time, still exhibit a display of its former magnificence. The only access is by a very high bridge, which joins it to the neighbouring banks.

Near this castle, the English, under John de Segrave, regent of Scotland, were thrice defeated in one day by the Scottish forces, commanded by John Cummine and Simon Frazer, anno 1302.

The chapel, or college of Roslin, (of old called the chapel amidst the woods,) is all built of free stone, and one of the most curious pieces of old gothic workmanship in Europe. It is situated to the north of the castle, on a rising ground, called the college hill, commanding, to the east, a charming view of objects highly impressive and picturesque. Here, in the bosom of a glen, you behold the wildest work of the hand of nature; hanging woods, and nodding rocks, protruding their hoary weather-beaten cliffs, swept at their base by the sweet-winding Esk, whose deep-fractured valley, and hollow sequestered glades, are romantic in the extreme. A foot-path has, of late years, been formed down the bed and border of the river, amongst the shelving rocks and caverns, most romantic and delightful.

Here, the student of nature, and the lover of contemplation, may find full scope for reflection. The flourishing state of the surrounding districts, crowned with villas, and chequered with thriving plantations, and, at this season, the cultivated lands covered with a most luxuriant harvest, form an agreeable contrast to the wild scenery of Roslin, and raise in the mind pleasant reflections on the bounties of providence to this highly-favoured isle. The western view terminates with the blue summits of the distant Pentlands, whose sides are mantled with auburn heath, compleating the delightfully variegated landscape. In a word, for romantic scenery, and diversified assemblage of the beauties of nature, few situations can rival the chapel of Roslin, a place formed by nature for heavenly contemplation.

William St Claire, Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburgh, Earl of Caithness and Strathern, Lord Sinclair, Lord Niddisdale, Lord Admiral of the Scottish seas, Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, Lord Warden of the three Marches, Baron of Roslin, Pentland, Pentland Muir, &c.; High Chamberlain and Lieutenant of Scotland, the seventh of the name, from the days of Malcolm Canmore, and descended of noble parents in France, founded this most curious chapel or college, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys, anno 1446, and dedicated it to St Mathew the evangelist: it is decorated with pillars, which delight the eye in a variety of aspects. They are regulated by small laws of perspective, and are of the Tuscan or Rustic, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and the Composite or Italic orders; no person can enter into it, who has the smallest degree of taste without being struck with reverence, awe at its august appearance. The pillar, commonly called the apprentice's pillar, but more properly the prince's pillar, from its princely grander, has, on its base, carvings of several dragons, in the strongest or boldest kind of basso relievo, so that one can easily thrust a finger or two between some parts of the figures and the base. These dragons are chained by the heads, and twisted into one shaft. This beautiful pillar has round it, from base to capital, waving spirals, four wreaths of the most curious and rich texture of flower-work and foliage,

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workmanship of each being different, and the center of each wreath distant from that of the next, a foot and a half. So exquisitely fine are these wreathings, that I can compare them to nothing but Brussels lace. The ornaments upon the capital of this pillar baffle my skill in architecture; I therefore leave them to the pen of the connoisseur in that art. The traditionary narrative of this pillar, which has prevailed in the family of Roslin, from father to son, is, that a model of it having been sent from Rome, or some foreign place, the master mason, upon viewing it, would by no means consent to work off such a pillar till he should go to Rome, or elsewhere, to take exact inspection of the pillar from which the model had been taken; that in his absence, whatever might be the cause, an apprentice finished the pillar as it now stands, and that the master, upon his return, seeing the pillar so exquisitely completed, made enquiry who had done it, and being stung with envy, slew the apprentice: what in part confirms this narrative, is the figure of a young man's head, exhibited in the west corner, above halfway up the inner wall, called the apprentice's head, with a scar above the right brow, representing a wound by a stroke; directly opposite to which, along the west wall in the north-west corner, is the head of an old man, with a most surly frowning countenance, and a long beard, said to be that of the master mason who killed the apprentice. On a line with the apprentice's head, eastward, directly above the sixth large south pillar, is the head of a woman weeping, said to be the mother of the apprentice, mourning the fate of her son. At the foot of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, there is a large flag stone, covering the entrance to a vault for receiving the remains of mortality, where ten barons of Roslin are said to be buried. These barons, says Father Hay, in his manuscript memoirs,) were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin, and were successively, by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. The sacristry, or vestry, at the east end of the chapel, (into which you descend by a stone stair,) was founded by his first Lady, Dame Elizabeth Douglas, formerly countess of Buchan, and daughter of Archibald, the second of that name.

Prince William endowed the chapel with the church lands of Pentland, four acres of meadow near that town, with the kips, and eight sowms grass, in the town of Pentland. A successor of his, also William of Roslin, endowed it by his charter of February 5th, 1523, with some portions of land near the chapel, for dwelling-houses, gardens, &c. to the provost and prebendaries; and yet, such is the instability of human affairs, that just 48 years after this last endowment, Feb. 26th, 1571, we find the provost and prebendaries resigning, as by force and violence, all and every one of the several donations, into secular hands, unalienably; and withal complaining, that for many years before, their revenues had been violently detained from them; insomuch, that they had received little or no benefit from them, *Quemadmodum*, say they, *multis jam annis elapsis, a nobis violenter detentae fuerunt, ut inde vel parum vel nihil proficere recepimus.* To this deed of resignation or charter, as it is actually called, the seal of the chapter of this collegiate church was appended, being St Mathew in a kirk, red upon white wax; as also the seal of the then Sir William St Clair of Roslin, being a ragged cross, red upon white wax.—Hay, Vol. II. Part 350. who adds, the subscribers can scarcely write, and they are Dominus Johannes Robeson, præpositus de Roslin; Dominus Johannes How, vicarus pensionarius de Pentland, manu sua Henricus Sinclair, prebendarius. W. Sinclair of Roslin, Knight comes his testibus, (says the

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copy of the charter,) Magistro Johanne Henryson de Bengor, Patricio Douglas, Roberto Kite. In the charter of Feb. 5th, 1523, four altars are particularly named; first, that of St Mathew, secondly, that of the Virgin Mother, thirdly, that of St Andrew; and 4thly, that of St Peter; that of the Blessed Virgin was in the sacristry, the other three in the chapel.—That this noble design might be executed with taste, and with the greatest splendor, the Prince invited the most accomplished artificers, masons, carpenters, smiths, &c. from foreign parts, and that they might be the more conveniently lodged for carrying on the work with the greater ease and dispatch, he ordered them to build the village or town of Roslin, where it now is, nigh to the chapel, having been formerly half a mile distant from its present situation; and he gave each of them a house and lands suited to their rank; he gave besides to the master mason 40 pounds, and to every other mason 10 pounds yearly; and rewarded the other workmen with such wages as their labours entitled them to. About that time the village of Roslin was erected into a burgh of barony by King James the second, at Strivilin, and it became very populous, by the concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors, that resorted to this Prince, at his palace or castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirleton being his master of the household, Lord Borthwick his cupbearer, and Lord Fleming his carver, in whose absence they had deputies to attend, viz. Stewart, Laird of Drumlanrig; Tweedie, Laird of Drumerline; and Sandilands, Laird of Calder. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reigns of James I. and II. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, already mentioned, was served by 75 gentlewomen, whereof 53 were daughters of noblemen, all cloathed in velvet and silk, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 riding gentlemen in all her journeys. If it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were, at the foot of Blackfriar's wynd, 80 lighted torches were carried before her: she was next in dignity to the queen.—Hay, vol. II. p. 234. In the year 1688, on the 11th of December, about 10 o'clock at night, a reforming or presbyterian mob, in the height of antipapal zeal, pillaged the castle and chapel of Roslin, the family having fled to Ireland, their only crime being strict adherence to the religion of their fathers, the church of Rome. This mob, as I understand from the best authority, consisted chiefly of Roslin's own tenants.

PHILO-ROSKELLINUS.

Edin. 30th Aug. 1808.

Geography and Trade of the BLACK SEA, *with a description of* NEW ODESSA.

From Macgill's Travels in Turkey, &c.

THE navigation of the Black Sea is but little known, being usually performed by people who are not very skilful seamen; the charts likewise are extremely incorrect; for instance, the French chart, which was till lately the only one made use of, sets down Capa on the Asia side, 15 miles too far north, and Capa Caraza on the Crimea, 22 miles too far south; as we had an opportunity of ascertaining, having got two very good observations, which I found to be correct, on comparing notes after my arrival with some captains who perfectly agreed with me. This therefore makes a difference in the width of the sea of 37 miles. From the variety of the currents, we found, in making the Crimea, that we were carried by them too about 50 miles north, and [illegible]

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west, of our reckoning. On the 26th, we arrived at Ambehque, a bay near the east end of the Crimea, and not far from the entrance of the sea of Asoph, or what was anciently called the Palus Meotis.

Ambelique is the place appointed for ships going into the sea of Asoph, to stop at, to have their papers of health examined; we went on shore, were fumigated, and ordered to strike ourselves hard on the groin and armpits, to prove that we had no infection; after which we went through an examination as to the state of our health, and the condition in which we left Constantinople.

By order of the Russian government, ships should perform three days quarantine at this place, before they proceed on their voyage; but the officers being at all times accessible to a bribe, antedate their report, and if the wind be fair, the stay at Ambelique is reduced to a few hours.

The passage into the sea of Asoph is dangerous if the wind be strong, but very safe in moderate weather. The entrance at the bar is extremely narrow, and plenty of buoys are laid down to facilitate it; there is seldom more than thirteen feet water on the bar, but the bottom is so soft, that in moderate weather no danger need be apprehended from touching. We fortunately had good weather; and paying all due attention to the buoys, which are very judiciously placed, got safe through, which was not the case with some vessels near us, as they ran aground, but soon hove off; in the afternoon we came to an anchor, in 3¼ fathoms water. At the narrowest part of this strait the Russians have a fort called Jeanicoli, which completely commands the entrance. The south-east coast being very low, was our reason for coming to an anchor, as the weather was hazy.

On the 3d of June we came to an anchor off the town of Taganrock, at the distance of three wersts from the shore. We found upwards of 200 ships of different flags and sizes, waiting for cargoes.

Taganrock is a small city, situated near the head of the sea of Asoph, on a promontory of land, from which it takes its name Taganrock, or the Angel Rock; it is in latitude 46 degrees.

The climate is in the two extremes of heat and cold; during the summer the most scorching heat prevails, and in the winter the frost is intense: but in spring and autumn, both of which are however short, the temperature is mild and pleasant.

The port, if it deserves the name, is a most wretched one. From the shallowness of the sea, vessels of even moderate burthen are obliged to lie at the distance of from three to even ten wersts from the town. Government has long had it in contemplation to shut up the navigation of this sea, and carry its commerce to Kaffa in the Crimea in small vessels, by which it would form an excellent nursery for seamen. The port of Kaffa, the ancient Theodosia, lies considerably to the west of the entrance of the sea of Asoph; but if you will take the trouble to look into a map of the country, you will see, that behind the Crim the sea runs down till within about 30 wersts of the aforesaid port. They have begun already to build the necessary magazines at Kaffa, and many families have been sent to cultivate the intermediate space of ground. The adoption of this measure will certainly cause a wonderful improvement in trade. The sea of Asoph is open only a few months of the year, and of those months, in July and August, the water recedes, when a particular wind blows with such violence that the shipping is aground many wersts from the shore. The water is at times so scarce on the bar, that no vessels of any burthen can enter, unless they take lighters to carry down part of their cargoes, which of course they are often obliged to do. At

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Kaffa, there are none of these difficulties to encounter; the port is fine and the sea seldom frozen; even in the depth of winter ships arrive at Kaffa, and other parts of the Crimea, which is certainly the best spot on that side of Russia whereon to build sea-ports.

From the situation of Taganrock, at the head of the sea of Azoph, and nearly at the mouth of two rich rivers, namely the Don and the Volga, and its also being in a fertile part of Russia, it enjoys a trade in many staple articles, not known in the ports in the west of the Crimea, unless brought from hence.

The wheat of Taganrock and its environs is of the best kind, being what is called Arnaut, a hard wheat of a fine yellow or gold colour, and short of the pile. About 300 cargoes, of 200 tons each, of this grain are annually brought into market, and readily bought up for the markets of Italy and Spain.

Besides wheat, they have also abundance of fine barley, rye, and oats, but the last is much inferior to what you have at home. Peas and beans are likewise plenty, and flour of different kinds is not scarce. All these articles are to be had on reasonable terms at the proper season.

Tallow is very abundant; about one hundred thousand puds are annually collected here and in the neighbourhood; of these, two thousand tons are sent to the Petersburgh market alone.

Iron, from Siberia, comes down the Volga in immense quantities. It is of three different qualities, and according to these, differs in price from 15 to 20 per cent. Any quantity of iron may be had by giving orders at the proper season.

Hemp and flax are also plentiful. The hemp of Orel is esteemed the best, although all that grows in this neighbourhood is good.

Hides, both salted and tanned, are plenty and cheap; an immense number of vasshetti roso, or red hides, are annually shipped for Italy.

Taganrock likewise furnishes timber for ship-building, and the best spars for ship masts, &c. These articles come down the river from Siberia; pitch and tar come likewise from the same place: they are both of a superior quality.

Caviar, or sturgeon roe, is exported from Taganrock to the amount of 50,000 puds annually; it is made on the Don and the Volga rivers, and consumed both by Roman Catholic and Greek on their meagre days.

The fairs in this part of Russia deserve to be mentioned. That of Misaria is one of the greatest in the world: merchants even from China attend it, and exchange their eastern treasures for our western manufactures. This fair commences on the first of August (old style,) and continues fifteen days; that of Coroneo is likewise one of no small importance: a great number of India articles are bartered at it, and at both of them, as well as those of lesser note, the produce of the country is exchanged from one hand to another to an immense amount. The fair of Coroneo is in June, and continues for a week. At these two fairs contracts are entered into for the delivery of export articles, and others for the delivery of many articles in the Spring.

Odessa, the favourite city of its tutelar, his grace the Duc de Richelieu, is pleasantly situated near the head of a bay, and between the rivers Dnepar and Dneister; government has spared no expense to render it a safe and commodious port: they have formed a harbour, in which ships of no small burthen may ride secure from every storm. They are now at an immense cost, building a mole or key, which extends nearly half a werst into the sea; this, when finished, will be of considerable utility, as ships will be en-

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enabled to load from the carts instead of lighters, the mode pursued at present, which is both expensive and less safe. Besides this grand mole, they have built several smaller ones, and others have been projected, which are now also going on: here is a fine Lazaretto placed in an airy situation, and a deposit house, where goods may lie eighteen months without paying duty; and if then found unsaleable, may be re-shipped on the payment of a trifling charge. The roads without the port are safe in summer, and the anchorage good; at present several hundred ships are riding in them, waiting for cargoes.

The city of Odessa has existed scarcely four years; the population is already upwards of ten thousand, and is daily increasing. The houses and magazines are very good; they are all built of a kind of free-stone, and the town being formed upon a plan, you see at present (1805) fine streets, which in a few few years will be finished. The shops are commodious, and well stocked with every necessary article, the produce both of this and of distant countries. The market place is large, and is filled during the summer months with every species of the vegetable kind. The streets are wide, but from the infant state of the city are as yet unpaved; this makes them very disagreeable, both from the dust in dry weather, and the mud in wet. Not a tree is to be seen for many miles, owing, it is said, to the blighting winds which blow at times, to the destruction of every plant and tree unprotected from them. Small gardens, sheltered by walls, now begin to be formed, and shrubs make their appearance, formerly unknown in this country.

Odessa is become the summer residence of the Polish nobility, who repair hither in crowds to enjoy sea-bathing. The places of public diversion are by no means contemptible; they have a small theatre at present, and one much larger is building: there are also balls twice or thrice a week; both these amusements are well attended. The Polish nobility are very gay, the ladies in general lively and pretty.

The duke, so deservedly the favourite of every one, from the czar to the beggar, arrived only the day previous to my departure, so that I had not an opportunity to be introduced to him. I saw him, however, at the theatre and at a ball the same evening: he is tall and thin, but well proportioned; his countenance indicates penetration, and his manners are prepossessing: he appears to be about forty-five years of age. The palace occupied by this illustrious emigrant is but small; much inferior in size and decoration to many of the houses inhabited by the mercantile part of the community, who live under his government. The deputy governor of the town is an Englishman, a General Cobly, who was formerly a merchant at Naples, and was then esteemed the handsomest man in the two Sicilies.

The merchants who reside in Odessa are much more respectable than those of Taganrock; they are formed of people from every country: two English houses are established here, but the principal part are Germans and Italians; their houses are respectable and in good credit. These merchants are very hospitable; they carry on an amazing trade: it is supposed that this year one thousand ships will be loaded in the port of Odessa. Wheat may be said to be the only export article; it is very far inferior to that of Taganrock, being soft wheat, the produce of Polonea, it is much more perishable, being apt to heat. They export also a few other articles, which I have mentioned as the produce of Taganrock; from thence they are brought hither.

Account

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Account of the final abolition of SLAVERY *in* ENGLAND.

(From Clarkson's history of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.)

BEFORE the year 1700, planters, merchants, and others, resident in the West Indies, but coming to England, were accustomed to bring with them certain slaves to act as servants with them during their stay. The latter, seeing the freedom and the happiness of servants in this country, and considering what would be their own hard fate on their return to the islands, frequently absconded. Their masters of course made search after them, and often had them seized and carried away by force. It was, however, thrown out by many on these occasions, that the English laws did not sanction such proceedings, for that all persons who were baptized became free. The consequence of this was, that most of the slaves, who came over with their masters, prevailed upon some pious clergyman to baptize them. They took of course godfathers of such citizens as had the generosity to espouse their cause.—When they were seized they usually sent to these, if they had an opportunity, for their protection. And in the result, their godfathers, maintaining that they had been baptized, and that they were free on this account as well as by the general tenour of the laws of England, dared those, who had taken possession of them, to send them out of the kingdom.

The planters, merchants, and others, being thus circumstanced, knew not what to do. They were afraid of taking their slaves away by force, and they were equally afraid of bringing any of the cases before a public court. In this dilemma, in 1729, they applied to York and Talbot, the attorney and solicitor-general for the time being, and obtained the following strange opinion from them:—

"We are of opinion, that a slave by coming from the West Indies into Great Britain or Ireland, either with or without his master, does not become free, and that his master's right and property in him is not thereby determined or varied, and that baptism doth not bestow freedom on him, nor make any alteration in his temporal condition in these kingdoms. We are also of opinion, that the master may legally compel him to return again to the plantations."

This cruel and illegal opinion was delivered in the year 1729. The planters, merchants, and others, gave it of course all the publicity in their power. And the consequences were as might easily have been apprehended. In a little time slaves absconding were advertised in the London papers as runaways, and rewards offered for the apprehension of them, in the same brutal manner as we find them advertized in the land of slavery. They were advertized also in the same papers, to be sold by auction, sometimes by themselves, and at others with horses, chaises, and harness. They were seized also by their masters, or by persons employed by them, in the very streets, and dragged from thence to the ships; and so unprotected now were these poor slaves, that persons in nowise concerned with them began to institute a trade in their persons, making agreements with captains of ships going to the West Indies to put them on board at a certain price. This last instance shows how far human nature is capable of going, and is an answer to those persons who have denied that kidnapping in Africa was a source of supplying the slave-trade. It shows, as all history does from the time of Joseph, that, where there is a market for the persons of human beings, all kinds of enormities will be practised to obtain them.

These circumstances, then, as I observed

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served before, did not fail of producing new coadjutors in the cause.—And first they produced that able and indefatigable advocate Mr Granville Sharp. This gentleman is to be distinguished from those who preceded him by this particular, that whereas these were only writers, he was both a writer and an actor in the cause. In fact, he was the first labourer in it in England. By the words "actor" and "labourer," I mean that he determined upon a plan of action in behalf of the oppressed Africans, to the accomplishment of which he devoted a considerable portion of his time, talents, and substance. What Mr Sharp, has done to merit the title of coadjutor in this high sense, I shall now explain. The following is a short history of the beginning and of the course of his labours.

In the year 1765, Mr David Lisle had brought over from Barbadoes Jonathan Strong, an African slave, as his servant. He used the latter in a barbarous manner at his lodgings in Wapping, but particularly by beating him over the head with a pistol, which occasioned his head to swell. When the swelling went down, a disorder fell into his eyes, which threatned the loss of them. To this an ague and fever succeeded, and a lameness in both his legs.

Jonathan Strong, having been brought into this deplorable situation, and being therefore wholly useless, was left by his master to go whither he pleased. He applied accordingly to Mr William Sharp the surgeon for his advice, as to one who gave up a portion of his time to the healing of the diseases of the poor. It was here that Mr Granville Sharp, the brother of the former, saw him. Suffice it to say, that in process of time he was cured. During this time Mr Granville Sharp, pitying his hard case, supplied him with money, and he afterwards got him a situation in the family of Mr Brown, an apothecary, to carry out medicines.

In this new situation, when Strong had become healthy and robust in his appearance, his master happened to see him. The latter immediately formed the design of possessing him again. Accordingly, when he had found out his residence, he procured John Ross, keeper of the Poultry-compter, and William Miller an officer under the lord-mayor, to kidnap him. This was done by sending for him to a public-house in Fenchurch-street, and then seizing him. By these he was conveyed, without any warrant, to the Poultry-compter, where he was sold by his master, to John Kerr, for thirty pounds.

Strong, in this situation, sent, as was usual, to his god-fathers, John London and Stephen Nail, for their protection. They went, but were refused admittance to him. At length he sent for Mr Granville Sharp. The latter went, but they still refused access to the prisoner. He insisted, however, upon seeing him, and charged the keeper of the prison at his peril to deliver him up till he had been carried before a magistrate.

Mr Sharp, immediately upon this, waited upon Sir Robert Kite, the then lord-Mayor, and entreated him to send for Strong, and to hear his case. A day was accordingly appointed. Mr Sharp attended, and also William Mc-Bean, a notary-public, and David Laird, captain of the ship Thames, which was to have conveyed Strong to Jamaica, in behalf of the purchaser, John Kerr. A long conversation ensued, in which the opinion of York and Talbot was quoted. Mr Sharp made his observations. Certain lawyers, who were present, seemed to be staggered at the case, but inclined rather to recommit the prisoner. The lord-mayor however discharged Strong, as he had been taken up without a warrant.

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ion as this determination was nown, the parties began to ff. Captain Laird, however, ot close to Strong, laid hold of ore he had quitted the room, l aloud, "Then I now seize my slave." Upon this, Mr ut his hand upon Laird's shoul- l pronounced these words: "I you, in the name of the king, assault upon the person of Jo- Strong, and all these are my s." Laird was greatly inti- l by this charge, made in the e of the lord-mayor and others, ring a prosecution, let his pri- o, leaving him to be conveyed y Mr Sharp.

Sharp, having been greatly af- y this case, and foreseeing how e might be engaged in others milar nature, thought it time e law of the land should be upon this subject. He applied e to Doctor Blackstone, after- udge Blackstone, for his opi- on it. He was, however, not with it, when he received it; ld he obtain any satisfactory from several other lawyers, to he afterwards applied. The , that the opinion of York and which had been made pub- l acted upon by the planters, nts, and others, was considered authority, and scarcely any d to question the legality of his situation, Mr Sharp saw no f help but in his own industry, letermined immediately to give or three years to the study of glish law, that he might the dvocate the cause of these mi- people. The result of these was the publication of a book ear 1769, which he called "A ntation of the Injustice and us Tendency of tolerating in England." In this work, ed, in the clearest manner, the of York and Talbot. He d against it the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice Holt, who many years before had determined, that every slave coming into England became free. He attacked and refuted it again by a learned and laborious inquiry into all the principles of Villenage. He refuted it again, by showing it to be an axiom in the British constitution, "That every man in England was free to sue for and defend his rights, and that force could not be used without a legal process," leaving it to the judges to determine, whether an African was a man. He attacked, also, the opinion of Judge Blackstone, and shewed him where his error lay. This valuable book, containing these and other kinds of arguments on the subject, he distributed, but particularly among the lawyers; giving them an opportunity of refuting or acknowledging the doctrines it contained.

While Mr Sharp was engaged in this work, another case offered, in which he took a part. This was in the year 1768. Hylas, an African slave, prosecuted a person of the name of Newton for having kidnapped his wife, and sent her to the West Indies. The result of the trial was, that damages to the amount of a shilling were given, and the defendant was bound to bring back the woman, either in the first ship, or in six months from this decison of the court.

Soon after the work just mentioned was out, and when Mr Sharp was better prepared, a third case occurred.—This happened in the year 1770.—Robert Stapylton, who lived at Chelsea, in conjunction with John Malony and Edward Armstrong, two watermen, seized the person of Thomas Lewis, an African slave, in a dark night, and dragged him to a boat lying in the Thames; they then gagged him, and tied him with a cord, and rowed him down to a ship, and put him on board to be sold as a slave in Jamaica. This base action took place near the garden of Mrs Banks, the mother of the present Sir Joseph Banks.

Lewis,

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ewis, it appears, on being seized, reamed violently. The servants of [rs Banks, who heard his cries, ran his assistance, but the boat was me. On informing their mistress what had happened, she sent for [r Sharp, who began now to be own as the friend of the helpless fricans, and professed her willingss to incur the expense of bringing e delinquents to justice. Mr Sharp, th some difficulty, procured a *habeas rpus*, in consequence of which Lewis s brought from Gravesend just as e vessel was on the point of sailing. n action was then commenced against apylton, who defended himself, on e plea, "That Lewis belonged to n as his slave." In the course of e trial, Mr Dunning, who was ıncil for Lewis, paid Mr Sharp a ndsome compliment, for he held in hand Mr Sharp's book on the inıstice and dangerous tendency of toating slavery in England, while he s pleading; and in his address to e jury he spoke and acted thus: "I ill submit to you," says Mr Dung, what my ideas are upon such evi-ıce, reserving to myself an oppority of discussing it more particuly, and reserving to myself a right insist upon a position, which I will ntain (and here he held up the ok to the notice of those present) in y place and in any court of the kingm, that our laws admit of no such perty*." The result of the trial s, that the jury pronounced the ntiff not to have been the property the defendant, several of them cry-; out "No property, no property." After this one or two other trials ne on, in which the oppressor was eated, and several cases occurred, in ich poor slaves were liberated from holds of vessels, and other places of confinement, by the exertions of Mr Sharp. One of these cases was singular. The vessel on board which a poor African had been dragged and confined had reached the Downs, and had actually got under weigh for the West Indies. In two or three hours she would have been out of sight; but just at this critical moment the writ of habeas corpus was carried on board. The officer, who served it on the captain, saw the miserable African chained to the mainmast, bathed in tears, and casting a last mournful look on the land of freedom, which was fast receding from his sight. The captain, on receiving the writ, became outrageous; but, knowing the serious consequences of resisting the law of the land, he gave up his prisoner, whom the officer carried safe, but now crying for joy, to the shore.

But though the injured Africans, whose causes had been tried, escaped slavery, and though many, who had been forcibly carried into dungeons ready to be transported into the Colonies, had been delivered out of them, Mr Sharp was not easy in his mind. Not one of the cases had yet been pleaded on the broad ground, "Whether an African slave coming into England became free?" This great question had been hitherto studiously avoided. It was still, therefore, left in doubt. Mr Sharp was almost daily acting as if it had been determined, and as if he had been following the known law of the land. He wished therefore that the next cause might be argued upon this principle. Lord Mansfield too, who had been biassed by the opinion of York and Talbot, began to waver in consequence of the different pleadings he had heard on this subject. He saw also no end of trials like these, till the law should be ascertained, and he was anxious for a decision on the same basis as Mr Sharp. In this situation the following case offered, which was agreed upon for the determination of this importar

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James Somerset, an African slave, had been brought to England by his master Charles Stewart, in November 1769. Somerset, in process of time, left him. Stewart took an opportunity of seizing him, and had him conveyed on board the Ann and Mary, captain Knowles, to be carried out of the kingdom and sold as a slave in Jamaica. The question was—"Whether a slave, by coming into England, became free?"

In order that time might be given for ascertaining the law fully on this head, the case was argued at three different sittings. First, in January 1772; secondly, in February 1772; and thirdly in May 1772. And that no decision otherwise than what the law warranted might be given, the opinion of the Judges was taken upon the pleadings. The great and glorious result of the trial was, That as soon as ever any slave set his foot upon English territory, he became free.

REASON *and* SPEECH *considered as inseparably connected with the Improvement of the* HUMAN SPECIES.

THERE is no circumstance in the character or condition of man, which distinguishes him more remarkably from the other inhabitants of the globe, than his being possessed of reason, and being capable of communicating his thoughts to others through the medium of language. These two important faculties stand so intimately connected with the improvement and perfection of his character, that, had he been destitute of them, he must have for ever remained in the same condition as nature at first placed him in the world. His history, instead of exhibiting a progress from barbarism to refinement, must have presented a continued and uniform scene, without leaving room for looking forward to any future period of his history, when his character might have attained a higher degree of perfection. But constituted as he is; capable of directing his own conduct, and of regulating, in some measure, his own destiny; and furnished with the means of communicating his thoughts, not only to those around him, but likewise to those who are separated from him by distance of place, and even to succeeding generations; we may look forward with confidence to some future period of his history, when his advancement in knowledge, and the triumph of true philosophy over prejudice and error, shall have elevated his character to that degree of perfection which nature evidently intends it to attain.

The progress of human society, during past ages, surely furnishes solid ground of confidence, that these suggestions, with respect to the future improvement of the species, shall, at one period or other, be realized. That there was a time when man was an inhabitant of the woods, the history of nations fully demonstrates; and many of the institutions which have existed among them can be traced to no other origin. But though at this early period of his existence he seemed but little superior to the other animals, though every faculty of his soul, as yet, lay buried in obscurity, and the divine spark of reason seemed scarcely unfolded; yet, no sooner had he emerged from this state of barbarism to enjoy the blessings and sweets of society, than every faculty of his mind began to expand, and the dawn of reason seemed to presage the lustre of meridian day. The sphere of his observation being thus enlarged, and a wide field opened for the exercise of reason, that noble faculty, which, at first, seemed designed only to direct the savage in using the proper means of procuring subsistence, and of defending himself against the wild beasts of the forest, was found adequate to effects no less astonishing for their magnitude, than important for their utility. The picture which human

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ciety, accordingly, at present exhibits to our view, is calculated to excite in the mind the most pleasing hopes, with respect to the future improvement of mankind. Science, civilization, and liberty, though not universally, are, however, widely diffused; and are daily extending, more and more, their benign influences. Tho' the aims of ambition may indeed for a while interrupt their progress, yet the present state of society seems such as is calculated to secure it against the baneful effects of ignorance and despotism, which have so frequently proved fatal to the other improvements of many ages. But have mankind proceeded thus far, and shall they proceed no farther? Is every branch of science now complete; and is no discovery left to reward the persevering industry of future enquirers? On the contrary, though much has already been done, much more still remains to be accomplished. In almost every department of science, phenomena occur, for which we are unable satisfactorily to account; and were we even able to connect, under general laws, all the facts with which we are already acquainted, we should have no reason to suppose, that the progress of human improvement would terminate here. If we may judge from the past history of the sciences, our advancement in knowledge would unquestionably serve only to discover to us other relations, perhaps more complicated and surprizing than those we have already been able to explain.—Thus it appears, that while the lower animals, under the guidance of a blind impulse of nature, are destined for ever to run the same round of action, the faculty of reason in man lays the foundation of a progressive and continued improvement.

The human character is indeed as yet far from being perfect; and appears, at the present time, disgraced by many crimes, from which it was altogether free in the earlier period of society. But is this to be considered as the natural and necessary consequence of civilization and refinement? Certainly not: on the contrary, the sublime discoveries in the natural and moral sciences, which the faculty of reason has enabled us to make, have opened to us innumerable springs of the purest delight and instruction; calculated to elevate the mind, and to inspire it with the noblest sentiments of virtue. Though man, by his nature and constitution, be destined to look upwards, yet he is sometimes apt to become grovelling, and to forget the real dignity of his character. But the sublime objects, which science presents to his view, have a direct tendency to purify the soul, and furnish, to the active principle within him, such employment as tends to render him less apt to attach himself to objects unworthy of his attention. So powerful and extensive is the influence which reason possesses over the whole human character, that we may with confidence assert, that the more this noble faculty is cultivated, the higher will man rise in the scale of existence. Though his character be as yet imperfect; though, when we contemplate human affairs, we have cause to lament that the feuds and jealousies of nations should still force men to embrue their hands in the blood of each other; may we not look forward to some future period, which shall unite in peace those who now divide the world with their contests; when philosophy shall have produced its full effects in civilizing mankind; in restraining, within proper bounds, their passions and inclinations; and when each individual shall seek his own happiness, not in the misery, but in the happiness of his fellow.

But reason without language would strive in vain; and without the assistance of the latter faculty, unavailing indeed would be the efforts of the former. The improvement of society, and the advancement of knowledge, are

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are not to be considered as resulting from the separate efforts of individuals; but from the reason of the whole species. Hence it follows, that these important effects could never have been produced, unless mankind had enjoyed the means of carrying on an intellectual commerce with each other. The discoveries which were made in science, even by the mighty soul of Newton, were prepared by those of Galileo and Kepler; and Bacon had previously pointed out the way in which discoveries were to be made. It is by means of language, that the improvements and discoveries of each generation are transmitted to the succeeding; and serve as an eminence, from which posterity may begin their flight. The light of reason thus becomes concentrated, and illuminates, by its splendour, every thing around it.

Though language had nothing to recommend it, but the circumstance of its being the vehicle of the most extensive information, it could not fail to appear of inestimable value. But its value is enhanced in no inconsiderable degree, as it is likewise capable of being rendered the source of the most refined enjoyment. Tho', in its ruder state, its scanty vocabulary can scarcely supply the savage who employs it, with a sufficient number of terms, to converse about the simplest occurrences that come within the sphere of his observation; yet, when polished by society, it enables him, not only to express the most complicated ideas with perspicuity and precision, but likewise to exhibit them in such a dress, as to excite in the mind the most pleasing sensations. This circumstance adds to the influence of the poet to please, and of the orator to persuade. It is true, indeed, that splendid expression will not, in the least degree, make up for deficiency in thought or in sentiment; but when supported by the requisite knowledge of human nature, and a sufficient store of ideas on the subjects we have occasion to discuss, correctness and propriety of language, cannot fail to give a command over the opinions and sentiments of those whom we address, which no other means could possibly communicate.

The faculties of reason and speech are progressive in the individual, no less than in the species. In the earlier period of life, as well as of society, the faculties of the mind lie dormant, till, by external circumstances, they are called forth into action. And it is only by frequent exercise that they are at length fully developed, and brought to maturity. Nature has placed the object in our view; she has furnished us with the means of obtaining it, but has, at the same time, left much to be accomplished, by persevering industry and application.—This remark is applicable to no faculty of the human mind, with more propriety, than to the faculties of reason and taste. Nature has indeed rendered us capable of directing our conduct in performing the common duties of life. But would we rise to higher accomplishments, by the force of reason, to comprehend by what means the interests of a state are to be promoted; and by the powers of eloquence, to persuade men to put these means in execution; the seeds which nature has sown must be cultivated with care: it is only by devoting many days and nights to laborious study, that the statesman and the orator can expect to rise to eminence and respectability in their professions. Though the hill of knowledge, when once ascended, be indeed full of goodly prospects; yet the experience of every student teaches him, that it is, at first, of difficult access, and that he must not expect to partake of the pure pleasures of a refined taste, without purchasing them by laborious exertion.

Lawson.

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Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR J. WRIGHT has invented a portable artificial horizon for taking altitudes either by sea or land. With this instrument and a quadrant, varying from those of the usual construction in having a larger horizon glass, the silver surface larger, and a different sight vane, the meridian altitude of all bright stars, as they come to the meridian, may be taken; by which means the latitude might frequently be found by observations at night, and with as much ease as by the sun at noon day; the altitudes of the moon and stars to correct the lunar problem for the longitude will also be more accurately and easily taken with it. For altitudes of the sun or moon, and for all terrestrial objects, an octant of the ordinary construction will answer every purpose.

Mr R. Buchanan, of Glasgow, states the following instances in which heat supplied by steam has been used to advantage. Mr Richard Gillespie finds in its effect very excellent copperplate calico-printing, and for heating callenders at his works. For this last purpose, and to warm his warehouse and counting house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards. Mr Lounds, at Paisley, has for a considerable time used the heat of steam with great success in drying fine muslins, and Messrs. Ley, Mason, and Co. use it now also at their bleaching works, at Aberdeen. Messrs. Muir, Brown and Co. of Glasgow, have found the heat of steam to answer much better at their dying and bleaching works, than the usual mode by stoves. They formerly gave out their pullicates, a kind of chequered cotton handkerchiefs, to professed bleachers to be bleached, but they never had the colours of those articles in such perfection as they now have, since they used steam for them. Mr Buchanan concludes with recommending steam for warming the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels, large warehouses and shops, churches, hospitals, and other public buildings.

The production of fire, by the mere compression of atmospheric air, was a fact first observed about three years ago in France. This curious discovery has lately been applied to practical utility in this country, by means of an instrument which answers all the purposes of that well-known article in domestic economy, a tinder-box. It consist of a common syringe, about ten inches long, and not more than five-eights of internal bore. At the lower extremity it is furnished with a cap, which serves as a chamber, to receive the substance to be fired, and is attached to the instrument by a screw. Instead of this cap, a common stop-cock may be employed. To use the instrument the cap is unscrewed, or the stop-cock turned, a small piece of amadou or common tinder, is placed in the chamber and the cap is screwed on again. If the piston of the instrument be now depressed with as quick a motion as possible, the condensation of the air is so active, as to set the amadou on fire.

Mr George Singer is constructing an electrical apparatus with a cylinder, 18 inches in diameter, which, from experiments made with cylinders of nine and fifteen inches diameter, promises to afford at least equal intensity and regularity of action with plate machines. A series of experiments will be shortly instituted on this apparatus, and their results communicated to the public.

An immense heap of fossile bones, supposed to be those of the rhinoceros, elephant, and hyena species, has recently been discovered at the foot of the Harz mountains, between Dorst and Osterode.

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In the report which the class of mathematical and physical sciences, of the institute of France, published of its proceedings in 1807, mention is made of a new improvement in the Newtonian reflecting telescope. This improvement consists in placing the small plane mirror, in the middle of the telescope, perpendicularly on its axis, and not obliquely, which diminishes by one half, the length of the reflector. The astronomer Schubert was directed to examine it, and the following report by him is inscribed in the registers of the academy:—That this very ingenious invention afforded a more simple method of constructing telescopes of larger dimensions than any hitherto made, and yet convenient for use: that it was astonishing that no person should have before hit upon the same idea, which resulted from the principles of the Newtonian telescope; and finally, that a reflector constructed according to this method would not only have the advantage of diminished length, over those of Newton and Herschel, but would likewise permit the observer to place himself in front of the object he is desirous of examining, and to take a convenient position which he has afterwards no occasion to change.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Continued from p. 596.

Letter III.

DEAR SIR,

IN my last, I fell into a general description, when losing sight of the firth of Clyde with its numerous branches. We passed Ballachoyle, the valley of Glen-Kin, the house of Armadale, and then crossed a small river without a bridge at the head of Loch-Streven, an arm of the sea which enters the country from the kyles of Bute. It was now growing late, while we had yet another ridge of hills to go over. We were all entire strangers to the country; and the day, which had always been fair at intervals, terminated in a torrent of rain accompanied by a tempestuous wind blowing straight in our faces. Thus we were soon in our usual state, drenched to the skin and mud to the knees; and had nearly precipitated ourselves over a broken bridge in the dark, which would have terminated our journey at once. At a late hour we reached Glendaruel, in a miserable pickle; and as we had not yet in the least suffered for want of accommodation, we thought our lodging intolerable. It is a large house, and appears to have been a good house, but is badly kept, and quite out of repair: the partitions were full of chinks, by which the wind had free ingress; and the door having no fastening, we were obliged to barricade it with chairs, which was one continual source of uneasiness; and it was not till after two high disputes betwixt Mr G. and the house that they could be prevailed upon to bring us any fire; alledging as an excuse their extreme scarcity of fuel. When it was brought, our hearts indeed were cheered with agreeable hopes of sometime having a fire and our eyes by a thick piping smoke, but the outward man continued shivering as if in a fit of the ague. We got as good a supper as the inn could afford; and the fall of rain being nothing abated next morning, we tarried until mid-day. Mr L. who is fond of experiments, persuading himself that he had discovered a much more invigorating aliment, and one a great deal more eligible for travellers than those generally used for breakfast, instead of joining us at tea, ordered a dish of paritch, or meal croudy, and porter, to be brought to

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to him, on which he fared sumptuously. I suspect however that his vigour that day had not been proportioned to his expectations, as I never observed him express a wish for such another breakfast. He was our cashier; paid all our bills, freights, and attendants: these last, too, were all commonly left to his discretion, and they of this house, as well as all others who waited for their reward in silent expectation, never had cause to complain.

After taking a short view of the scenery on the banks of Loch-Ruel and the adjacent glen, we mounted the great hill towards the ferry of Ochter on Loch-Fine. As our unlucky stars would have it, some person on the preceding day had been telling me of a nearer road over a hill than the common one; and while ascending this mountain, at a short turn of the road, we perceived a foot-path which led straight over the hill. Not doubting in the least but this was the road I had been informed of, we took to it; though not without violent opposition from Mr G.; and happy had it been for us all had we hearkened to his voice; for after a rough and fatiguing march, instead of landing at Ochter, we came out upon Loch-Fine opposite to the head of the Crinan canal; when turning to the right, we joined the shore road, which at length brought us to Ochter after having gone many miles about seeking the nearest, on a most tempestuous day. At Ochter we were obliged to tarry some time, for although the wind was perfectly fair for our passage, being S. E. yet the skipper refused to venture out. Being ushered into a room, we asked for strong ale, which the house at first denied; but seeing that we did not call for any thing else, a boy at last came into the room, and creeping into a hole of the wall out of sight, pulled out two or three bottles of it by the neck. I observed to him that it was the smuggler's hole, which he positively denied. Our ferry-men were at length persuaded to set out, but not until we were obliged to promise them sixpence for each passenger, which were now seven, over and above the common freight. This they charged on pretence that they could not get back that night, and that they would be obliged to pay for their lodging: yet mark the rogues, they were home before we got out of their sight. Amongst our fellow-passengers were two country girls of the better order from Lorn: the day being very rough, we ran down to the dock, and seeing a boat half filled with vernal birks, and not doubting but it was the same in which we should pass, I stepped into it; laid me down on the bieldy side, desiring the prettiest of the girls to take up her birth in my bosom.—She complied without hesitation, and I screened her with my mantle. O! how my companions envied my situation: but when the sailors came, how great was my mortification, to find we had all taken up our stations in a wrong boat. We were all obliged to shift, and I being farthest in, was last in getting out, and lost not only my dearest bosom-friend, but every tolerable seat in the boat, being forced to sit grinning with my face in the weather all the way.

I remember of little more worth mentioning hereabouts. The scenery of the country, as well as the culture, is much the same in the Knapdale side as in Cowal. The hills incline most to heath in appearance, but on a nearer survey are intermixed with a dark-coloured prie, and sundry other salutary herbs. The attention of the farmer is divided too much perhaps to admit of excellence in any one thing, as there are few who possess land to any extent who have not each a share of corn, cattle, and sheep; altho' on the Cowal mountains the sheep are rather the prevailing party. The tillage, which on the shores of Loch-Fine, and in some of the more inland vallies is considerable, consists mostly of detached

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tached pieces. Potatoes, bear, and oats, are their only crops; and the latter looked very poorly in the braird. We had a very disagreeable walk to Lochgilphead, for, as usual, it rained most furiously. We arrived at the inn in our old state, and though extremely hungry, I thought of nothing but going away without dining, late as it was, such a violent heat arose betwixt Mr G. and the house. He pretended, as his grounds for this animosity, the huge impropriety of showing us into the bar instead of the dining-room; but the truth of the matter was this: The dialect of the country differed widely from any that he had been acquainted with; and as you know the tone of the voice is understood to be more expressive of the state of the mind, and the exact feeling of the speaker with regard to you, than the words which accompany it; so, the sharp key in which they talked, did not accord with the musical ear of my friend, especially the last syllable of each sentence which was not only lengthened out to a minum; but in the beginning also rose to a fifth, and descended with a rapidity, and cadence, so abstracted from all precedent in Italian music, that it raised in him a belief, that the people were not only in a high passion, but treating him with the utmost disdain: and he being resolved to be nothing behind with them, wrought himself into such a strain, that if I had not remained obstinately fixed on my dinner, we had certainly danced off without it. Here we laid in considerable stores for our voyage, being determined to treat for a passage in the first vessel that left the canal for the north. Accordingly about mid-way we spoke with the Johnson of Greenock, bound for the isle of Sky with a valuable cargo of luxuries: and as the owner made us very welcome to such accommodation as he had, we thought this extremely lucky; but in the event it turned out but moderately so. At a late hour we arrived at Kilmahumock, near the harbour in Loch-Crinan, and hard by the entrance from that into the canal, where we called the people from their beds, and took up our lodging. Although this was but a poor despicable inn, the woman was civil and discreet, and we agreed very well. The next day being Sunday, we were obliged to remain here; as the people will not open the locks to let vessels through on that day, although I wish they may never do a worse turn. Our anxiety to get forward increased with every opposition: and we felt very impatient during the Monday, which continued so windy, that the vessel could not be moved for fear of being dashed against the rocks; while we were cooped up in our little public house, and could not stir abroad for the rain. On the Sabbath-day we climbed to the highest point in South Knapdale, from whence we had an extensive view of the Atlantic, and of all the islands and headlands that lie between the paps of Jura and the dark rocks that wall the coast of Mull, besides a good extent on the eastern shore of Isla. But as I have described a considerable part of that country already, I shall take my leave, after subscribing myself

Yours, &c.
J. B.

Scottish Review.

I. A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, chiefly that of the River Forth and Mid Lothian, as connected with the supplying of Edinburgh and the North of Scotland with fuel; to which is added, an Enquiry into the Condition of those women who carry coals underground in Scotland, known by the name of Bearers. 8vo. pp. Edinburgh, 1808.

IT is perhaps surprising, that such a work should not have been written

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the subject to which this volume relates. Few topics connected with political economy seem more interesting to this country. The great extent of the trade, its subserviency both to the uses of domestic economy and to various important manufactures, joined to peculiarities, both in the nature of the supply, and the mode of working, combine to make it deserving of a very ample discussion. The present work does not quite display that extensive information, and those luminous views, which might be desired; but it contains a great deal of good sense and observation: it is that of a plain practical man; and tho' it can hardly be said to exhibit a *General View* of the coal trade of this country, contains many detached hints which may be of material use.

Our author begins with some particulars relating to the *coal antiquities* of Scotland. The first authentic accounts of coal wrought in this country are in 1291, when it is mentioned as taking place on some lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline. The only mode of draining the collieries, was by forming a communication with lower grounds. This precarious plan was succeeded by water wheels and buckets, which performed the same operation in all situations, but with great trouble and inconvenience. Half the water was spilt in its ascent upwards; and when any of the bolts gave way, the whole machinery fell to the ground, with a tremendous crash, in which every bucket was splintered into a thousand pieces. Several public-spirited proprietors sent to Newcastle in hopes of obtaining better machinery; but there it seems to have been still more defective; for their machines could not act above fifteen fathoms, so that when the mine was to be sunk lower, it became necessary to form detached pits, and transmit the water from one to the other, till it reached the top. The Scotch machine, on the contrary, raised water, at once, to the height of forty fathoms. This machine has since been advantageously superceded by the water wheel, with cranks and beams, working with pumps.

After some curious particulars relating to the introduction of the steam engine, our author proceeds to give a comparative view of the mode of supplying the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with coal; and this part of his work seems indeed very important. It appears that the price of coals in Edinburgh is nearly double that of Glasgow; that while the former is 1s. per cwt., the latter is only 7d. Now, our author undertakes to prove, and seems fairly to have proved, that this difference of price arises chiefly from ignorance and bad management. It is true, the pits are somewhat nearer at Glasgow; the average distance being four miles, while in Edinburgh it is stated to be five and a half. But, on the other hand, wages are higher in the former, and the carter will not work without an assurance of greater gains. The first superiority of the Glasgow system, our author states to consist in the quality of their carts and horses, which are so much preferable, as to be in the constant practice of carrying 24 cwt., whereas the Edinburgh carts carry only from 12 to 15 cwt. This greater burden will much more than compensate the difference, though great, which takes place in the prime cost. The remedy of this evil is difficult, as it rests with the carters, who may not possess capital or enterprize sufficient for the adoption of a more liberal system. The coal-proprietors, however, might, we conceive, find it their interest to interfere, and advance to them the means of doing so. A still greater error, however, consists in the manner in which the coals are conveyed. In Glasgow, each colliery has an agent in town, who receives all orders for coals,

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coals, and transmits them to the manager. This person then arranges with each carter the precise time when he is to receive his load, for which, therefore, he never has occasion to wait. In Edinburgh, on the contrary, the carters receive the orders, or bring in the coals upon chance. When there is a great demand, they go in crowds to the hill, and have to wait a long time, sometimes a whole day, before they are supplied. Here the superiority of the Glasgow system is evident, and the remedy so obvious, that we cannot but consider it as a reproach upon the coal proprietors in our neighbourhood, that it should not before this have been applied. The consequence is, that while the Edinburgh carter usually makes only one journey a day, carrying 12 cwt., the Glasgow carter makes three journeys, carrying 24 cwt. each, or 72 cwt. in all. It is true, the one is paid 10s. 6d. the other only 4s. 9d.; still the former amounts only to 8¼d. per ton, for each mile, while in Edinburgh, we pay 1s. 5d. Thus every one suffers by this blundering system; the proprietor, the carrier, and most of all, the public. That all parts of the operation may be equally ill conducted, the weighing is performed on common beams, by 4 cwt. at a time; instead of by weighing machines, as in Glasgow.

Still, however, the price of coals, even at the hill, is considerably lower at Glasgow than at Edinburgh. In the former, it is only 8s. 4d. per ton, in the latter, 11s. 8d. A considerable part of this difference, however, Mr B. imputes to the groundless and exclusive predilection, which the inhabitants of this city entertain, for what is called *great coal*. To accommodate themselves to this taste, the miners are at incredible pains to divide the coal only into large pieces; while the chews, or small coal, which are necessarily produced, to the amount of about one third of the whole, are laid aside, and sold separately at an inferior price. The Glasgow colliers, on the contrary, make no distinction of this kind, but accommodate their customers with a mixture of both, as produced in the course of working.—Now, this mixture appears to be the only way in which Scots coal can produce a comfortable fire. Chews afford the strongest heat, but burn too fiercely and rapidly; while large coal form a lasting, but dull and dead fire. It is only by mixing the two, that a fire, at once strong and durable, can be produced. Upon this subject, Mr Bald makes the following pertinent remarks, which entirely accord with our own observation.

To burn such masses of coal as are in the cellars is quite impossible, as they would not kindle by any ordinary means. If, therefore, in a winter morning, attention is paid to what is going on in the coal-cellar of each family, where a number of fires are to be put on, nothing is to be heard but hard blows; and upon entering, what must be the astonishment of those who have attended to the whole detail of keeping the coal in large masses, to see them at last violently attacked with every kind of destructive implement, such as heavy cannon balls, double and single headed shot, hammers of all descriptions, axes, crows, pokers, picks, and pieces of whinstone, or by one piece of coal dashed with violence against the other; all with a view to reduce part of them to chews, which was previously so much avoided, and which could be bought 30 *per cent.* cheaper than the great coal. Of the above implements actually used for breaking coal, not one is adapted for the purpose except the pick: all the rest not only break the coal into chews, but absolutely bruise much of it into a powder of no use; and therefore, while the predilection for great coal continues, no family ought to allow their coals to be broken by any other implement than a light sharp pick. P. 51.

Upon the whole, though the coal of Mid Lothian appears, even in the first instance, to be somewhat higher than that of Lanarkshire, it seems fair to

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to infer, that by proper management, and by merely following the example set by Glasgow, we may reduce our coals 20 or 30 per cent., to the great benefit of the proprietors, and the public. The former might thus be enabled to undersell their maritime competitors, and to check that propensity to the use of English coal which seems rapidly gaining ground. We must remark, however, that the use of mixed coal does not promise to produce any augmentation of the supply, since all the chews appear to be at present consumed in our manufactories.

With regard to the use of coal in families, our author advises a fire of chews in the morning, to heat the house, and then recommends that, after breakfast, a large coal should be laid above them, which will keep up a comfortable fire during the day.—He censures the use of gathering coals, and recommends, that both the kitchen fire, and the others in the house, should be lighted every morning by means of wood. We doubt, however, that in this country there would be a deficiency of the article, unless the purpose could be answered by *shavings*, or thin flakes separated by carpenters in the operation of sawing.

We are next presented with some important facts respecting the mode of procuring labourers for the coal-mines. Till the year 1775 the colliers were slaves, *adscripti glebæ*; and upon the abolition of this degrading system, it was expected that the trade might attract labourers from other professions. This expectation has not been realized. So uncomfortable and laborious is the trade, that not even the allurement of double wages has yet induced any one to enter into it, who has not been, from infancy, habituated to its hardships. Indeed Mr Bald seems to think, that no other would be capable of enduring them. On the other hand, persons are daily seen passing from it to other less lucrative, but more agreeable employments. Under these circumstances, we really think that Mr Bald's proposal deserves consideration, of exempting colliers from the militia ballot, which would both remove a constant drain upon their numbers, and would act as a bounty upon a trade so necessary, and, at the same time, so disagreeable. Our author insists, that they "fight a much better battle for their country, when driving vigorously at the coal wall, than when charging the enemy sword in hand."

Another important point which occupies the attention of the author, is respecting the free exportation of coal. To this he is decidedly inimical; and really, with all our attachment to the principles of commercial freedom, we must own ourselves somewhat staggered by his arguments, and at least admit, that if such a prohibition be admissible in any instance, it is in the present. In the first place, he maintains that the coal field of Scotland is limited; that the drain from it is immense and continually increasing, and that therefore it must, in a certain period of time, be exhausted. With regard to theories of its reproduction, our author insists that this process, if it really takes place, has been imperceptible for the space of five hundred years, (though we hardly see how the thing can be traced quite so high;) that the completion of it must therefore belong to a period indefinitely remote. He enquires what we are to do in the interval between the exhaustion of the present beds and the formation of the new; and alledges that our posterity will think the transmission of an ingenious system, a poor substitute for the comforts of a good coal fire. When in addition to this we consider the manifold uses of coal in agriculture (for lime,) in machinery, and in directly promoting the accommodations of life; when we consider the serious blank which its cessation would leave in this country; we must ad-

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admit, that there is no article of which it is more important to be economical. Encouragement to production, therefore, the chief advantage of free exportation, is here scarcely desireable. We admit this reasoning, however, not without reluctance; and we rather incline to suspect, that the freight on so bulky an article will, even during peace, confine its export within narrow limits, and to cases in which it is of great and indispensable utility. So long as this is the case (which at present it avowedly is, in consequence of the war) we do not see sufficient ground to recommend the adoption of so churlish and illiberal a system.

In the course of this discussion Mr B. gives the following statement of the extent and direction of the coal field of Scotland.

. The coal-field of Scotland is confined to a certain district of country. It crosses the island in a diagonal line from west to east. Beyond this belt, either to the north or south, little or no coal is to be found; and the inhabitants who are removed at any distance from the coal-field feel the greatest hardships, by the high price and scarcity of fuel.

The north boundary of the coal field extends from the banks of the river Eden, near St Andrew's, to the south parts of Kinross-shire, from whence it sweeps towards the Ochil mountains at Dollar, and keeps close upon their base westward till it arrive at Craigleith, one of the hills of that beautiful range, when it suddenly turns southward, and crosses the river Forth below Stirling; from thence it is traced by Kilsyth, Campsie, Witch-hill and Kilpatrick, till it fall into the river Clyde above Dumbarton.

The south boundary commences near Haddington, and stretches by Linton, Douglas Mill, Glenbuck, Muirkirk, New Cumnock, and from thence down the water of Girvan, till it join the ocean.

These boundaries are not minutely correct, but they certainly contain the whole of the Main Coal-field of Scotland which is of any importance. Detached insulated fields are no doubt to be found beyond these lines, as at Brora in Sutherlandshire, and at Sanquhar in Dumfries-shire, but they are not of great extent. Coal strata are also to be found lying underneath the precipices of greenstone rock at Abbey Craig, Stirling Castle, and Craigforth, in Stirlingshire; but these are beyond the line of the main field, and only very thin seams of coal destitute of bitumen, termed Blind-coal, have been found there.

Even within these boundaries are tracts of country without coal, owing to the intervention of hills, and the convulsion of the strata by whinstone, and those *troubles* and *dykes* so common in coal-fields. P. 51.

In the last chapter, our author complains grievously of the present unsettled state of mineralogical nomenclature. He proposes that a general society should be formed, for the purpose of agreeing upon a common language. We suspect, however, that the evil arises necessarily from the present unsettled and polemical state of the science; few, at least, will anticipate much union from a general meeting of Edinburgh mineralogists. The mind of the learned is, upon this subject, in a state of agitation, from which great improvements in the science may, we hope, result in time, but which necessarily produces, in the mean time, a good deal of confusion.

Our author concludes with remonstrances on the hardships endured by the class of women called Bearers, who bring up the coal from the pits, and recommends the use of horses in their stead. The difficulty is, that they consist of the wives and daughters of the colliers, who are there at all events, and are willing to perform the work at a moderate rate.

II. The Cottagers of Glenburn, a Tale for the Farmer's Ingle-side. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 2d Ed. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THIS little work, with its ingenious satire on certain parts of our national character, has excited an uncommon

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ordinary sensation in this metropolis. The charges which it advances are such as we have been long accustomed to hear from our English neighbours, and have, through custom, become somewhat callous to. But this is the first time that the attack has been made by one of ourselves, and by one who appears to be intimately acquainted with all the *penetralia* of our household economy. When so strong a part of the garrison is thus found co-operating with the enemy, there seems reason to apprehend that the fortress of national prejudice will not be long able to hold out.

The features particularly noticed are want of cleanliness in the whole management of the household; an indolence which, if we may so speak, appears not in the gross, but in the detail, which performs with activity all great and necessary work, but cannot submit to minute attentions, especially to such as require thought or contrivance; in the treatment of children, a weak and blameable indulgence; and an inveterate attachment to old habits. These faults, it must be remarked, though by no means eradicated, have yet for some time, and in the more cultivated parts of the country, been gradually diminishing. We should be much deceived, were we, from the title page, to imagine that the picture applies to Scottish farmers in general. In the opulent farmers of Lothian and Berwickshire, no one certainly would be able to recognise it, but would rather suspect tendencies of an opposite kind. It still applies however to the little farmers in remote districts, and to most of the peasantry. It is drawn in a masterly stile, and no one who has an opportunity of observing the originals, that is, no Scotsman, can fail to recognize the most striking resemblance. Even where, as in what relates to the treatment of children, the outline belongs to all countries, still the colouring is completely Scotch. The dialogue (a department in which Mrs Hamilton excells,) exhibits perhaps the purest colloquial Scots that ever appeared in print; the most free from that English mixture, with which compositions in that language are usually softened or corrupted. Retaining such an attachment as we do to the language and manners of our country, with all their imperfections, we are glad that they should thus be handed down to posterity in full purity.

We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a few specimens, which will probably excite a desire to peruse the whole. Mrs Mason, after having acted as an upper domestic in some English families, is led by circumstances to take up her residence for some time with her relation Mrs M'Clarty, who lives in the village of Glenburnie. The following description is given of the entrance to the house:—

It must be confessed, that the aspect of the dwelling, where she was to fix her residence, was by no means inviting. The walls were substantial; built, like the houses in the village, of stone and lime; but they were blackened by the mud which the cart-wheels had spattered from the ruts in winter; and on one side of the door completely covered from view by the contents of a great dunghill. On the other, and directly under the window, was a squashy pool, formed by the dirty water thrown from the house, and in it about twenty young ducks were at this time dabbling.

At the threshold of the door, room had been left for a paving-stone, but it had never been laid; and consequently the place became hollow, to the great advantage of the younger ducklings, who always found in it a plentiful supply of water, in which they could swim without danger. Happily Mr Stewart was provided with boots, so that he could take a firm step in it, while he lifted Mrs Mason, and set her down in safety within the threshold. But there an unforeseen danger awaited her, for there the great whey pot had stood since morning, when the cheese had been made; and was at the present moment filled

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filled with chickens, who were busily picking at the bits of curds, which had hardened on the sides, and cruelly mocked their wishes. Over this Mr Stewart and Mrs Mason unfortunately stumbled. The pot was overturned, and the chickens cackling with hideous din, flew about in all directions, some over their heads, and others making their way by the pallion (or inner door) into the house. P. 135.

Mr Stewart having remonstrated on the absence of the flagstone, received the following answer:

"Indeed, I kenna, Sir," said Mrs MacClarty; "the gudeman just canna be fash'd."

"And cannot you be fash'd to go to the end of the house to throw out your dirty water? Don't you see how small a drain would from that carry it down to the river, instead of remaining here, to stagnate, and to suffocate you with intolerable stench?"

"O, we're just used to it," said Mrs MacClarty, "and we never mind it. We cou'dna be fash'd to gang sae far wi' a' the slaistery." P. 148.

The interior of the house, and particularly of the bed-room was entirely suitable to the entrance. Next morning, finding no washing implements in her room, she goes into the kitchen to enquire for them; upon which the following truly admirable scene takes place.

She there found Meg and Jean; the former standing at the table, from which the porridge-dishes seemed to have been just removed; the latter killing flies at the window. Mrs Mason addressed herself to Meg, and, after a courteous good-morrow, asked her where she should find a hand-bason? "I dinna ken," said Meg, drawing her finger through the milk that had been spilled upon the table. "Where is your mother?" asked Mrs Mason. "I dinna ken," returned Meg, continuing to dabble her hands through the remaining fragments of the feast.

"If you are going to clean that table," said Mrs Mason, "you will give yourself more work than you need, by daubing it all over with the porridge; bring your cloth, and I shall shew you how I learned to clean our tables when I was a girl like you."

Meg continued to make lines with her fore finger.

"Come," said Mrs Mason, "shall I teach you?"

"Na," said Meg, "I sal dight nane o't. I'm gain' to the schul." "But that need not hinder you to wipe up the table before you go," said Mrs Mason. "You might have cleaned it up as bright as a looking-glass in the time that you have spent in spattering it, and dirtying your fingers. Would it not be pleasanter for you to make it clean, than to leave it dirty?"

"I'll no be at the fash," returned Meg, making off to the door as she spoke. Before she got out, she was met by her mother, who, on seeing her, exclaimed, "Are ye no awa yet, bairns! I never saw the like. Sic a fight to get you to the schul! Nae wonner ye learn little, when you'r at it. Gae awa like good bairns; for there's nae schulin the morn ye ken, its the fair day."

Meg set off after some farther parley; but Jean continued to catch the flies at the window, taking no notice of her mother's exhortations, though again repeated in pretty nearly the same terms.

"Dear me!" said the mother, "what's the matter wi' the bairn! whatfore winna ye gang, when Meg's gane? Rin, and ye'll be after her or she wins to the end o' the loan."

"I'm no ga'an the day," says Jean, turning away her face. "And whatfore are ye no ga'an, my dear?" says her mother. "Cause I hinna gotten my questions," replied Jean.

"O, but ye may gang for a' that," said her mother; "the maister will no be angry. Gang, like a gude bairn."

"Na," said Jean, "but he will be angry, for I did no get them the last time either."

"And whatfore did na ye get them, my dear," said Mrs MacClarty, in a soothing tone. "Cause 'twas unco kittle, and *I cou'd no be fashed*;" replied the hopeful girl, catching, as she spoke, another handful of flies. Her mother, finding that intreaties were of no avail, endeavoured to speak in a more peremptory accent; and even laid her commands upon her daughter to depart immediately: but she had too often permitted her commands to be disputed, to be

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be surprised at their being now treated with disrespect. Jean repeated her determined purpose of not going to school that day; and the firmer she became in opposition, the authoritative tone of the mother gradually weakened; till at length by saying, that "if she did na gang to the schul she sudna stand there," she acknowledged herself to be defeated, and the point to be given up.

P. 162.

Mrs Mason could not forbear making some remonstrances, upon which Mrs MacClarty, as might be expected, undertook her daughter's defence, observing

—"the poor thing had na' gotten her questions, and did na' like to gang, for fear o' the maister's anger."

"But ought she not to have got her questions, as her master enjoined, instead of idling here all the morning?" said Mrs Mason. "O ay," returned Mrs MacClarty, "she shu'd ha' gotten her questions, nae doubt; but it was unco lashous, and ye see she has na' a turn that gait, poor woman! but in time she'll do *weel eneugh*."

P. 166.

Mrs Mason, by the bribe of half-a-crown, prevails upon the servant Grizzy to clean out her room, and then to attempt performing the same friendly office for the kitchen.

But before the window could be approached, it was found necessary to remove the heap of dusty articles piled up in the window sill, which served the purpose of family library, and repository of what is known by the term *odds and ends*.

Mrs MacClarty, who had sat down to pin, did not at first seem willing to take any notice of what was going forward; but on perceiving her maid beginning to meddle with the things in the window, she could no longer remain neutral spectator of the scene. Stoping her wheel, she, in a voice indicating the reverse of satisfaction, asked what she was about? Mrs Mason took upon her to reply: "We are going to make your window bright and clean for you, cousin, said she. If you step into my room, and take a look of mine, you will see what a difference there is in it; and this, if these broken panes were mended, would look every bit as well." "It does *weel eneugh*," returned Mrs MacClarty. "It wants nae cleanin'. It does just *weel eneugh*. What's the gude o' takin' up the lass's time wi' nonsense? she'll break the window too, and the bairns hae broken eneugh o' it already."

"But if these panes were mended, and the window cleaned, without and within," said Mrs Mason, "you cannot think how much more cheerful the kitchen would appear."

"And how long would it bide clean if it were?" said Mrs MacClarty. "It would be as ill as ever or a month, and wha cou'd be at the fash o' ay cleanin' at it?"

The following homely picture may perhaps amuse our readers.

"Mistress!" hollowed the voice of Grizzel from the house, "I wish ye wad come and speak to Meg. She winna be hinderit putting her fingers in the kirn, and licking the cream."

"If I were at you," cried Mrs MacClarty, "I'd gar you"——

She was as good as her word; and in order to shew Mrs Mason the good effect of her advice, she ran that moment into the kitchen, and gave her daughter a hearty slap upon the back. The girl went a few steps further off, and deliberately applied her tongue to the back of her hand, where part of the cream was still visible.

"Go! ye idle whippy!" said her mother, "and let me see how weel ye'll ca' the kirn."

"I winna kirn the day," returned Meg; "I'm gain' to milk the kye.—Jean may kirn; she has naething else to do."

"I'm ay set to kirn," says Jean, whimpering. "I never saw sic wark. I tell ye, I wonna kirn mair than Meg. Grizzy can milk the cows hersel.' She does na' want her help."

"But, girls," said Mrs Mason, "when I was a little girl like either of you, I never thought of chusing my work; I considered it my business to follow my mother's directions. Young people ought to obey, and not to dictate."

"Hear ye that!" said Mrs MacClarty: "But Jean will gang to the kirn I ken, like a good bairn; and she sal get a dad o' butter to her bread."

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"But I wonna haet frae the hairing knife, said Jean, "for the last I got stack i' my throat!"

"Bless me!" cried Mrs Mason, in amazement, "How does your butter come to be so full of hajrs? where do they come from?"

"O they are a' frae the cows," returned Mrs MacClarty. "There has been long a hole in the milk sythe, and I have never been at the fash to get it mended; but as I tak ay care to sythe the milk through my fingers, I wonder how sae mony hairs win in."

"Ye need na wonder at that," observed Grizzel, "for the house canna be soopit but the dirt flees into the kirn."

"But do you not clean the churn before you put in the cream?" asked Mrs Mason, more and more astonished.

"Na, na," returned Mrs MacClarty, "That wad no' be canny, ye ken. Naebody hereabouts would clean their kirn, for ony consideration. I never heard o' sic a thing i' my life."

The extreme indulgence of the parents, however, gives birth to some tragical scenes. The eldest son having set out, contrary to his father's command, to a fair, gets drunk and enlists as a soldier. The old man having gone to attempt his redemption, is robbed, and returns in a state of agitation, which throws him into a violent fever. The physician being called too late, gave little hopes, but declared that they all rested on his being kept cool. Against this Mrs MacClarty loudy protested, declaring, "She would never see her gudeman turned out o' his ain gude warm bed into a cauld room." The old man died in a few days; and Mrs Mason, finding herself uncomfortable in continuing with his widow and son, determined to remove into another family, which promised greater docility. Through them, and the example which they set, she found means gradually to effect a general change in the village. Mrs MacClarty alone held out, and took every opportunity of throwing discountenance upon these innovations. On seeing a flower garden forming before the door of Mrs Mason's new host, she remarked to an old neighbour: "Eh! I wonder what the warld will come to at last, since naething can serve the pride o' William Morrison, but to hae a flower garden, whar gude Mr Brown's middenstead stood sappy for mony a day! he's a better man than will ever stand on William Morrisan's shanks." The other, however, who had hitherto been a most zealous stickler for the *auld auld gaits*, could not forbear replying: "The flowers are a hantel bonnier than the midden tho', and smell a hantel sweeter too;" which marked the decided change that had taken place in the village. In short, Mrs Mason soon entirely prevailed, and her *quondam* landlady was left wholly by herself.

This volume contains also two underplots, if they may be so called, not much connected either between themselves, or with the principal plot. One consists of the previous history of Mrs Mason, and the other of that of a Miss Stewart, which is designed to ridicule the inordinate love of gentility and genteel company, which has for sometime past been perhaps peculiarly prevalent in this country. Both these sketches have merit, particularly the latter; neither however posses the liveliness and originality of the scenes of which Mrs MacClarty is the heroine, so that upon the whole, they break the unity of the work, without materially adding to its value.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

ILLUSTRATIONS of Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; consisting of twelve views on the rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tivist and Tweed. Engraved by James Heath, R. A. from designs taken on the spot by John C. Schetky of Oxford. With Anecdotes and descriptions, 4to. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

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Illustrations of Blair's Grave, in 12 Etchings, executed by Louis Schiavonetti, from the Original Inventions of William Blake, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Speech of William Adam, Esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, in the House of Commons, on the third reading of the Scots Judicature bill, on the 24th of June 1808. 2s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR MACNEILL intends shortly to publish a Poem, entitled, "The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland," descriptive of the united influence of our national poetry and music, in softening the passions, and civilizing the manners of our feudal ancestors on the Borders. As the pastoral state in that quarter has been totally overlooked by our early historians, and as it is natural to suppose that a species of melody and song, so remarkable for tenderness and genuine passion, must have produced considerable effects on the mind of the inhabitants, it is expected that the subject will be interesting to the lovers of music and poetry.

Dr Wm. Render is about to publish a work in English, French, and German, for the purpose of a class book, to be used by those who study the German language, which he teaches. For the comparison of these languages this work will possess advantages peculiar to itself, and in compensation for the care bestowed on the execution of the work, the author will no doubt receive a remuneration in the patronage of the public.

Dr Forbes, of Edinburgh, is engaged on a translation of Pliny's Natural History, which is to be accompanied with such notes and illustrations as may be necessary to elucidate the context, a life of the author, and a preliminary dissertation on the Origin of Natural History, and on its progress and gradual improvement from infancy, to its present state of comparative maturity. It is the present translator's wish to supply, to the best of his abilities, (such as they are) this *desideratum* in English literature. One great object which the translator will keep in view in his notes and illustrations, shall be to accommodate Pliny's descriptions of animals, plants, and minerals, to the nomenclature of the *Systema Naturæ Linnæi*. This, he is duly aware, will constitute by much the most difficult part of his labour, and he despairs of executing it with full satisfaction either to the public or to himself.—But as in the present state of natural history a translator of Pliny cannot be excused from making the attempt, he may be permitted to hope, that he shall be able to contribute in some degree at least towards its accomplishment. The translation thus enlarged must extend to six or seven volumes, in octavo; and will be published either in separate volumes successively, or when the whole shall have been finished, as future circumstances may render adviseable.

This city has, during the course of the present summer, been entertained with a general Exhibition of Paintings; a laudable practice, which is but newly established here, and has been extremely creditable to the talents of our Scottish artists. The portraits of Watson, the humorous pieces of Carse, and the Landscapes of Naismith, were among those which drew particular attention from the admirers of the art. In short, the approbation of the public was such as to give every encouragement to the repetition of a similar exhibition; and we hope that a more commodious room will then be provided for the purpose.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A BIOGRAPHICAL Index to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily pub

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published. It is compiled by the Editor of the "Biographical Index to the House of Commons," consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and, in addition to the descent of the peers of England, given in an entirely new form, contains an account of the present and late ones, their habits, pursuits, and parliamentary conduct. The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the bench of bishops, which has never before been attempted.

A new biographical work, intended to contain a series of portraits of the most eminent persons now living or lately deceased in Great Britain and Ireland, is in a forward state of preparation. It will include the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned professions, and the various departments of literature and science; also of those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture, and commerce of the country. The portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn in an uniform manner, from nature, or from original pictures; and the engravings will be perfect fac-similes of the drawings. The work will be published periodically; and the first number, containing six portraits, each accompanied by a short biographical notice, will appear very soon.

Mr W. T. Comber, of Liverpool, has just completed a work entitled, An Enquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population.

Hephæstio's Treatise on Greek Metres, corrected from manuscript authorities, and illustrated with copious notes, is reprinting at the Clarendon press.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in six octavo volumes, the Works of the Rev. J. Newton, late rector of St Mary Woolnoth, London.

The Rev. W. Davy, of Lustleigh, near Moreton, Devon, has lately completed a System of Divinity, and compilation from polite writers and eminent divines, &c. in 26 vols. 8vo. containing 13,000 pages, of which only fourteen copies are printed. The work was compiled and written out by Mr Davy alone, who, though ignorant of the art of printing, with a few worn-out types, printed off one page at a time, by himself, at a press made by his own hands. He began the work ten years ago.

A bookseller of Paris has announced his intention to publish a new and important work relative to Spain, by Alexander de la Borde, author of the splendid Picturesque Travels in that country. It will be entitled, A Descriptive Guide through Spain, forming five volumes octavo, and will contain a statement of the different branches of industry, polity, and government of that kingdom; its natural history; the character and manners of its inhabitants; and the state of the arts, sciences, and literature, at different periods of its history.

In 1806, B. Lefon, a geographer and engineer at New Orleans, published a general chart of the Orleans territory, comprehending also West Florida and a part of the Mississipi territory. The explanations are in the French language, and the whole is executed from the most recent observations. The author states, that a considerable portion of his materials are quite new, such, for example, as the courses of the Mississipi, the Alabama, Mobile, Pascagoula, Tangipao, Mitalebani, Tiefoha, Amite, Washita, Yazoo, and their different ramifications with the Mississipi, as also the Pearl, Red, and Sabine rivers. This map exhibits all the country on the gulf, from Pensacola to the Sabine inclusive, which computing the longitude of the former to be 89° 45′, and the latter 96° 31′ west from the meridian of Paris, make an extent of almost seven degrees of longitude. It embraces the whole space from the south point of the Mississipi in the latitude of 29° north to the parallel of 33°, which is considerably northward of Tombigbee fort, the Yazoo mouth, and the settlement of Nachitoches, making four degrees of latitude.

The Rev. Dr Madison, president of William and Mary College, during the year 1807, laid before the public his map of the state of Virginia, upon which he has been many years engaged. It includes the whole dominion, from the North Carolina and Tennessee boundary, in 36° 30′, to the irregular line which separates it from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. The longitude in this map, which is about four feet by six, is reckoned from the capitol at Washington.

POETRY.

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Poetry.

Death-Song of Mackenzie.

'TIS not your wont to fly, Mackenzie,
Culloden saw thy redd'ned spear,
ave thy Prince, 'tis worthy of thee,
ave him, for the foes are near.

'urn your reeking, gory bayonets,
'urn their points of death on me,
'he heart's blood of a Royal Stuart
oils, and spurns the thoughts to flee.

'was this arm made London tremble,
'hile up England's plains we bore,
'hen, from behind the Highland target
eap'd to death the blue claymore.

'reston felt your iron-hoof'd chargers,
aw her ground with wanton tread,
ursting came our warrior torrent,
'reston groaned with loads of dead.

Hawley's helmed and sab'red legions
purr'd their foam-mouth'd war-horse near,
alkirk mark'd your bravest warriors
toop beneath the Scottish spear.

'ulloden felt our unbroke columns,
etiring, mow her heath in rage,
Murray, traitor, meet thy glory,
urs'd in every future age.

'er my land, a base usurper
hakes my sceptre from my throne,
'hile the hand was formed to bear it,
alls, but will not fall alone.

pirits of my wrong'd forefathers,
pirits of my gallant friends,
ochiel, Boyd, and Balmarino,
'ow my sword for blood descends.

ack you shrink, you circle round me,
raitors, yet I never fled,
ie there, beat your bloody bosoms,
hat is English freedom's bed.

ow a patriot's part I've acted,
eath swims dizzy in my brain,
led thy gallant soul, Mackenzie,
s thou lay, midst heaps of slain.

lust the marble scutcheon'd column
ise to tell a tyrant's name,
'hile the patriot—Independence,
ides his purpling cheeks for shame.

nt thou, great heart, which bled'st for freedom,
sed'st no stones to tell thy fame,
e the wet rose-cheek of beauty,
instrel swell your notes of flame.

Banks o' Nith,
July, 1808. } Hidallan.

SONG.

Tune—"*She rose and-loot' me in.*"

THE morning star with trembling beam
Had bathed his locks in dew,
And round the misty bosom'd lake
The wheeling Lapwing flew.
The dewy-breasted hare withdrew
Where shelt'ring brushwood grows,
The morn-beam lighten'd the mountain blue
When lovely Peggy rose.

O'er her blue eyes and temples fair
Her hair in love-locks fell,
And loosely veil'd her bosom white,
Where all the graces dwell.
Her fair robes wanton in the wind,
Her bare feet bathed in dew,
And circling round her slender waist
The balmy morn-breeze flew.

'Twas but yestreen, that rose-pathed cheek
Was wet with tears on mine,
'Twas but yestreen my clasping arms
Around that neck could twine.
'Twas but yestreen, those lips divine,
Were warmed with many a kiss,
'Twas but yestreen, that tongue of thine
Confest the tender bliss.

Young sun-beam, shake thy wand'ring locks,
Move lightly on my fair,
Nor wanton round her lovely neck,
Nor kiss her bosom bare.
Yestreen this cheek was couched there,
With many a melting tale,
And many a dear embrace and prayer,
All in the Hawthorn Vale.

'Tis not the ranked gold she loves,
Nor looks which court the sky;
Nor hearts unwarm'd by nature's love,
By grandeur shuffled high.
But 'tis the merit lifted eye,
The soul's ennobled part,
For which she heaves the tender sigh,
And keeps her virgin heart.

Banks of Nith,
July, 1808. } Hidallan.

SCOTTISH SONG.

Set to Music by Mr Ross of Aberdeen.

THRO' Cruikston castle's lanely wa's,
Tho' wint'ry wind howls wild an' dreary,
Tho' mirk the cheerless e'ening fa's,
Yet I hae vow'd to meet my Mary.

Ah!

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Ah! Mary, though the winds shou'd rave
Wi' jealous spite to keep me frae thee,
The darkest stormy night I'll brave
For ae sweet secret moment wi' thee.

Loud, o'er Cardonald's rocky steep
Rude Cartha pours in boundless measure,
But I will ford the whirling deep
That roars between me an' my treasure;
Yes, Mary, though the torrent rave
Wi' jealous spite to keep me frae thee,
Its deepest floods I'll baldly brave
For ae sweet secret moment wi' thee.

The watch-dog's howling louds the blast,
An' makes the nightly wand'rer eerie,
But, when the lanesome way is past,
I'll to this bosom clasp my Mary.
Yes, Mary, though stern Winter rave
Wi' a' his storms to keep me frae thee.
The wildest dreary night I'll brave
For ae sweet secret moment wi' thee.

Paisley. *R. T.*

SONNET.

On the Death of an Amiable Young Lady.

AH me! how many griefs, ere life decay,
Must man encounter in this mortal coil,
What boots it that he sees a lengthen'd day,
If sorrow pierce his heart so oft the while.

What serves his early toil and anxious care
To raise a bed of flow'rets, sweet and gay,
If, when they bud and bloom with fragrance rare,
Fell blasts destroy, and low their beauty lay.

So fate ordains, and faded is the rose;
The loveliest flow'ret that adorn'd the vale
Is now no more,—no more that beauty blows—
No more that mind where goodness did prevail.

No more that hand shall fallen Penury rear—
No more that voice dispel pale Sorrow's tear;
Her spirit's fled, to where th' angelic train
With love, and joy, in endless pleasures reign.

Glasgow, 12th Aug. 1808. *J. C.*

VERSES,

On the Death of JOHN HOME, *Esq. Author of* DOUGLAS.

FROM the pillow of *Genius*, where long he had stood,
And bended his Scythe o'er the silvery hair,
That, conscious the danger would soon be good,
Twined round it in ringlets expressive of care.

See the tyrant of man,—how disorder'd his pace!
Why heaves his fell bosom so big with a sigh?
And why from his dusk-robe intent to deface,
That red drop of life with a stream from his eye?

He has not a will, nor a passion to feel,
'Twas music, the pang, when the sad heart had broke,
No, sure, while the fates bade, he wheeled his steel,
He mourn'd o'er the *office*, which called for the stroke.

Nor wonder, like beauty despairing, reclin'd,
Was Scotia's fair form on the couch of the sage;
In accents where sorrow and love were combin'd,
She pleaded, in mercy, to lengthen his age.

But no;—he, whose fingers could tune the soft shell,
And rouse every being to flame with his lay,
Must bid this drear *scene* an eternal farewell,
To slumber with *peace* in the cold bosom of clay.

Beneath yon green turfs reign unbroken repose
Yet often yon turfs shall be wet with a tear;
At eve, when the muses unbosom their woes,
And silence, and I, only linger to hear.

There, wrapt in the shadows, shall fancy behold
The hero of conquest, great Douglas in arms,
Unfurling his banner 'mid chiefrains of old,
Who courted, for *glory*, the field of alarms.

And rapt in that day, when, to combat the foe*,
Whom late he had hail'd by the name of a friend,
He rush'd with a swiftness, surpassing the roe,
And grac'd with a daring which bade not to bend.

Shall

* Percy of Northumberland, ballad of Chevy Chace.

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Shall pause to lament, that the boast of the plain,
When towering, unmatch'd in the power of his might,
By the shaft of a base-born *peasant* was slain,
To fall with his fame in the darkness of night.

No! bright as the glare of yon circle of fire,
His fame shall exult in the pride of its blaze,
Till time, in th' embrace of craz'd Nature expire,
And Chaos returning, extinguish its rays.

A sprig from his laurel, now planted sublime,
A meed by his *country* decreed to the brave,
The tomb-stone of *Home*, its fond *guardian* shall climb,
And o'er it with kindred affection shall wave.

Edinburgh, *Sept. 15th*, 1808. } *C. L.*

THE POET,

A BURLESQUE ELEGY.

HIGH in a garret's lofty precincts dwelt
A wretch, by Phœbus and the nine inspir'd,
Whose body oft the pangs of hunger felt,
Whose mind sublime poetic raptures fir'd.

Mean was his garb, and many a hideous rent,
Expanding, flutter'd in the wint'ry storm,
While his lean chops, and drooping beaver lent
A twofold horror to his meagre form.

No rich utensils, form'd with art and cost,
His airy household furniture composed;
One cobweb'd couch, and table all its boast,
This where he eat, and that where he repos'd.

Indulging fancy's visionary flight,
Or rapt in extacy of thought sublime,
Oft would he sit and muse the live-long night,
Scratching his head, to find some wretched rhyme.

Or poring on some old moth-eaten book,
Some ancient bard, deep skill'd in classic lore,
With many an eager—many an ardent look,
Would he, each shining sentiment explore.

E'er his heart one glow of pleasure knew;
'Twas but in dreams of future prospects bright;
If e'er one hope sprung—'twas when fancy flew,
And reach'd a grace beyond her usual height.

Hope may a while, with sweet enlivening beams,
Shoot balmy comfort thro' the breast of Care;
But who can feast upon her airy dreams?
What bard grow fat on unsubstantial air?

So thought the poet, as he sat forlorn,
One hapless night, (for many such had he,)
Oft sighing, wish'd he for th' approach of morn—
And oft he wish'd, that morn he ne'er might see.

Dark was the night, and loud the tempest's howl,
Thro' broken tiles the rushing torrents fell;
No goblet smil'd to cheer his drooping soul,
No crumb had he his hunger to dispel!

"Wretch that I am," exclaim'd he in despair,
Dead to myself, and to my country lost;
Is this the fruit of all my studious care?
Is this the fame ambition made its boast?

"Had but these hands been taught some useful art,
To serve the world, and for my wants provide,
Fierce hunger thus had never gnaw'd my heart,
Nor this mean garb hung tatter'd at my side.

"This head, now stor'd with many a fulsome cant,
Of heroes, gods, and bards of ancient times,
More might have had at life's last hour to vaunt,
Than idly musing, stringing useless rhymes.

"In boldly pleading for the oppressed's cause,
Or truth expounding from its sacred page,
More might have gain'd of honour and applause,
Than vending flattr'y, praise, and party rage.

"The laugh of fops, th' unworthy's cruel scorn,
The critic's malice, and the proud's disdain,
Have, in my bosom, planted many a thorn,
To wound my peace, and fill my life with pain.

"Spurn'd

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"Spurn'd from the door of grandeur and of power,
If for a promis'd favour, cringing low,
Or seiz'd by bailiffs in some evil hour,
And thrown in dungeon dark to pine in woe.

"The gay companions of my happier days,
Whose flatt'ring tongues prov'd to my heart a charm,
Forgetful now to pay their wonted praise,
Shrink from my presence, as they would from harm.

"Oft at my board I've seen them joyful sit,
Nor speak a word, nor think a thought but mine:
While each fond heart seem'd to imbibe my wit;
And ah! too much, each open'd mouth—my wine.

"But now I languish here, by all forgot,
My house is empty—still so full before;
My snuff-brown beaver, and my thread-bare coat,
Fright all these sun-shine flatt'sers from my door.

"Or, if I haply venture to the street,
At dusk of eve, or rising beam of morn,
Each gaudy painted courtesan I meet,
Sly peeping, smiles to see my breeches torn.

"From the rude insults of the low-born crowd,
The tinsel'd robe, the nodding plume, protect;
But my mean garb speaks poverty so loud,
To me, it yields nor safety, nor respect.

"Curs'd be that fame which I so lately priz'd,
To me the source of many a grievous sigh;
By friends deserted, and by foes despis'd,
I mourn unpitied—unlamented die!

"Cease, coward heart, forego these dastard fears,
Talk not of death in health and youthful bloom;
Tho' dismal, dark, the future now appears,
Some cheering ray may yet dispel the gloom.

"See in my chamber, erst so dark and drear,
Th' impurpl'd morning dart its orient ray;
Such yet may comfort, drooping fancy cheer,
And shed the beams of intellectual day.

"No more the muse, with fascinating power,
Shall bind my reason with her dazzling train;
Nor o'er the twinkling lamp, at midnight hour,
Call forth the wild effusions of my brain.

"Perish, ye dreams, delusive to my heart!
Which from th' enraptur'd gust of fancy flow;
Perish, ye apparatus of the art,
Ye objects instrumental of my woe!

"This book—this pen and ink—stand here,
I take,
My ready servants at the muse's call;
This book I tear—this grey-goose quill break,
And dash this empty ink-stand 'gainst the wall.

"No more impell'd by mad ambitious rage,
I'll strive for with'ring laurels to adorn my head;
No more for flatt'ry swell the labour'd page,
Or pant for glory—while I starve—for bread.

"What tho' this frame was ne'er inur'd to toil,
Might not these hands the shining weapon wield;
—Yet make their egress from this gaol the vile,
And serve their country in the tented field?

"Better to perish 'midst the stormy sea,
Or bleed with heroes on th' ensanguin'd plain,
Than lead a life of ignominious ease,
Oppress'd with hunger, poverty, pain.

"The wretched votaries of the tuneful nine,
Tho' faint with hunger—tho' o'erpow'r'd with grief,
Must sink in sorrow—must in famine pine,
Unfit to toil—asham'd to ask relief.

"But the bold veteran, from the field of Mars,
Hops chearful on his yet remaining limb;
Talks of his valour—shews his honest scars—
Receives a pension; or gets leave to beg."

Smoke-lane, *Nov. 23d*, 1807. } *Ignis Fatuus*

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 7.

MR *CANNING* presented the correspondence between Mr Fox and Mr Windham, and the Earls of Rosslyn and St Vincent, and Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, in August and September, 1806. Ordered to be printed. These papers are six in number, and consist of the instructions of Mr Fox and Mr Windham to Lords St Vincent and Rosslyn and Gen. Simcoe, (who were on a special mission to Lisbon in August 1806,) and their correspondence with Ministers while on that mission. They have been laid before Parliament, to prove that the late Administration gave orders to treat Portugal exactly in the same manner in which the present Ministers have treated Denmark. It appears from Mr Fox's instructions, that during the negotiation for peace between the late Ministers and the French Government, Talleyrand, to induce them to agree to his terms, had "informed our Ambassador (Lord Lauderdale) at Paris, that an army of 20,000 men was assembled at Bayonne to invade Portugal, and that the object of this invasion was nothing less than to dethrone the Royal Family, and destroy the very existence of the Portugueze Monarchy; the provinces which were to be partitioned out, one part to Spain, and the other part, with the town and port of Lisbon, as a separate dominion, to the Prince of Peace, or to the Queen of Etruria." To avert these evils, Lord St Vincent was ordered with a strong fleet to the Tagus, and a body of troops were embarked, under Gen. Simcoe, to be sent after him. Lord Rosslyn was sent as negotiator, with directions to propose to the Court of Lisbon, first to take active measures for repelling the invasion by force, for which purpose the assistance of the British Government would be granted, both in money and troops. In case this should be declined, the next proposal was, to assist the emigration of the Court to the Brazils, and to offer the assistance and protection of the British navy for that purpose. Should the Portugueze Government decline both these propositions, and seem to abandon all idea of resistance or escape, they were to be treated as Denmark has since been: their fleet first demanded by sale, or as a deposit, and, in case of refusal, to be seized by force; for which purpose landings, if necessary, were to be made, and the forts occupied. Lord Rosslyn, on his arrival at Lisbon, was convinced by the Portugueze Ministry, that the assertion of Talleyrand was altogether false; that there were only 1700 troops at Bayonne, and these Italians; that Bonaparte had made no preparation at that time for the invasion of Portugal; and that our interference could only bring down his vengeance upon that kingdom. As his Lordship's instructions had not provided for such a statement of the case, he thought it most prudent to confine himself to the first part of the instructions, an offer of assistance, which the Portugueze declined; and the English Ministry, being convinced that the information on which they had acted was false, ordered the squadron to leave the Tagus. The troops had never sailed from Plymouth.

Tuesday, March 8.

Sir C. Pole moved for a bill to enact that none but seafaring men should hold any office under Greenwich Hospital. The motion was opposed, on the ground that there were offices in the establishment that could not be executed by naval men, and negatived by a majority of 78 to 52.

Wednesday, March 9.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Percival proposed a resolution for funding four millions of Exchequer bills in the 4 and 5 per cents.—Agreed to. A long debate took place on the Oude charge against Marquis Wellesley. It was adjourned till Tuesday.

Thursday, March 10.

Mr Canning presented a message from the King relative to the subsidiary treaty with Sweden, which was referred to

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a Committee of Supply. He also presented a copy of the treaty. Mr Alderman Combe presented a petition against the orders in Council from certain merchants concerned in the American trade, which, after some conversation, was laid on the table. A petition was also presented from certain merchants of Liverpool against the orders. A division took place on a motion for hearing the petitioners by counsel—Ayes 66, Noes 99. A second, a third, and a fourth division took place, on motions for postponing the bill, for adjourning the debate, and for reading the orders. They were all negatived by large majorities.

Friday, March 11.

On the motion of Mr Dundas, a select Committee was appointed to inquire into the present state of the affairs of the East India Company. The Orders in Council bill was read a third time, and passed.

Monday, March 14.

The mutiny bill was passed, after a division on the clause for giving an option to enlist for life, or for a certain number of years—ayes 180—noes 116. Mr Canning presented state papers relative to the expedition to Constantinople. Lord Howick's instructions to Mr Arbuthnot were similar to those given with respect to Copenhagen. He was to inform the Porte that the British fleet came either to attack or defend, according to circumstances. The latter would be preferred, but as a condition, the Porte must strictly fulfil its treaties with Russia, reinstate the deposed hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, and allow a free passage for Russian ships of war thro' the Bosphorus. The secondary points were the dismissal of Sebastiani, the French ambassador, from Constantinople, and the renewal of the treaty with England. In case the Porte refused to agree to these terms, the attack on the Turkish capital was to commence.

Tuesday, March 15.

The adjourned debate on the Marquis of Wellesley's conduct to the Nabob of Oude was then resumed, and continued till seven o'clock next morning. On all the resolutions against him, excepting the last, the previous question was carried by large majorities. The last was negatived without a division; and, on the motion of Sir J. Anstruther, a resolution was passed by a majority of 180 to 29, that the Marquis, in his arrangements in the province of Oude, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and an anxious desire to promote the safety, interest, and prosperity of the British empire in India.

Wednesday, March 16.

In a Committee of Supply, resolved that a sum of 1,100,000l. be granted to his Majesty to enable him to fulfil his engagements with the King of Sweden.

Friday, March 18.

Leave was given for a bill to make valid certain orders in Council for permitting the introduction and warehousing of certain goods imported in neutral vessels, and for indemnifying certain persons for remitting the forfeitures thereupon; and also for permitting the importation of goods from certain countries where the British flag is excluded, in any vessels whatever. The object of this bill is the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants of Lisbon. A petition was presented from Manchester praying for the adoption of measures for a speedy and honourable peace. The bill to prevent the exportation of bark was read a third time, after a division—ayes 73, noes 30.

Monday, March 21.

Another long debate followed on the Copenhagen expedition. Mr Sharpe made a motion strongly censuring it. Mr Stuart Wortley moved a resolution warmly approving the conduct of Ministers in having undertaken it. Mr Sharpe's motion was rejected by a majority of 224 against 64. The motion of approval was carried by a majority of 216 against 61.

Wednesday, March 23.

Lord W. Russel reported from the Renfrewshire Election Committee, that Mr Macdowal was duly elected, and that the petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious.

Thursday, March 24.

Mr Sheridan having failed to appear in support of his petition against the return of Lord Cochrane for Westminster, the Speaker signified that he had certified the forfeiture of his recognizances to the Court of Exchequer.

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Friday, March 25.

The Attorney General obtained leave or a bill for the better execution of warrants issued from the Court of King's Bench in England, for the apprehension of offenders in Scotland, and or enabling sheriffs taking bail to transfer the bailbonds to his Majesty.

Monday, March 28.

Mr M. Pitt, from the Stirling district f Burghs Committee, reported, that the itting member was duly elected, and hat the petition of Sir John Henderson vas not frivolous or vexatious. Mr V. Dundas brought up a bill to regulate the trade between the Royal Burghs f Scotland and the Burghs of Barony nd Regality. Mr Solicitor General tated it to be his intention to oppose ome of the clauses of the bill. A Committee was appointed to inquire into lotteries, and what further remedies ight be applied to lessen their evils. Mr Bankes obtained leave for a bill to rohibit, for a time to be limited, the ranting of offices in reversion. (This a revival of the bill rejected in the pper House.) Mr Percival did not bject to the bill; but, to compromise ith the other House, he should, in the rogress of the bill, propose, as amendents, not to prohibit grants altogether, st, in order to attach immediate responsibility to the advisers of them, to pact that no grant should be valid till dvertised in the Gazette; and to enire any retrenchment which the Committee of Finance might recommend, he ould propose, that every grant should r a limited time be subject to abolion or alteration, as the King, with the vice of Parliament, should think pro-r.

Tuesday, March 29.

Another long discussion took place specting the Copenhagen expedition, a motion of Lord Folkestone, for e restoration of the Danish fleet on the turn of peace. It was negativated by 5 to 44.

Wednesday, March 30.

In consequence of a motion of the rd Advocate of Scotland, a statement s presented of the proceedings of the mmissioners of Public Records so far regards Scotland, preparatory to the roduction of a bill for the greater security and better preservation of the Records in Scotland. Mr Glassford brought in a bill for making and repairing roads and bridges in the county of Dumbarton.

Thursday, March 31.

Another discussion respecting the Oude question, and another decision approving of the Marquis of Wellesley's conduct—majority 80 to 20.

Friday, April 1.

A petition from the City of London was presented relative to the rejection of the Reversionary Grants bill in the other House. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the future management of the game duties be taken from the Stamp-office and added to the assessed taxes, for the more effectual means of collecting the same, and that woodcocks and snipes should, in future, be considered as game, so as to prevent persons from eluding the payment of game licences. The assessed taxes amounted to five millions five hundred thousand pounds; he proposed to consolidate the taxes under that head, adding two per cent. which would yield 110,000l. The resolution, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Monday, April 4.

Mr Biddulph prefaced his motion concerning the Committee of Finance, by maintaining, that the appointment of the Finance Committee should be pure from all suspicion. No person, he thought, who held any office, could consistently fulfil the duties of a Committee of retrenchment. It was inconsistent with every principle of the English law, and common sense, that a man's own cause should be committed to his own decision. It was a common and just rule, that interested jurors should be challenged. He concluded by moving—

"That Richard Wharton, Esq be excused from any further attendance on the Committee of Finance, and that the name of the Hon. John William Ward be substituted in his place."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this was a question of peculiar delicacy, and that unless a specific accusation were brought against the Hon. Chairman, he, of course, would feel it his duty to oppose the motion. He denied, however,

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however, that office was a disqualification to the discharge of duty. Against such an opinion he should ever decidedly protest.

Mr H. Browne observed, that the Committee would lose a very valuable member if the motion should be successful.

The Hon. W. Ward trusted the House would do him justice to believe that he had not stimulated the motion. He rose merely for the purpose of expressing his wishes, that the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his motion, or at least not press it to a division.

The House however did divide, when the motion was negatived 70 to 21.

April 6. Mr Huskisson moved for an account of the surplus of the consolidated fund for the year ending the 5th of April 1808. He stated, that such surplus scarcely ever before exceeded 3 millions, but in the last year amounted to 4½ millions; he further stated, that the surplus of the last three months over the corresponding period of the last year was 600,000l.

April 7. The House went into a Committee on the Reversionary grants bill, when the blank limiting the existence of the act was filled up with the words, "for one year after the passing of the act,"—after a desultory debate noways interesting.

April 11. Upon the motion of the *Lord Advocate of Scotland*, the bill for the better regulation of the records of Scotland was ordered to be read a second time this day six weeks.

Sir Charles Pole moved an humble address to his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to direct, that the appointments to Officers in the Naval Asylum be granted only to persons who had served his Majesty in a naval capacity. The Hon. Member entered into a long investigation of this subject, wherein he shewed that their situations were at present filled by persons who had never been in any naval situation. He thought it would not only be a system of economy, but provide for many deserving persons.

Mr Rose had no objection to an arrangement being made, to prevent hereafter persons who had not been in the naval service to these appointments.

The motion was then negatived on a division, 72 to 46.

Monday, April 11.

BUDGET AND WAYS AND MEANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose for the purpose of laying before the Committee the Ways and Means which would be required to meet the expences of the year. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the various heads of the navy, the army, the ordnance, Swedish subsidy, miscellaneous services, and other subjects, for which the supply had been voted, the total of which amounted to 48,653,170l. but from which was to be deducted 5,713,566l. being the proportion for Ireland.

The Ways and Means which were to be proposed, in order to cover this supply, were, 1st, the malt and pension duties, which he would take in round numbers at three millions. This was about 250,000l. more than it had produced last year; but he should take the surplus of the consolidated fund at so much lower than its actual produce. The advances from the Bank amounted to three millions and a half; the unappropriated surplus of the consolidated fund, up to the 5th of April, was 726,870l. The war taxes he should reckon at a rough guess at 21 millions, and he thought himself the more warranted in taking them at that sum, when it was recollected, that the duties to be levied in consequence of the orders in Council would be added to the war taxes.

The lottery he should reckon at 350,000l. which was somewhat less than it had produced in the last year. He proposed to issue four millions of Exchequer bills, towards the Ways and Means of the year. In addition to this, he should say about eight millions, which he would propose as the loan, and which was as much as he apprehended would be necessary for the service of the present year. When to these sums was added the surplus of the consolidated fund, which he would take at 3,750,000l. it would give a total of 43,076,000l. for the Ways and Means for the service of the year, which gave an excess of 137,000l. above the supplies. Although the surplus of the consolidated fund had been taken at 3,750,000l. yet in fact it had exceeded that sum in the course of the last year by no less a sum than 726,870l.

The interest of the four millions of Exchequer bills, and of the loan for the

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year, would amount to 750,000l. This would be provided for in the following manner. In the first place, short annuities had fallen in amounting to 380,000l. which he would propose to be applied to the Ways and Means; 65,000l. had annually been saved by improvements in the management of the revenue; 125,000l. had been already gained by the arrangement which had taken place with respect to the collection of the assessed taxes, and he thought that, by a similar arrangement in the collection of the stamp duties, a further sum of 20,000l. might be gained. These sums taken together would make a total of 770,000l. which exceeds by 20,000l. the sum that would be necessary to cover the interest of the loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer bills. The additional stamp duties which he should propose would, he trusted, not be considered as burdensome, and would rather be considered as a regulation and an arrangement than an increase of duties. He should propose an equalization of the stamp duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. He wished also to alter the duties now paid on admission into offices. The present duty was 20l. without regard to the value or amount of the office. He wished that every office under 60l. annually should be entirely exempted; those from 60l. to 150l. to pay 8l.; those from 150l. to 300l. to pay 20l. and a higher duty for the admission into offices of greater value. He proposed that the duty on indentures of attornies and solicitors, who were in practice in the superior Courts, should be 110l. and the duties on those in the inferior Courts, as well as the writers to the signet in Scotland, should be 55l. He proposed that the duty on feoffments should be raised from 1l. 10s. to 3l. which was the same as deeds of lease and release are now liable to. He should also propose a small duty upon policies of life insurance. The issuing of promissory notes, reissuable, he also considered a fair subject of taxation. He thought no person should be allowed to issue notes without taking out a license, which would cost 20l. per annum. Some of these notes were payable only in the country, in the places where issued, and others were made payable in other places. These notes at present paid 3d. each; this he proposed to raise to 4d. for those payable in more places than one, and to 6d. for such country notes as were made payable only in the place they were issued. There might also be a small additional duty on the transfer of stock shares, which were now made according to the nominal value. As to law proceedings, they were at present burdened with such high taxes, that he was unwilling to charge them with any additional duties; there were, however, one or two slight additional duties which he thought they might bear. He should propose therefore a duty of one shilling on every summons before a master in Chancery. As to conveyances of land, which now bore a duty of 30 shillings generally, he should propose a duty of 20s. on every conveyance of land the value of which did not exceed 150l. From 150l. to 300l. he should propose 30s.; from 300l. to 500l. 50s.; and from that upwards, at a rate not exceeding 20s. for every 100l. After a few general observations, he concluded by moving his first resolution.

After a few observations from Mr Vansittart, and Mr Huskisson, the first resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put and carried.

Catholic Petition.

Monday, May 23.

Mr Grattan presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland *(pro forma,)* praying for an equal participation of the privileges of the British constitution, &c. The petition appears to be one of the largest ever presented to this House, and is said to be signed with nearly one million of signatures.—Ordered to be referred to a Committee on Wednesday.

Wednesday, May 25.

Mr Grattan moved, that the petition which he presented from the Roman Catholics of Ireland be now read.

He began with observing, that not only that petition, but several others on the table, spoke to the sense of the Irish Catholics.—The petitioners formed a very considerable portion of the electors of Ireland; they possessed a great share of political power; and they applied, through the constitutional organ, for a legal object. It was his most anxious wish that this question should be discussed in a spirit of concord. He deprecated all religious and political animosity. He recommended the balm of oblivion; that the battle of the Boyne, and the rebellion in the year 1745, should be forgotten; and that there should be no allu-

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sion to those scenes where parties contended against each other. He saw, and he saw with satisfaction, the Catholic established in Canada. He saw Government conducting the Portuguese to South America, and establishing the Catholic religion there. He saw alliances formed with Austria and other Catholic states, from which he must infer that, whatever internal mischief might be apprehended from a Catholic establishment, there was no external danger to be feared. This would be something towards his argument; for he trusted, before he sat down, he should be able to show the House that the internal danger was small indeed. The petition prayed for admission into the State, and to the privileges of seats in that House. The act of the 33d of the King gave the Catholics admission to political power; it admitted them to the constituency, and rendered them eligible to all offices, with a few exceptions. The removal of these exceptions, and the power of legislation, were alone wanting, to place them on a level with the rest of their countrymen. Those who oppose the claims of the Catholics, object, in the first place, that they acknowledge the temporal power of a foreign Prince, and recognize in him the capacity to depose the Sovereign which the constitution has given them. These were the objections of some of the mildest among their antagonists.—Others, in the violence of their zeal and intolerance, represent the Catholics as men rendered execrable by their religion. Now, as to the first objection, he should appeal to the unanimous decision of the seven principal universities in Europe. Their opinion had been asked on the subject, and they unanimously declared, that it was not a tenet of the Catholic religion, that the Pope possessed temporal power out of his own dominions; that it was not a tenet of the Catholic religion that he had a right to depose Sovereigns; and that it was not one of their tenets that they should hold no faith with heretics. They observed upon all these imputations with great moral indignation, and they condemned and stigmatized such tenets. Such were the opinions of the great Doctors of the Catholic church. There were documents equally strong on the part of the Catholic laity of Ireland. These were the various oaths imposed on them, particularly those by the 13th and 14th of the King. They disclaimed the infallibility of the Pope; they denied that it was any part of their religion to believe that he was infallible, and they renounced all claims which they might have upon property from all these he would contend that there was no moral incompatibility between the two religions.

It was the policy of all nations but this, to admit persons of every religious description into the service of the state. It was the practice in France before the revolution. In America it had long prevailed.—During the war which terminated in the independence of that country, the American Catholic was seen fighting by the side of the American Protestant, and both in unity with France, of which the religion was Catholic. England was at present without one ally in the world but Sweden; the Protestant religion did not supply us with one, and would they then give up the only ally which they had at home? The Catholic clergy were willing that his Majesty should exercise a negative upon the affirmative of their Bishops; so that no person could be elevated to that rank without the previous approbation of the Sovereign.—He had so far argued the question upon general principles; he would next consider it as applying to Great Britain and Ireland. It was said that the object of the petition was opposed to the principles of the revolution. It was said that it was hostile to the declaration of rights. By the fundamental laws of this country, the Catholics form a part of the constituent body. If they looked to the constitution, they must agree with the petitioners; if to the principles of the revolution or the declaration of rights, they must agree with them; and if they looked to the duration of the constitution, they must agree with them. Because, whenever danger should arise, where were they to look for assistance and support, but to the petitioners? The ancestry of a Protestant King with Catholic Councils was urged against the claim expressed in the petition. He could see no anomaly in the case, nor could he perceive any danger in the practice. The Councils of Henry IV. of France were guided by Sully; and Turenne headed the armies of Louis XIV. Neither of these servants was of the same religion of their Sovereign, but their services were not less acceptable or meritorious on that account.

But the argument upon which the greatest reliance was placed was, that if the Catholics are admitted to the privileges of legislation, they would endeavour to establish their own religion. But how were they to establish it? Circumstanced as property was, was there any likelihood that the Catholics would become the majority of the House, and if they were not, how were they to pull down the Protestant establishment, and erect their own in its place? He entirely agreed that the two churches should be separate, and that the Catholics should pay their own church. This was not the way, however, in which common con-

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considered the question. They looked to the dominant religion merely as a profitable establishment, which they endeavoured to support by pains and penalties, and thus converted the principle of the revolution, which should be a blessing to the empire, into an instrument of oppression and intolerance. It is said the oath of the King is incompatible with the admission of the Catholics. The King, he would admit, was sworn to maintain the constitution in church and state, but he was not sworn to the eternal maintenance of the penal laws. He was sworn as to his executive, but not as to his legislative capacity. When Henry VIII. assented to the reformation, he departed from his oath. So did Elizabeth.—So did his present Majesty when he gave his consent to the Quebec act—when he admitted the Catholic to the right of inheritance in 1782—when he admitted him to the professions in 1792—when he admitted him to the constituency in 1793—so that, according to the mode of reasoning employed by the opponents of the Catholic, all the best and most gracious acts of his Majesty's reign were but a succession of perjuries. This was to make the rights of the church the wrongs of the people.—This was to make the church a confederacy against the people, and what was worse, to make the King a party to it. The state of Ireland required that the full benefit of the constitution should be communicated to the Catholic, and it was most imperiously called for by the state of Europe.

Before Gentlemen should make up their minds to reject the motion, he entreated them to pause and consider the situation of the country. Austria had left us; Russia, who should have been ours, was matched against us. There was nothing left for us but an union of every heart and every hand. He would recommend to his countrymen to associate more with the Catholic, to remove gradually the little jealousies by which he was agitated. It was not the political exclusion so much as the personal inferiority which he felt. There was also a class of persons in Ireland, the Orange men, to whom he should not be ashamed to appeal on this occasion. He would entreat them to lay aside their animosities, and to consider the Catholics as entitled to receive, and capable of conferring, all the charities and confidence of civilized society. He would appeal to the Administration so; it would be no justification for them to say that the people of Ireland should not have felt so strongly upon this subject. The people might have been indiscreet, but he would pledge himself that they would have no French among the Catholics, if there were no bigotry among the Government. He entreated the House not to believe the tales which were circulated respecting the ferocious disposition of the lower orders of people in Ireland; that the Catholics would suffer no Protestants to live among them. He would gladly, if he could obtain the permission of the House, go into a Committee to disprove the assertion. A people were not to be conciliated by such calumnies. Ireland stood by our side, contributing five millions to the population of the empire; exporting to the amount of ten millions; remitting two millions annually in rent; paying as much more in interest, and giving to the army and navy one third of their number. And was a connection with such a country to be placed in jeopardy for a privilege, the benefit of which would only be enjoyed by a few, but the denial of which was considered injustice and oppression! The experience of a century had shewn how foolish it was to think of governing such a country by a system of bigotry, or any system but the principles of a legitimate constitutional Government. The Catholics did not come before that House as a few individuals, but as a people. They did not come with affected humility to implore a favour, but to claim what they conceived to be a right. They apply to you as freemen should to freemen. It was upon these grounds he would move that the petition on the table be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

(When Mr Grattan had sat down, as no other Member rose, there was a loud cry for the question, which was put, and the gallery was cleared for a division; but in a short time it was opened, and we found Mr Canning on his legs.)

Mr Secretary Canning did not hesitate to confess that he would have wished the debate had not been brought forward, but since it had been brought forward, he hoped it might not be protracted. He must agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman in all the abstract principles which he had laid down, of the necessity of civil concord and union, and more particularly in the present situation of the country; but he could not agree with him entirely as to the practical result of those principles. He concurred most heartily in wishing that religious animosities might soon be healed, and in deploring their existence; but yet he could not shut his eyes against the practical effects of them. He saw that, in point of fact, they did exist; and he doubted whether they were to be healed by speeches. He, therefore, deprecated a discussion, which, he was convinced, could not lead to any practical good, and which, if it were conducted with that temper and moderation

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tion recommended by the Right Hon. Gentleman, would probably do more injury than service to the cause which it was intended to support. He was convinced, that the advice which he had given to the Gentlemen of Ireland, and which he would, no doubt, confirm by his own example, would do more practical good, in the conciliation of the people of that country, than any legislative enactment which could be made.

Let any body who knew the state of the public mind in this country say, whether there was not a strong prevailing sentiment against concession to the Catholics. If this was founded in reason, it was not easily to be overcome; but if it was even founded only on prejudice, the Right Hon. Gentleman was well aware that such prejudices did not yield to repeated attacks of reason, any more than the prejudices on the other side to penal laws. It would be of little value to have a majority for the measure in the House, if there was an inflamed majority against it out of the House. If there should be a disappointment in the present instance, there would be a consolation in reflecting, that the object of the motion must ultimately, though gradually, prevail. He was unwilling to mix personal topics in this debate. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had very scrupulously abstained from such topics, and with him, at least, the Catholic question would never be a party question. But he feared some of those who would follow the Honourable Gentleman would take another course; and if there was any thing that made him regret having risen so early in the debate, it was its depriving him of the opportunity of meeting those personal charges which he certainly had no dread of encountering.

The Right Hon. Gentleman's speech was so happily constructed and directed, that, whether his motion succeeded or failed, it must do eminent service. There was one principle of the Right Hon. Gentleman, however, which must be received with some reserve. When the Legislature limited by law the share of political power to be held by any class of men, and it was proposed to repeal that limitation, the Legislature was to judge of the propriety of complying with the proposition, and if more disorder would arise from the repeal than from the continuance of the limitation, it was right to continue. He again recommended the soothing and conciliating system proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and trusted that more benefit would be obtained by sending back the petition, without any irritating language, than even by referring it to the Committee by means of a violent and contentious majority. On these grounds he would give his vote conscientiously against the motion, with this satisfaction, that nothing that had been hitherto said could be a bar to the claims of the petitioners in future. He hoped nothing of a prejudical nature would be said, or, at least, no such thing would reach the country, where it would probably do mischief.

Mr Windham observed, that the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman reminded him of an expression used by Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters. That Noble Lord, giving his poetical opinion on the Tragedy of Cato, remarked on the passage with which that tragedy commenced,

"The dawn is overcast, the morning lowrs,
"And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

That it merely related what a watchman told every body, when he cried out, "Past four o'clock and a cloudy morning"—(*A laugh*).—So of the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman, in the exuberant eloquence of which not any thing was to be found, but that the discussion would be inconvenient to him and his friends, and therefore that it ought to be deprecated.

Lord Pollington, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr Wilberforce, opposed the motion.

Lord Milton, Lord H. Petty, Sir J. Cox Hippisley, Mr Elliot, Mr M. Fitzgerald, Mr Martin, and Gen. M. Mathew, spoke in favour of the motion; as did also.

Mr Ponsonby, who said, that in a conversation with Dr Milner, who was the representative of the Catholic Clergy, he assured him that their body had determined to have no other head but the King, if the prayer of their petition were granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated any intemperance of party feeling on this occasion, and complimented the manner in which the question had been treated by the Right Hon. Mover. Although he was adverse to the proposition, he begged to be understood as anxious for any measure that should serve to content and conciliate the Irish. This proposition did not appear to him likely to produce the effect, and therefore he should oppose it.

Mr Whitbread, at considerable length, answered many of the arguments urged against the motion; and concluded by saying, that he was sure the time was not far distant when concessions would be made to the Catholics—perhaps unanimously—perhaps too late.

The House called loudly for the question.—The question for going into a Committee was then rejected on a division, 128 to 281—Majority, 153.

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Historical Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

WE are happy to announce the intelligence of most important and decisive victories being gained by the British army under Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French army commanded by Gen. Junot, and which we trust will be followed by the surrender of the enemy's whole force in Portugal. In our last (p. 630.) we mentioned the landing of the British army at different points on the Portuguese coast.

We had learnt from the Spanish papers that Gen. Wellesley was at Leiria on the 12th of August, having been joined by Gen. Spencer's division, and a body of Portugueze troops: and it will be seen, from what follows, that General Anstruther's division had joined, previous to the decisive battle of the 21st. Sir H. Burrard had also himself landed; but not his troops. The dispatches were published on Saturday morning, Sept. 3. in a London *Gazette Extraordinary*. They consist of copies and extracts of letters from Generals Burrard and Wellesley, to Lord Castlereagh, as follows:—

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-quarters at Caldas, August 16th:—

"I marched from Leiria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 14th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance, and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-Gen. Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood."

In this little affair, occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit, Lieut. Bunbury, of the 95th foot, and a private of the 5th battalion 60th, were killed, five men of the same battalion wounded, and 17 (with four of the 95th) missing.

"*Head-quarters at Villa Verde, August 17.*

MY LORD—The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th inst. I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts on the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

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"I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army, having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portugueze infantry, and 50 Portugueze cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier-Gen. Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portugueze cavalry, was destined, under the command of Maj.-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major Gen. Hill's, Brigadier General Nightingale's, Brig. Gen. Craufurd's, and Brigadier-Gen. Fane's brigades (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-Gen. Ferguson,) and 400 Portugueze light infantry, the British and Portugueze cavalry, a brigade of 9-pounders, and a brigade of 6-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

"The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier Gens. Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st,) and half of the 9-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

"Major-Gen. Hill and Brig.-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brig.-Gen. Fane's riflemen were on the hills on his right; the Portugueze infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-Gen. Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountain with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

"It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brig.-Gen. Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

"The Portugueze infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major Gen. Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regt. under Brig. General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 4th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks; the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant Col. Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

"The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time, the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Bri-

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Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry, and, secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains, with celerity, a sufficient number of troops and of cannon to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great, and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

"I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation."

General Wellesley, after a warm expression of his obligations to the General and Staff Officers, gives the following return of killed, wounded, and missing:—*Killed*—General Staff, Capt. K. J. Radford, 3d Foot Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—Royal Artillery, Captain H. Geary—5th Foot, 3 privates—9th, 4 privates—29th, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Lake, 2 serjeants, 2 privates—82d, 6 privates—45th, Ensign Dawson—50th, 2 privates—32d, 1 private—40th, 1 private—71st, 1 private—2d battalion 95th, 1 serjeant, 6 privates—5th batt. 60th, 8 privates—1st Light Dragoons, 1 horse. *Wounded*—Royal Artillery, 1 private—Royal Engineers, Capt. Howard Elphinstone, badly—5th Foot, Maj. Eames, slightly; Lieut. Doyle, 2 serjeants, 39 privates—9th, Lieut. Col. Stuart, (since dead); Major Molle, Capt. Sankey, Ensign Nicolls, 3 serjeants, 49 privates—38th, 4 privates—29th, Majors G. Way and Tho. Egerton; Captains P. Hodge and A. Patison; Lieuts. R. Birmingham, H. John W. Lucas, and Robert Stannus; 6 serjeants; 105 privates—82d, Lieut. R. Read, dangerously, 1 serjeant, 17 privates—45th, Ensign Davison, 9 privates—50th, 1 private—6th Capt. John Currey, slightly, 2 privates—32d, 3 privates—40th, 2 privates—71st, 1 private—2d batt. 95th, 3 serjeants, 25 privates—5th batt. 60th, Lieut. Kiety, Ensign Dawes, Adjutant de Gilso, all slightly, 5 serjeants, 34 privates—20th Light Dragoons, 3 privates, 2 horses. *Missing*—9th Foot, 12 privates—29th, Capt. George Tod, Lieutenants W. Birmingham, A. Newbold, and J. Langton, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 32 privates—6th, 1 private—2d batt. 95th, 7 privates—5th batt. 60th, 16 privates.

Abstract of the Return—4 officers killed, 20 wounded, 4 missing—3 non-commissioned officers and drummers killed, 20 wounded, and 2 missing—63 rank and file killed, 295 wounded, 74 missing—1 horse killed, and 2 wounded—Total of men and horses killed, wounded, and missing, 488.

The next letter is from Gen. Wellesley, dated head-quarters at Lourinha, August 18th, and states that he had heard from Gen. Anstruther of his being on the coast of Peniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store ships, and part of the force detached from England under Brig. Gen. Ackland; that he had ordered Gen. Anstruther to land immediately, and had moved to Lourinha, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction. "Gen. Loison," he adds, "joined Gen. Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras, and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning; I hear also that Gen. Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital in the course of a few days."

The next is a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Burrard, enclosing the subjoined report of Sir Arthur Wellesley. "On my

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my landing this morning," says Sir Harry, "I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration."

Vimiera, August 21. 1808.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning. The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, thro' which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades, were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-Gen. Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and northern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neigbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brig.-Gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brig. Gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders and half a brigade of nine-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night.—The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night, and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

"The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills, on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brig.-General Fane's advanced guard. The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry, on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-Gen. Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brig. Gen. Nightingale, with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon, Brig.-Gen. Ackland, with his brigade, and Brig.-Gen. Bowes, with his brigade.—These troops were formed (Major-Gen. Ferguson's brigade in the first line, Brig. General Nightingale's in the second, and Brig.-Gen. Bowes's and Ackland's in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley, which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brig.-Gen. Craufurd's brigade.

"The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right. The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion 43d regiment was likewise closely engaged with them on the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

"Besides this opposition given to the attack

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attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position of the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieut.-Col. Taylor was unfortunately killed.

"Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major.-Gen. Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 6th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 32d, one of the corps of Brigadier-Gen. Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line, by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier Gen. Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Gen. Crawford's brigade, and the Portugueze troops, in two lines advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Maj.-Gen. Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

"The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover part of his artillery, by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with greatloss.

"In this action, in which the whole force of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Bernier) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded and taken.

"The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you who witnessed the greatest part of the action must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner." Here the General particularly mentions the 50th, 2d batt. 95th, 5th batt. 60th, 2d batt. 43d, 2d batt. 52d, 97th, 36th, 40th, 71st, and 82d; and after warmly praising the conduct of Gen. Spencer, and the other General and staff-officers, and stating that a French General Officer (supposed to be Thiebault, chief of the staff) had been found dead on the field of battle, gives the following return of the killed, wounded, and missing: *Killed*, Royal artillery, 2 privates—20th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, 19 privates, 30 horses—39th Foot, 7 privates—40th, 6 privates—71st, 12 privates—29th, 2 privates—82d, Lieut. R. Donkin, and 7 privates—50th, Capt. G. A. Cooke, 1 serjeant, 18 privates—5th batt. 60th, 14 privates—2d batt. 95th, 1 serjeant, 5 privates—2d batt. 43d, 1 serjeant, 26 privates—2d batt. 52d, 3 privates—97th, 4 privates—20th, Lieut. Brooke. *Wounded.* General Staff, Capt. Hardinge. 57th Foot, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General—Royal Artillery, 2 privates, and two horses—20th light dragoons, 2 serjeants, 22 privates, 10 horses—36th, Capt. Hobart, Lieuts. Hart, Lought, and Edwards, and Ensign Bosell, all slightly, Lieut. and Adjutant Povah, severely, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 34 privates—40th, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Frankly, slightly, 2 serjeants, and 28 privates—71st, Capt. A. Jones, Major M'Kenzie, Lieuts. W. Hartly, R. Dudgeon, and A. S. M'Intyre, and Ensign W. Campbell, all

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slightly; Lieut. Pratt, and acting Adjutant R. MacAlpin, severely, 6 serjeants, and 86 privates—29th, Brigade-Major A. Creagh, 1 serjeant, 10 privates—82d, 2 serjeants, and 51 privates—50th, Major Charles Hill, Lieuts. John Kent, John Wilson, and Robert Way, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 61 privates—5th batt. 60th, Lieuts. G. Kirk, Lewis Raith, 1 serjeant, 21 privates—2d. batt. 95th, Lieut. Pratt, Ensign W. Cox, 13 privates—2d batt. 9th, 1 serjeant, 14 privates—2d batt. 43d, Major Hearne, Capts. Ferguson, Brock, and Haverfield, Lieut. Madden, Ensign Wilson, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 68 privates—2d batt. 52d, Capt. Ewart, Lieut. Bell, 2 serjeants, 31 privates—97th, Major J. Wilson, Lieut. Kettlewell, 2 serjeants, 14 privates—2d or Queen's, 1 serjeant, 6 privates—20th, Lieut. Hog, 5 privates.

Missing. Royal Engineers, first Lieut. Wells—20th. Light Dragons, Capt. Eustace, 1 drummer, 9 privates, 1 horse—36th Foot, 1 serjeant, 1 private—40th, 6 privates—56th, 2 privates—5th batt. 60th, 10 privates—2d batt. 96th, 3 privates—2d batt. 43d, 1 drummer, 12 privates—2d batt. 52d, 2 privates—20th, 1 private.

Abstract of the Return—4 officers killed, 37 wounded, 2 missing—3 non-commissioned officers and drummers killed, 31 wounded, 3 missing, 128 rank and file killed, 446 wounded, 46 missing—43 horses killed, wounded and missing. Total officers, non-commissioned officers and drummers, rank and file, and horses, killed, wounded and missing, 783.

Ordnance and Ammunition taken—six 1 pounder, 4 four pounders, 2 three pounders, 6 five and half-inch howitzers, 2 ammunition waggons, 21 Portugueze ammunition cars, 40 horses, 4 mules. This only the artillery received in the park; 8 more were taken. The ammunition waggons and cars contained a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about 20,000 pounds of musket ammunition.

Thus far the Gazette.—The following particulars are communicated in letters from officers who were engaged in the battle of the 21st:—

Junot harangued his troops in the morning, and immediately before the battle, said to them—"Comrades, there are the English, and behind them is the sea—be cool and steady, you have only to drive them into it!" The order issued by Sir Arthur Wellesley was briefly and simply this:—"My brave countrymen! drive the French out of the passes on the road to Lisbon."

When the French General Bernier fell by his wound, the soldiers of the 71st regiment, who were immediately upon him, in the heat of their fury, were about to bayonet him, when corporal Ross interfered to restrain his comrades, and to save the fallen General. Bernier immediately offered his purse to his protector, who nobly refused it, saying, that to save a fallen enemy was a principle of feeling, as well as of duty in a British soldier. When Bernier was conveyed to Col. Pack, the commander of Ross's regiment, he expressed his admiration and gratitude for this generous conduct in the strongest terms; and at the same time evinced considerable surprise that a French General, having on his full uniform and epaulets, should not have been plundered or maltreated. Col. Pack informed him, that if such was the practice the French soldiers were accustomed to, he hoped that many of their officers would, like him, have the opportunity of teaching them a better system, from the experience of the more honourable habits of Britons.

When Gen. Ferguson led his men to the attack, he advanced some distance in front, took off his hat, and waved it, that his person might be distinguished by the whole brigade. Col. Lake fell most nobly, as he led his grenadiers through one of the passes, the difficulties of which defy all description. The 36th, commanded by Col. Burne, performed prodigies. He had enjoined his men, it seems, to withhold their fire, but as the enemy continued firing with great effect, one or two young soldiers discharged their muskets—Col. Burne immediately called out, "If I knew the fellow who has just fired, I would knock him down." This remark, at a moment when so many were *knocked* down by the enemy's bullets, excited no small degree of merriment among his men, notwithstanding the awfulness of the scene. The charge of the 20th dragoons was most masterly; had there been a larger force of cavalry, the whole of the enemy's force must have been annihilated. At

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At the conclusion of the battle, such was the enthusiasm excited by the result among our Generals, that they all to a man went up to Sir A. Wellesley, congratulating him on his success, and exclaiming, "This, General, is all your work!"—The men sympathised with their leaders, and loudly expressed their satisfaction that their old General, as they called him, had won the battle.

It is but justice to say, that in both battles the French fought with great bravery, particularly the grenadiers of Junot's guard, nearly 300 of whom were found lying dead on the very spot on which they were drawn up.

By the official dispatches, (tho' not mentioned in the Gazette) we learn, that Gen. Kellerman came to the British camp on the morning of the 22d of August, with a flag of truce from Gen. Junot, in order to treat for a capitulation. The General remained till the 24th, when he set out for the head-quarters of Junot with the terms proposed by the British Commander. In the mean time a truce had been granted to the French for six days from the 24th. The head quarters of the British army were at Torres Vedras on the 26th, the Portuguese were posted at Maceira, and the French at Mafra.

The following proclamation was issued by Admiral Cotton and Sir Arthur Wellesley, previous to military operations:—

PROCLAMATION,

By the Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces employed to assist the Loyal inhabitants of the Kingdom of Portugal.

PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL!

The time is arrived to rescue your country, and to restore the Government your lawful Prince. His Britannic Majesty, our most gracious King and Master, has, in compliance with the wishes and ardent supplications for succour from all parts of Portugal, sent to your aid a British army, directed to cooperate with his fleet, already on your coast.

The British soldiers who land upon your shore do so with equal sentiments of friendship, faith, and honour.

The glorious struggle in which you are engaged is for all that is dear to you—the protection of your wives and children; the restoration of your lawful Prince; the independence, nay, the very existence of your kingdom, and for the preservation of your holy religion; objects like these can only be attained by distinguished examples of fortitude and constancy.

The noble struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France, will be jointly maintained by Portugal, Spain, and England; and in contributing to the success of a cause so just and glorious, the views of his Britannic Majesty are the same as those by which you are yourselves animated.

(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Lavos, Aug. 4th, 1808.

The proclamation of Admiral Cotton and Sir A. Wellesley was accompanied by the following address to the French army from the Portugueze General:—

PROCLAMATION,

Of the General commanding the Portugueze Army, to the Soldiers of the French army in Portugal.

"Soldiers of the French army!—The moment is now arrived to speak openly to those who have hitherto refused to listen to the language of reason. Open your eyes, Soldiers, to the deep abyss of evils which is formed under your feet, through the foolish ambition of your EMPEROR, the impolicy, the avarice, the sanguinary barbarity, of your Generals. Listen to the voice, the cry of an army, which has proved, that a man may be a soldier, and yet humane; that in the same heart may be united the most intrepid bravery with religion and morality. What do you hope for, from the Portugueze armies, the brave English, or the high spirited Spaniards, our dear allies, sworn enemies to your government, which, by the greatest atrocity, has outraged the one and persecuted the other; to forge chains for your country, or to perish in the field of battle? What a frightful alternative! It is nevertheless your fate. But an allied and betrayed Prince! But an hospitable and pillaged people! But a pacific and assassinated nation! These demand our vengeance. There remains but one way of avoiding so cruel a calamity. Abandon your colours; come and join our army; if you do so, in the name of the Prince, in the name of the People,

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People, I promise that you shall be treated as friends, and that you shall one day have the pleasure of returning to your homes and to your families, who are distracted with grief at having lost you. This advice can neither be considered as contrary to duty or honour, if it is properly understood. But, soldiers, if there be any among you that are so insensible to the sweet emotions of religion and humanity, that they will not leave their posts, such monsters are at best a heavy burden to the universe; they are well worthy of the cause they defend, and the recompence that awaits them. Soldiers, make your determination while you have an opportunity; ours is made.—(Signed.)

"BENARDIN FREIRE D'ANDRADA.

"*Dated at the Head-quarters of the Portuguese Army, August* 10. 1808.

SPAIN.

NEW AND OLD CASTILE.

The Spanish Gazettes contain a variety of particulars respecting the evacuation of Madrid by the French, but there is nothing new in them. There were some popular disturbances after the departure of the French, but order was soon restored, and the people came forward in multitudes to be embodied, in pursuance of an order for the enrolment and arming of all from 16 to 50. Gen. Castanos, with the first division of the patriots from Andalusia and Valencia, entered Madrid on the 9th of Aug. and, after making the necessary arrangements for the maintenance of public tranquillity, proceeded to follow the route of the enemy. The latter made no halt at Segovia; evacuating also Valladolid and Placentia, they fell back upon Burgos, Penurvo, and Vittoria.—Joseph Bonaparte had left the army, and returned to France. The Gallician army, the head-quarters of which were at Astorga, had advanced in pursuit of Bessieres, who, with 15,000 men entered Burgos on the 12th, where he found the rear-guard of Joseph's army, under Gen. Moncey; but subsequent accounts state that the French left Burgos on the 17th, in consequence of a summons sent them by Generals Cuesta and Blake, who were to enter the town next day. The advances of the Gallician army, however, have been so slow, as to warrant a belief that it was not in sufficient force to hazard a contest with the French army, which is stated to exceed 40,000 men; and the Corunna Gazette states that the French, learning that Gen. Blake was still at Astorga, had re-possessed themselves of Burgos. The Gallician army consists of 30,000 men.—Cuesta was at Valladolid with about 2000 cavalry. Gen. Castanos had left Madrid to join him. The Duke del Infantado and Col. Doyle, who was with the Gallician army, had set out from Astorga for Madrid on business of great importance.

ARRAGON.

It has been supposed that it is not the intention of the French to evacuate Spain, but to occupy the line of the Ebro, from its source to its mouth, which almost intersects the north of Spain, from the mountains of Asturias to the Mediterranean. The possession of Saragossa would however be necessary to the execution of this plan, and that they are not likely to obtain. They have been defeated in another, and will believe a last attack on that city. In the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 18th of August is a letter from Gen. Palafox to the Governor of the Council dated head-quarters, Saragossa, Aug. 14th, in which he says—"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the French army which, during two months, blockaded this city, practising the most shameful conduct ever witnessed, abandoned early this morning, an immense quantity of artillery, ammunition, provisions and other articles. The enemy attempted, during the night, a new attack on the narrow position which I occupy, but was defeated by the brave troops under my command, who defended with such courage that he was obliged to fly with precipitation." He adds that he had sent 4000 men to cut off the enemy from the road to Navarre, where other troops and armed peasantry were to assemble; and that 4000 more, with 6000 which had that day arrived from Valencia, were to continue the pursuit of the rear-guard, to prevent them at least from committing their usual excesses in the towns through which they might pass. There was a great rejoicing at Saragossa on occasion of this signal triumph, and a solemn thanksgiving was ordered for the 15th.

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Biscay.

We have now to announce the rising this province in the patriotic cause, long withheld from declaring itself its local circumstances and situation. he chief persons of the province form- themselves into a junta at Bilboa, and ir first act was to issue a spirited de- ration, calling on the people to emu- e their brethren in arms, and to imi- e the conduct of their ancestors, and horting them to hurl vengeance and truction on the head of their oppres- s. At first they were in want of arms l ammunition, but the supplies fur- hed by our squadron enabled a con- erable body to take the field. Their ig seems, however, to have been still her premature. The moment it was ird of, 8000 French troops were de- hed from Vittoria against Bilboa, a- it the 14th of Aug. The inhabitants, pported by regular troops, after a ant resistance, were obliged to yield, obtained honourable terms of capi- tion; but these were totally disre- ded by the French, who, on entering city, plundered it of every thing uable, and returned to Vittoria with ir booty. Subsequent accounts from on state, that another attack had n made by the enemy on Bilboa, but they had been forced to make a dy retreat, having lost 1400 men. the same day that they first entered place, Capt. Towers, of the Iris fri- , is said to have landed, spiked 43 es of cannon, and destroyed 500 bar- of powder.

n the rising of the inhabitants of oa, they sent to Major Roche, re- ting him to hasten to them with suc- s. He complied, but arrived on the of Aug. only to witness the defeat e Spaniards, of whom only about were engaged with the French (about 8000) from Vittoria. The returned to Gijon on the 27th. rench committed the most horri- ocities in Bilboa.—They conti- n possession on the 29th. The ds were preparing to attack them, was believed that they would pre- evacuate the city. Major Roche, ars, has since repaired to Biscay nple supplies of arms and ammu- na, with every prospect of success.— From the extreme scarcity of provisions, the disaffection of the inhabitants, and the desertion of the troops, it is believed that it cannot long hold out. Several bodies of troops advancing to its relief have been cut off by the Spaniards. To supply the present necessities, and provide for the wants of the patriotic army, the Junta of the province have ordered the estates situated in it belonging to Bonaparte's minion the Prince of Peace, to be sold by auction, or let out at rent. His valuable flocks of sheep in Asturias have been sold by order of the Junta of that province.

Andalusia.

The Madrid Gazette states, that Dupont having pressed for the immediate embarkation of his troops, agreeably to the capitulation, the Governor of Cadiz answered, that the want of transports rendered it impossible, and besides that it was not likely that the English would permit their passage, Gen. Castanos not having undertaken positively to obtain their consent, but merely to use his influence with the English Government for that purpose. According to another account, however, Dupont had arrived at Port St Mary on the 14th of August, for the purpose of embarking there, and his baggage having set out for the same place, some of the plunder, consisting of church-plate, fell out of the cases, the appearance of which so enraged the populace, that they immediately stopped the waggons, and repossessed themselves of their own property. Although the British Government would be warranted in preventing the return of the French to Rochefort, yet, out of deference to the Spanish Commander, it is, we understand, determined not to interfere with the execution of the capitulation. The prisoners, on their march, were obliged always to encamp in the open fields, being in constant apprehension of an attack from the people, whom their multiplied excesses had extremely exasperated. Dupont was to have been Governor of Cadiz, and had with him a numerous train of rapacious rascals, to fill all the lucrative employments, civil and military.

In consequence of the attack of the populace, as above stated, upon what Dupont called his baggage, he wrote an insolent letter to Don Thomas Morla, Go-

Catalonia.

Spaniards are besieging Barcelo- e. 1808.

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Governor of Cadiz, demanding full and immediate restitution. To this the Governor returned a very spirited answer. He expresses his concern at the conduct of the populace, not so much from the badness of the action, as because they had been wanting in respect to the Magistrates, and had taken the administration of justice into their own hands. He had written to him, he says, to have his baggage properly registered before he left Debrija, and that he could only avoid the indignation of the people by the most prudent and cautious conduct; "but never," says he, "was it my intention, and still less that of the Supreme Junta, that your Excellency and your army should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion.—How could your Excellency imagine such a thing? or suppose us so stupid and insensible? Can a capitulation, which only stipulates for the security of baggage, protect the plunder which has been obtained by violence, assassination, and profanations of every kind, from Cordova and other cities? Is there any law, principle or reason, which prescribes that faith or even humanity should be observed towards an army which has entered an allied and friendly country under false and deceitful pretexts; which has by treachery got into its power an innocent and beloved King and all his family, and then believe themselves authorised to sack his palaces, profane and plunder his temples, murder his ministers, oppress his people, steal all they can carry off, and destroy all they cannot? Is it possible that such men, when deprived of the horrible fruits of their iniquity, should appeal to the principles of honour and probity. My natural moderation has induced me hitherto to write to your Excellency with a certain attention: but I could not refrain from giving a slight sketch of your conduct, on seeing your extraordinary demands, which are equivalent to a proposition that I should violate and plunder the churches of Cadiz, to compensate you for what the populace have taken from you, that is, what you took with atrocious and profane violence from the city of Cordova.—Your Excellency will banish such illusions, and content yourself with the assurance, that the Spanish nation, from its nobleness of character, will never act the part of an executioner.—I will do all that shall be possible to provide for your personal security and regular subsistence; and I will use the utmost diligence to cause you to be conveyed to France."

The following proclamation, addressed to the French armies in Spain, has been circulated in the Spanish and French languages. It is dated from Ciudad Rodrigo.

"BRAVE SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY!—The time is arrived in which you should know your real happiness. Napoleon, the base Napoleon, has raised himself to the throne of France, upon the ruins of your fathers and your fellow citizens; in promising you the blessings of a good Government, he has basely deceived you by means the most infamous. The blood which, during ten years, has flowed from the veins of your comrades, has only served to augment the splendour of his individual greatness, and the Imperial Crown has nothing for its support but the tombs of Frenchmen misled and dazzled by his brilliant chimeras. France, after a revolution which will make her name recorded to the latest posterity, agitated by violent storms, expected that the morning of her felicity was drawing near by means of the great Napoleon. Yes, France expected it; but has it appeared? On the contrary, her plains have been watered of the vigorous hands of her peasants, in order to fill Italy, Germany, and Holland with their dead bodies. The youth has been snatched away from the bosom of his mother, in order to sacrifice him to the fire and sword to the relentless ambition of one who is the ferocious enemy of his country. His treachery has practised the most seducing arts. He has pretended to reverence the God of Heaven, in order to elevate himself as a god upon earth. In sporting with the lives of men, he has outraged the most sacred rights of virtue and humanity, to deceive the simple and well meaning. France expected to see in Napoleon her liberator, but she has only found in him a tyrant. Her worthy citizens were in silence the miseries of their slavery, but the Great Man, instead of breaking the fetters which oppress them, has only sought to enslave—whom? Oh!

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he avenger of ingratitude! Spain! That ation which has always been the affec-ionate friend of the French people; a ation more easy to exterminate than o disgrace; a people who, having im-ibed the sentiments of true religion, ningled with the maxims of a philoso-hy that supports and comforts, are pla-ed beyond the dread of the tomb.

"He wishes to enslave Spain; that , he wishes to chain to his triumphal hariot ten millions of souls. Mighty Napoleon! mighty project! But the missaries of this splendid exhibition re already rendered incapable of harm-g us. General Dupont, a prisoner imself, has seen his whole army over-helmed and perishing under the thun-er of Boetic valour. Another, who as at Oporto, is also a prisoner; and he perfidy and villany of the great Pro-ector of Spain, exposed to the light, ave been no longer able to ensure im success. Soldiers! for what, then, o you hope? Four hundred thousand en, with arms in their hands, invite ou with brotherly friendship. The paniard, the friend of every true and irtuous Frenchman, while he embra-es him with one hand, will stretch out he other to divide with him his bread nd his wine. Burst asunder, then, oldiers, the chains of ambition by hich you are bound; quit the bloody tandard of tyranny to enrol yourselves nder that which is the protector of hu-anity and of reason. Affluent Spain ffers you peace and abundance, and ill you refuse them? It is not the false nd perfidious Napoleon that addresses ou; it is the generous, the rich, and he powerful Spain."

SPANISH ARMY IN DENMARK.

Intimately connected with the affairs f Spain, are the contents of important ispatches received by Government from he Baltic, which were published on Vednesday, August 24, in a *London Ga-ette Extraordinary*, and which commu-icate the important and pleasing intel-igence of the fortunate liberation of a reat part of the Spanish troops in Den-nark, &c.

The dispatches consist of copies of etters from Rear Admiral Keates to Vice Admiral Sir Jas. Saumarez, which re in substance as follow:—

"On the 5th of August, Rear Ad iral Keates, then in the Superb, off Langeland, addressed a letter to the of-ficers of the Spanish troops, informing them, that he had received from his Go-vernment the most positive instructions to endeavour to communicate with the officers commanding the troops of Spain in the vicinity of his command, and to concert with them measures for secu-ring their retreat from any place of em-barkation which they might possess, and for placing them in a state of security, until transports could be provided for their conveyance to Spain, for which, as well as the necessary provisions, mea-sures had already been taken, and their arrival was hourly expected. Until that period he offered them a share in the ac-commodation and provisions of his ships; but as that might be insufficient until the arrival of the commander in chief, he recommended, under the pressure of cir-cumstances, the removal of the troops to some of the islands in the Belt, for their better security. He requested, in the mean time, an unreserved and confi-dential communication, as a concerted plan would be necessary, for combining, as far as possible, the interest of the Spa-nish troops in Jutland and Zealand with those in Funen and Langeland. He as-sured them, in conclusion, that altho', in his present circumstances, he could lay down no fixed plan, he entered ar-dently into the views of his Govern-ment and of the Spanish nation, and that his services, and those of every man under his command, were devoted to their cause.

"Previous to the date of this letter, a Spanish officer had effected his escape to the squadron, and his arrival had greatly facilitated the means of commu-nication. By him also the Admiral was convinced, that no doubt could be en-tertained of the honour and patriotism of the Spanish soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their alle-giance, though surrounded by hostile bands, planted their colours in the cen-tre of a circle which they formed, and swore to be faithful to their country. The Marquis de la Romana, comman-der in chief of the Spanish forces in Den-mark, &c. and who was with the troops in Funen, returned a verbal answer by a confidential officer to the above letter, accompanied with an accurate report of the state and distribution of the Spanish troops in Denmark and its dependen-cies;

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cies; and the Admiral, on the 7th, sent in return a detailed plan for the conveyance of the troops to the different islands in the Belt, from whence the whole might be afterwards conveyed to the island of Langeland, and from thence embarked. He expressed a doubt whether his means (having only three sail of the line and six small vessels) would be sufficient for the complete execution of the plan; but he expected more ships, and a sufficient supply of provisions for the Spanish troops, part of which had already arrived, and he relied on the zeal and exertions of his officers and ships companies for surmounting those difficulties which were to be expected. He recommended to the Marquis, however, to drive in cattle, and to take what provisions could be obtained with the troops, to save the present supplies, and provide against contingencies. His information, he further observed, did not enable him to judge how far it would be practicable or prudent for the Spanish commander to seize on Nyborg: such a measure would indeed secure the inactivity of the gun-boats, but it might involve the safety of the troops in Zealand and Jutland, by inducing the Danes to act offensively, when otherwise they might be disposed to wink at the quiet removal of the Spanish troops. He moreover recommended, that, if the principles of the plan were approved of, the movement should be general and simultaneous; that it should be acted upon in all its parts on the same day, unless a discovery took place, in which case each part should act immediately without hesitation.

"The plan was approved of *in toto* by the Spanish general, but some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, a premature execution of it became necessary. The wind and current being adverse, the Admiral left the Superb on the 8th, and went in his barge to the Brunswick, off Nyborg, where his flag was hoisted. On the 9th the Spanish general took possession of the town of Nyborg, and the Admiral wrote to him, congratulating him and the Spanish nation on the firm and manly step that he had taken on this important occasion, and recommending the immediate conveyance of the troops to Langeland, there to take post till the arrival of the transports. With this view he had sent Captain Graves, of the Brunswick, to see what use could be made of the vessels in Nyborg, and was to order seamen in to man 10 of the smacks in the port, and more as the ships should arrive, for the reception of the baggage and artillery; and as seamen might be found among the Spanish troops, he suggested the propriety of the immediate establishment of a marine corps on the most extensive scale possible, and he again reminded the Marquis of the importance of embarking provisions and water with the troops. The admiral at the same time wrote to the governor of Nyborg, stating that the Spanish commander having deemed it expedient, under the present circumstances, to take possession of Nyborg, his duty naturally called him to a co-operation with the troops of that nation, and consequently a frequent communication with the town; but that, notwithstanding the hostility of the day, he had given strict orders to all under his command to observe the utmost civility towards the inhabitants, and that it was his wish to abstain from every hostile and offensive act, so long as no hostile measures were pursued by the troops of Denmark or France against those of Spain; but that, should any opposition be attempted to the quiet embarkation of the Spanish troops, he should certainly, though most reluctantly, take measures which, it was to be apprehended, might occasion the destruction of the town. But although the Danish garrison of Nyborg yielded to circumstances, the Fama armed brig, of 18 guns, and the Salorman cutter of 12, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the general and the admiral. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish general being unwilling to act hostilely against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the orders of Capt. Macnamara, of the Edgar, who attacked and took them, but not without the lamented loss of Lieut. Harvey, of the Superb, an officer of much merit, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had seven killed and 13 wounded. Before they struck, the Spaniards in some measure departed from their general's intention, and fired

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red some shot at them, being irritated
t this vexatious opposition to their
iends.

"On the 10th the admiral wrote to the
overnor of Nyborg, that as his en-
ance into the harbour had been forci-
ly opposed, he was under no obliga-
on to abstain from hostility, nor to re-
ject the property of the inhabitants;
ut although these could not be better
ecured than by the word of a British
ficer, still it must be obvious to his Ex-
llency, that the Spanish general had
ccasion for several of the small craft in
ie port, and that unless the masters
nd crews of them would lend their aid
) equip and navigate their vessels, it
ight not be in his power to secure
iem from injury; but if they complied,
e pledged himself, after the short ser-
ice on which they were required, to use
very means in his power to secure
iem from injury, and to grant pass-
orts for their safe return.

"Every thing being thus arranged,
id expedition being deemed of the grea-
st importance, the Admiral shifted
is flag to the Hound in the harbour,
id as, from the circumstances of the
eather, ships of the line could not be
rought nearly in, 57 sloops or doggers
ound in the port were fitted by the sea-
ien, in which great part of the artillery,
iggage, and stores, was embarked that
ight and the following day, and remo-
ed to the point of Slypsham, four miles
om Nyborg, where the army was em-
irked safely on the morning of the
th, and without opposition, notwith-
anding the very unfavourable state of
ie weather, and placed under the pro-
ction of his Majesty's ships at the an-
iorage of the island of Sproe. The
hole were landed in the course of the
ternoon of the 13th at Langeland, and
convention had been entered into be-
veen the Spanish general and the go-
ernor of the island, which, on the one
nd, enjoined abstinence from hostility,
id on the other a sufficient supply of
ovisions, if this island (which is fertile)
ould afford it.

"Some sacrifices of horses and stores
ere deemed necessary by the general;
id as the admiral considered it right
enter into his views and wishes, eve-
unavoidable act of hostility was rigid-
abstained from, for such the admiral
d not deem the bringing away the brig
and cutter which rejected his offers of security, and forcibly opposed his entrance into the port.

"That a plan thus hastily, although most judiciously executed, should have not succeeded in its entire extent, will not excite surprise. Two regiments in Zealand, after having fired on the French General Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his aids-de-camp, were disarmed; and one regiment in Jutland, the admiral says in the body of his dispatch, was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape;—but in a postscript he says that hopes were entertained that part at least of this regiment had escaped to the post at Langeland by the Western Channel. Exclusive of it, however, 10,500 of the Spanish troops are thus secured. There were already 2500 in Langeland; another 1000 were thrown into strengthen the Spanish post until the army could be landed; 6000 embarked at Nyborg with the Marquis de la Romana, and upwards of 1000 from Jutland joined in the morning of the 11th. The admiral bestows the highest praise on the officers and men employed in this short but fatiguing service. As an attack on the rear was to be apprehended, great precaution was necessary; such guns as could be brought to bear upon it were spiked, and the embarkation was covered and most effectually protected by the Minx gun-brig, and the two prizes, and by the very judicious disposition of the gun boats under Captain May, of the Royal Artillery, who volunteered. The most lively joy was diffused thro' every class of the army by this event, and such was the eagerness of the troops to escape from the yoke of the tyrant, that the regiment of Zamora made a march of about 90 English miles in 21 hours."

Such are, in substance, the official accounts of an event which is in itself a victory, and an important one, and not the worse for being almost bloodless. The plan for extricating those brave men from the ignominious and mortifying situation in which they had been placed by a tissue of craft and misfortune, does equal credit to the wisdom of those who formed, and the moderation of those who executed it. By this most grateful of all succours, we shall establish an additional claim to the gratitude and esteem of the Spanish nation; we

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we restore to them upwards of 10,000 of their veteran troops, and with them a commander universally respected and beloved, and who is said to possess the confidence of the army beyond any officer in the service. Its effects throughout Europe must be highly important. The escape of those men, and the object for which they have been emancipated, cannot be concealed, and the actual state of affairs in Spain must now be fully disclosed. It is indeed already very generally known, but the real facts and the French fictions keep the public mind in a state of doubt and hesitation.

So admirably were the above measures concerted, that not a whisper of it was heard at Hamburgh, or any place in its vicinity, until the arrangements for the embarkation at Nyborg were completed. They had heard privately indeed of threats being employed to induce the Spaniards in Holstein to take the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, and that the officers had been given to understand that, if they refused, they would immediately be disarmed, dismissed the service, and have their property confiscated. It was not till the evening of the 10th, when nothing was heard or dreamt of but the preparations for the celebration of Bonaparte's Birthday, that the astonished Hamburghers witnessed the sudden departure of their foreign guests. Two battalions of Dutch troops, and a number of artillery, were ordered to appear on the grand parade at nine o'clock, and immediately marched through the Altona gate, and proceeded by forced marches to Holstein.

The French General Bernadotte was at Travemunde, when, on the arrival of several couriers, he set off suddenly for Rendsberg. A considerable force of the enemy had been assembled in Holstein, and as it was possible that they might effect a passage over to Langeland, Admiral Keates had collected as many vessels as were able to carry the Spanish troops to Gottenburgh;—from whence they were to embark for England on the 10th of September, on board of 40 transports sent out for the purpose.—The convoy was the Nassau of 64 guns and three sloops of war. The Marquis de Romana, commander of the Spanish army, arrived at Harwich from Gottenburgh, on the 16th of September, and set out for London.

FRANCE.

The motions of Bonaparte, since he left Bayonne on the 16th of July, have been kept secret. It is said he visited Bourdeaux and Rochefort. He arrived, however, at St Cloud on the 14th Aug. On the 15th (his birth-day) there were open theatres, illuminations, fire-works, public dances, &c. &c. but all at the expense of the government. The minister of the interior, on these occasions, draws up the plan of the festival, and the Parisians become the willing actors in the scene, whether their hero be a Robespierre or a Napoleon, a man of blood in a red night-cap, or a man of blood under an imperial diadem. Napoleon on this occasion received, of course, the congratulations of the Senate and other public bodies.

On Sunday the 21st August, a grand ball was given at the Hotel de Ville, at which their Imperial and Royal Majesties, with all their relations, ministers, and generals were present.

It has at length been permitted to the French Journalists to take notice of the events in Spain. The *Moniteur* of the 6th September contains a very long narrative of the events that have taken place in that country since the French entered it, although in fact it is the history of no one event; it is such a concatenation of palpable and contradictory falsehoods, as was never before issued even in revolutionary France. The people of Spain are represented as having been the only plunderers, the only persons guilty of cruelties and excesses, throwing off all allegiance, disregarding the constituted authorities, and arising merely for disorder and revolution; whilst the French have conducted themselves with the utmost moderation and humanity, giving no provocation! All the cruelties which have been practised by the French themselves, are charged upon the Spaniards. The account of the war is of the same stamp. The narrative rambles from one province to another, always leaving off when the triumphant French were upon the point of entering the cities, which therefore the reader is led to believe were taken, and the entire provinces subdued. With the single exception of Dupont's defeat, it says that the French arms were invariably successful; and even in mentioning Dupont's defeat, it says nothing of his

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his surrender. He is charged with bad generalship, and also of betraying ignorance in the subsequent negotiation, though no mention is made of the purpose of this negotiation. The narrator, moreover, informs us, that "the mismanagement of Dupont, and the excessive heat of the season, induced the King Joseph) to assemble his troops, and to place them in a cooler climate than that of New Castile, and in a situation which presents a milder atmosphere, and better water. The King left Madrid on the 1st of August, and the whole army went into *cooler* cantonments!" It is unnecessary for us to notice further this wretched composition, the fabricator of which has not thought proper to make the most distant allusion to the surrender of the French squadron in Cadiz.

Having thus informed us what has been done in Spain, the official scribe proceeds to inform us what is to be done. We have first an official comment on certain paragraphs in a London paper, in which Napoleon distinctly announces to the people of Spain, and to Europe, his determination to employ all the forces of France to compel the Spaniards to accept of his brother for their king. "The affairs of Spain are irrevocably fixed," he says, "and before the year is elapsed, there will not be a single village in Spain in a state of insurrection, nor an Englishman in that country."

We have next a report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Senate, in which are detailed the reasons for the appointment of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain, and among others it charges the late Spanish Government with an intention to join with England in a fourth coalition against France; and it is asserted that the French empire can never be secure unless Spain has a government completely amalgamated, as it were, with the government of France; the Spanish people, or their wishes and advantage, being, it seems, a matter of no account. A report follows from the War Minister, which urges the necessity of subduing Spain, and of employing a military force of 200,000 men for that object. He may find it difficult to provide maintenance in Spain for half the number. We have, moreover, a message from Bonaparte to the Senate, in which he says—"I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these operations." Such are Bonaparte's avowed intentions respecting Spain, and he is preparing the means to give them effect. A new levy of 80,000 men, is to be taken from the four classes of the conscription of 1806, 7, 8, and 9, and the conscription of 1810 is ordered out, for the purpose of forming camps of reserve, and protecting the coast. The French troops in Prussia and other parts of Germany are returning with their accustomed rapidity into France, to be sent against Spain, and are to be replaced by conscripts. The contingents of the confederation of the Rhine have also begun their march for France, and they will, it is said, be stationed at Boulogne and on the French coasts, in order that Bonaparte may be enabled to press with the whole of his veteran force against Spain.

The final answer of Bonaparte to the petition of the merchants of Bourdeaux relative to restraints on their commerce, is said to have been forwarded from Paris on the 29th August. It is, that "he cannot permit any neutral vessels to enter or depart from his ports, consistently with the arrangements he had made with his great ally the Emperor of Russia."

Gen. Murat, formerly, by the grace of Napoleon, Grand Duke of Berg, now "Joachim Napoleon, by the grace of God (as he says) and of the constitution, King of the two Sicilies, and Grand Admiral of the empire," has issued a proclamation, announcing his having ceded his sovereignty over the Grand Duchy of Berg, and all his rights in Germany, to the imperial Napoleon, whose breath made him a Grand Duke, and has now made him a Great King. His wife is to succeed him in the throne, in the event of her surviving him.

Cambaceres, the Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire, has been created Duke of Parma, and Le Brun, the Prince Arch-treasurer, Duke of Placenza.

It is, we are assured, an undoubted fact, that Lucien Bonaparte has applied to the King of Sardinia, and to Mr Hill, the British Envoy, for passports for himself

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self and family to go to the United States of America. It is of course Lucien's opinion, (and he has credit for much discernment and ability,) that his brother's power is on its decline.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Gazette announces the capture of the celebrated Piedmontaise French frigate, which has done so much damage to our shipping in the Indian seas. She was taken by the St Fiorenzo frigate, Capt. Hardinge, after one of the most severe and determined actions that have been fought during the war. The gazette does not give the particulars; the following are from private letters:—

The Piedmontaise having heard that three East Indiamen, viz. the Charleton, Metcalf, and Devonshire, were to proceed from Bombay to Columbo without convoy, formed the design of intercepting them at Cape Comorin, and had determined to fight the three ships, and to board the first they came up with, without firing a gun. Accordingly, on the morning of the 6th of March, she discovered the three Indiamen off Cape Comorin, and was just going to bear down upon them, when the St Fiorenzo came in sight. She then made off. The St Fiorenzo chased her the whole day, and came up near midnight, when a partial action took place, which did not last more than ten minutes. The St Fiorenzo continued the pursuit during the night, and at half past six in the morning, renewed the action, which lasted an hour and three quarters, when the St Fiorenzo, having her rigging, &c. much damaged, dropped astern to right. The Piedmontaise, observing this, made every effort to get off, but the St Fiorenzo's damage being quickly repaired, she again gave chace, and in the evening, was so near as to keep sight of her all night, and, between ten and eleven next morning, she attacked the enemy a third time, and, after a close action of an hour and twenty minutes, this terror of the Indian seas, so long renowned for her success and swift sailing, struck her colours. Both frigates were very much cut up, particularly the Piedmontaise, whose masts and bowsprit all went by the board after the action, in consequence of the heavy swell. The Piedmontaise mounted 50 guns, long 18 pounders on her main-deck, and 36 pound carronades on her quarter-deck, and had on board 316 Frenchmen and 216 Lascars. She had 50 men killed and 100 wounded. Moreau, her second captain, was the same desperate ruffian who stabbed Capt. Larkins, after the capture of the Warren Hastings East Indiaman, and whom Sir Edward Pellew denounced, in his public orders to the fleet, as a proper object of vengeance, if ever he should be taken. Moreau conducted himself in a furious manner during the engagement. He would not suffer the ship to strike, and declared he would never be taken alive by the English. At last he discharged his pistols into his own body, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

We regret to add, that the gallant Capt. Hardinge was unfortunately killed by a grapeshot, a few minutes only before the enemy struck. Lieut. H. Massy was wounded. The St Fiorenzo is rated at 38, but mounts 46 guns,—and had only 200 men on board;—of whom 12 were killed, and 25 wounded.—Lieut. Dawson succeeded Capt. Hardinge, and brought the St Fiorenzo, with her prize, into Columbo on the 12th of March.

Another most brilliant action has been fought off the Dardanelles by the Seahorse frigate, Capt. John Stewart; the following are the only particulars that have transpired:—

On the 16th of July, the Seahorse, of 38 guns, arrived at Malta, with a very large Turkish frigate, of 50 brass guns and 700 men. She, with two other frigates, of 44 guns each, came out on purpose to take the Seahorse. The latter did not decline the contest. She brought them to close action, sunk one of the 44's, after two broadsides, and captured the 50 gun ship, after an action of three hours. The other 44 escaped. The Turkish ship was brought in a complete wreck. When the Lieutenant of the Seahorse boarded her, he found the officers cutting up with their sabres the poor seamen for not making a longer resistance. She is said to have had 200 men killed, and 300 wounded. The Seahorse was much cut up in her masts and rigging, but had only six men killed and five wounded.

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Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Session.

ON the 5th of September, Robert Blair of Avontown, Esq. Advocate, ceived his Majesty's warrant appoint- g him Lord President of the College Justice, in the room of Ilay Camp- ll, Esq. resigned; and his Majesty's arrant with respect to the division of at Court, has also been received, and ansmitted to the different Judges. It as follows:—

First Chamber.	Second Chamber.
ord President Blair	Lord Justice Clerk
ords Dunsinnan	Lords Polkemmet
Craig	Glenlee
Armadale	Meadowbank
Bannatyne	Cullen
Balmutto	Robertson
Hermand	Newton
Woodhouselee	To sit in the New
To sit in the former	Room above the
urt Room.	Lobby.

Grand Masonic Procession.

Agreeably to the resolution of the rd Provost, Magistrates, and Council, Thursday, Sept. 8. the Foundation one of the new Gaol of Edinburgh was d by the Hon. Wm. Maule, M. P. and Master Mason Elect of Scotland, o was attended upon this occasion by umber of respectable brethren, with Lodges of this city, and the represen- ives of the other Lodges in Scotland. The grand Masonic procession, con- ing of nearly 1000 of the brethren, lked from the College of Edinburgh the Highland Society Hall, where y were joined by the Lord Provost, gistrates, and Council, in their robes, ceded by the High Constables, and nded by several noblemen and gen- nen, the trustees appointed by the of Parliament for the various im- vements connected with the new rts of Law, &c.

The streets were lined by the mili- r. The procession was conducted h the greatest regularity; and the sonic ceremony was performed by Most Worshipful Grand Master with at propriety and solemnity.

Sept. 1808.

Mr Reid, the architect, much to his credit, accommodated the brethren by the erection of a temporary amphitheatre; and, notwithstanding the vast concourse of people present, not the smallest accident took place. During the ceremony, several Masonic anthems were sung by a band of singers placed on the Grand Master's platform for the purpose.

The various current coins of the kingdom, with copies of the present newspapers, and a plan of the building, enclosed in crystal bottles, were deposited in the stone—with two plates. Upon the one was the following inscription:—

Q. F. F. Q. S.
A. D. MDCCCVIII.
Regnante Georgio Tertio, Patre Patriæ,
Edinburgi præfecto Rerum Donaldo Smith Armigero,
Architecto Roberto Reid;
Florentissima urbe plurimis novis et splendidis
ædificiis jam decorata,
Quibus omni vitæ commoditate fruerentur cives felices,
Ipsi novum hunc carcerem tandem struebant, quo infelicibus consuleretur;
Neque miseri debitores, promiscue cum facinorosis,
Neque vel maxime nefarii, ante judicium,
Squalido et insalubri carcere inclusi,
Inutili et iniquo afficerentur supplicio.

Translation.

May God prosper this undertaking.
1808.

In the reign of George the Third, the father of his country, in the second year of the provostship of Donald Smith, Esq. the very flourishing city of Edinburgh being already adorned with many new and splendid buildings, in which the happy citizens might enjoy every comfort of life, they at last began to build, according to the plan of Robert Reid, architect, this new prison, in which due attention should be paid to the unhappy; so that neither unfortunate debtors, by being confined promiscuously with criminals, nor even the greatest criminals, before they were brought to trial, by being confined in a loathsome and

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and unwholesome jail, should be made to suffer an useless and unjust punishment.

Upon the other plate were the names of all the present Grand Officers, with the following inscription :—

In the absence of the Acting Grand Master,
THE GRAND MASTER ELECT,
Amidst the acclamations of a numerous assemblage of the Brethren,
LAID
THE FOUNDATION STONE
OF
THE NEW GAOL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH;
AN EDIFICE
Planned with the benevolent purpose of remedying the evils of the former prison, by a suitable regard to the health and comfort, and morals, of those whose detention the law requires;
That the unfortunate debtor,
Being no longer condemned to mingle with criminals,
May not, in losing the blessing of liberty,
Be exposed to lose also the innocence and religion
Which are the consolation of his dreary hours;
That even the criminal
Under the severest sentence of the law
May have no unnecessary addition to the punishment, which that awful sentence and his own conscience inflict;
And that the greatest end of public security may thus be obtained,
At the least possible expense of individual suffering.

After the whole was concluded, the Grand Master addressed the Lord Provost in a short congratulatory speech, to which his Lordship made a reply, expressive of the propriety of the undertaking, and thanks for the attention of the Grand Master, and of the Masons of Scotland.

Upon the return of the procession, the junior Lodge walked first, and the other Lodges followed in their proper order; then the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, &c. uncovered—and the Grand Lodge immediately after—the Lord Provost, &c. leaving the procession at the Highland Society Hall; and the Grand Lodge returning to the College through the numerous assemblage of the brethren, who were drawn up on each side within the military, receiving the Grand Lodge as they passed with every demonstration of respect and attachment, and followed them into the College Square according to their seniority, where the brethren were regularly dismissed.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen present upon the occasion were the Earl of Morton, Lord Visc. Cathcart, Lord Sempill, Sir P. Murray, Member for the city, &c. &c.

An immense concourse of spectators were assembled in the streets, at the windows, on the house-tops, even the executioner's platform not excepted. The day being remarkably fine added much to the beauty of the scene; and the regularity, precision, and decorum with which the whole was conducted, reflect much honour on those concerned in that department.

In the afternoon, the Lord Provost and Magistrates gave an elegant turtle-feast in the Assembly rooms, George street, to the Hon. William Maule, the Grand Master Mason Elect of Scotland, the officers of the different Lodges, Lord Viscount Cathcart, Commander in Chief, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen who had been present at the interesting ceremony. After dinner a great number of loyal, constitutional, and appropriate toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, Mr Gow's excellent band of music playing suitable tunes. Every thing was conducted with the greatest harmony and good order.

The gaol now begun to be erected has long been much wanted in this city, and will be found eminently useful. The plan prepared for its construction is admirably adapted for the comfort and security of the prisoners, and the preservation of their health and morals. The other public buildings about to be erected in the vicinity of the goal are on a grand scale. Those containing the new library, &c. for the Faculty of Advocates, and other accommodations for the Courts of Justice, which are already begun, form a continuation of the new Exchequer building in the Parliament Square. It runs westward from the Parliament House, and will form a most magnificent pile of Grecian architecture.

The whole is to be completed from the designs of Mr Robert Reid, architect; and when finished, will constitute one of the chief ornaments of this city.

Count

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COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday June 13. came on the trial of James Gilchrist, stocking-maker in Slatefield near Glasgow, for the murder of Margaret Brock, his wife, on the night of the 21st of January last, by first strangling her, and then setting fire to her clothes, whereby she was so much scorched and burnt, as to occasion her death. It appeared in evidence, that the pannel and his wife, when they kept sober and attended to their work, lived upon good terms; but when they took to drinking, they frequently quarrelled, and the pannel often struck his wife:—That on the afternoon of the 21st Jan. they had both got drunk, and they quarrelled; the neighbours heard her scream violently, and give a *guller*, as if she was choaking:—That Jean Abernethy, who lived the door above the pannel, went into the pannel's house about eight o'clock, when the pannel said his wife was gone; that the house was all dark: that when some other neighbours came with a light, they found the deceast on her knees in the kitchen, with her arms leaning on a chair, and her clothes and her body much burnt. This was the substance of the evidence.—Mr Alex. Lachonochie addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr John Reid in behalf of the pannel.

The Lord Justice Clerk, in an elegant charge to the Jury, gave a clear and correct abstract of the evidence.—The Jury next day returned their verdict, finding by a plurality of voices the pannel *Guilty*.

After the verdict was delivered, the pannel said, "There certainly must be some understanding in this case; but I declare before God and this audience, and as I have to answer to God at the day of judgment, I am as innocent of the crime as the child unborn. I knew nothing of my wife that night till I got out of bed, and found her burnt. However, if it be the will of the Almighty that I am to suffer, I die innocent."

The Court then proceeded to pronounce judgment. The Lord Justice Clerk, in a most eloquent and impressive speech, addressed the prisoner on the enormity of his crime; whether guilty or innocent, which God and his own conscience could alone know, he must acknowledge that his trial had been a fair one. The evidence against him was circumstantial, as in all cases of that kind it must necessarily be; with that evidence a majority of the jury was satisfied; and he thought it justice to that majority to state that the whole of the Court were of the same opinion.—His Lordship then adverted to the baneful effects of an indulgence in spiritous liquors; it had caused the prisoner to embrue his hands in the blood of his nearest and dearest relative, the wife of his bosom, after having lived twenty-seven years a married life. His Lordship concluded his address, by entreating the prisoner to employ what time he had to live in imploring the pardon of God through the merits of his Redeemer, that he might obtain mercy in the world to come, as there was no hope of pardon in this. He then pronounced the sentence, which was, that he should be hanged at the common place of execution in Glasgow, on the 20th of July, and his body given to the Professor of Anatomy in that city for dissection.

When sentence was pronounced, the prisoner said, "If he was guilty, a hundred deaths were too little for him; but he thanked God he was innocent."

The pannel was 47 years of age, stout made, of a dark complexion, and decent appearance. He was very attentive to the proceedings, but no way agitated.

This unfortunate man suffered the sentence of the law at the appointed time and place. About one o'clock on the 20th July, he was attended in the hall in Glasgow, by the Rev. Mr MacLean, of Gorbals, Mr Brodie, Dovehill, and Mr M'Donald, Edinburgh. After long conversation and prayer, he repeated his declaration of innocence in the strongest terms. Before leaving the hall, he poured out a tumbler of beer, and before drinking it, he called to the Lord Provost, and all who heard him, to witness at the tribunal of God that he was innocent. He then appeared on the scaffold, decently dressed in black, where he again repeated his declaration of innocence. After singing two portions of the 51st and 103d psalms, with a clear and steady voice, he mounted the platform with astonishing firmness and composure, and about three o'clock, was launched into eternity, in the presence of a greater concourse of people than was recollected to have assembled there on a similar occasion.

GIVEL

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Civil Appointments.

Whitehall, Sept. 6.—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Robert Blair, Esq. of Avontown, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, to be President of the College of Justice in Scotland, in room of the Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, resigned.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Ilay Campbell, Esq. of Succoth, Doctor of Laws, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Right Rev. Dr Dampier, Bishop of Rochester, is translated to the See of Ely, in room of the Hon. Dr Yorke, deceased.

Sept. 17.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Cook, Professor of Hebrew in St Mary's College, St Andrew's, to be Professor of Divinity in that College, in room of the deceased Dr Robert Arnot; and the Rev. Daniel Robertson, minister of Meigle, to be Professor of Hebrew, in room of Mr Cook.

The University of St Andrew's have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Professor Cook, and on the Rev. George Cook, minister of the gospel at Laurencekirk

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Hugh Ross to the church of Fearn, vacant by the death of Mr William Simpson, late minister there.

The Earl of Hopetoun has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Colvin, D.D. to the church of Johnstone, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Dr Sibbald.

The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow have elected the Rev. Dr Gavin Gibb, minister of Strathblane, to be minister of St Andrew's Church in that city, in room of Dr William Ritchie, translated to the High Church of Edinburgh.

The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Reid, Esq. architect in Edinburgh, to be his Majesty's architect and surveyor in Scotland.

Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, elected Sept. 5.

Alex. Bonar, Esq, Banker, Master.—Assistants, Mess. Archd. Mackinlay; Robt. Allan; James Carfrae; Alexander Smith; Richd. Bannatyne; Charles Baxter; Wm Creech; David Clark; William M'Lean; Peter Wood; John Walker; Archibald Campbell; Mr Adam Freer, Treasurer.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, have conferred the freedom of that city on Dr James Gregory and Dr Andrew Duncan, sen Physicians, and Professors of Medicine in this University.

Military Appointments.

General Sir William Medows is appointed Governor of Hull, vice the Earl of Clanricarde, deceased; and General F. P. Gwyn, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, vice Sir W. Medows.

Colonel James Robertson, on half-pay of the 92d, is appointed Lieut.-Governor of Fort George, vice the Hon. Col. Stewart, deceased.

Gen. Sir Charles Green is appointed Colonel of the 16th foot, vice Gen. Bowyer, deceased—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Daniel White, is appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 29th foot, vice Lieut.-Colonel Lake, deceased—Major Hewgill is appointed Colonel of the York Light Infantry Volunteers, vice Sir Charles Green, promoted.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Cooper, Balfron, to Miss Susanna Dinwiddie, Glasgow.

11. At manse of Udney, the Rev. Duncan Mearns, minister at Tarves, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Forsyth, Esq of Huntly.

17. At Dunbar, the Rev. Adam Thomson, Coldstream, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Turnbull, Linhouses.

18. At London, James Stuart Hall, Esq. late of Madras, to Janet, fourth daughter of the late Mr James Hunter, merchant in Edinburgh.

22. At Glasgow, Dr John Heenan, to Miss Alexander, daughter of Mr F. Alexander.

24. At Dundee, the Rev. David Dickson, one of the ministers of St Cuthbert's, to Miss J. Jobson, daughter of James Jobson, Esq.

27. At Forres, Mr John Cumming, to Miss Sophia Bannerman, of Banff.

—. At Saltcoats, Mr James Dunlop, manufacturer, to Miss Sutherland.

29. At Ardgowan, John Cuningham, Esq. son of Sir William Cuningham of Robertland, Bart. to Miss Janet-Lucretia Walker, daughter of the deceased John Walker, Esq. of Kelly.

30. At Campbelton, Mr Duncan Mac-Gown, merchant, Greenock, to Miss Jessie Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Mr Lachlan Campbell, surgeon in Campbeltown.

31. William Foote, Esq. Alloa, to Miss Jory, eldest daughter of Mr Morison of Greenfield.

At Cheltenham, Captain John Hale, 38th foot, to Mrs Erskine, widow of Major Gen. Erskine of Cardross, and only daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Myers, Bart.

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At Iver, Robert Anstruther, Esq. to Miss Holt.

At Gretna Green, Lewis Frazer, Esq. of the 15th foot, to Catherine, daughter of J. Williams, Esq. of Wilcroft, near Hereford.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Heriot, merchant in Glasgow, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr William Hogg, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

1. At Glasgow, Mr John Keir, preacher of the gospel, to Miss Mary Burnet, daughter of the late Mr James Burnet.

2. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Wauhope, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Dick of Prestonfield, Bart.

2. Capt. Walter Brown, jun. of Currie, to Catharine, daughter of the late James Fenton, Esq Berwick.

6. At Douglas Castle, Adam Thomson, Esq. of Knockbreck, to Miss M'Haffie.

8. At St Mary Stoke, A. H. Stewart, Esq. to Miss Bleaden, daughter of John Bleaden, Esq. of Stoke Hall, Ipswich.

14. At Whittingham, Mr Charles Shiriff, merchant, Leith, to Miss Coxon, daughter of the late Mr Henry Coxon, Howbaulk, Northumberland.

At the manse of Fyvie, Mr Lewis Nicol, advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Elizabeth Touch, daughter of William Touch, Esq. late of the Royal Navy.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Ross, 57th regiment, a daughter.

July 22. At Kilgraston House, Mrs Grant of Kilgraston, a son.

22. At Wemyss Hall, the Lady of James Wemyss, Esq. of Winthank, a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Dr Thatcher, a daughter.

25. At ditto, Mrs Johnston, wife of Mr Henry Johnston, surgeon, a daughter.

26. At ditto, Mrs Wishart, York Place, a daughter, still-born.

28. At ditto, Mrs Maxwell Gordon, a son.

29. At Glengary House, the Lady of Colonel Macdonell of Glengary, a son and heir.

30. The Lady of Viscount Marsham, a son and heir.

—. At Sir Walter Farquhar's house, London, the Lady of Gilbert Mathison, Esq. a daughter.

At Malshanger, the Lady of Colonel Wyngham, a son.

At Markfield, Stamford Hill, the Lady of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairnie, a son.

Aug. 3. At Sinton House, Mrs Scott of Sinton, a daughter.

4. The Lady of George Pott, Esq. a daughter.

6. The Duchess of Newcastle, a daughter.

7. The Lady of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. a son.

7. At manse of Kilmaurs, Mrs Roxburgh, a daughter.

15. At Highgate, the Lady of Francis Freeling, Esq. of the General Post Office, a daughter.

15. Mrs M'Intosh of Balnespick, a daughter.

15. At Tain, Mrs M'Kidd, a son.

16. At Campbelton, Mrs Gardner, late of Springbog, a daughter.

—. In Nottingham Place, the Lady of Sir Edward Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, a son and heir.

—. Mrs Buchan, of Auchmacoy, a son.

17. Mrs Silver, of Netherlee, a daughter.

20. At London, Lady Anson, two boys, one of them still-born.

21. The Countess of Bristol, a son.

21. Lady Ossulston, a daughter.

21. The Lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a son.

24. Lady Petre, a daughter.

24. At Mells Park, Somersetshire, the Lady of Colonel Horner, a daughter.

24. At Farnbro', Warwickshire, Lady Mordaunt, a son.

25. At Gloucester Place, London, the Lady of H. T. Hardacres, Esq. of the Royal Navy, a son, after having had eight daughters in regular succession.

28. At Powis, Mrs Leslie, a daughter, her fourteenth child.

28. At London, the Lady of H. Thornton, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

29. At Arnot house, the Lady of Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot, a son.

29. At London, Lady Popham, a son, being her ninth child.

Lately, at Cleland House, the Lady Marton Dalrymple, Esq. a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Kirktonhill, Mrs Taylor, of Kirktonhill, a daughter.

2. At Annanhill, Mrs Cuningham of Thornton, a daughter.

4. At Milrig, Ayrshire, Mrs Gordon of Milrig, a daughter.

9. At manse of Cariston, the Hon. Mrs Lyell, a son.

11. At Camnethan House, Mrs Lockhart of Castlehill, a son and heir.

11. At Rankeillor, Fifeshire, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-General John Hope, of Craighall, a son.

The Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

At Brighton, Mrs T. Turner, a daughter, being her twenty-fourth child.

Births in India.—At Bengal, the Lady of James Law, Esq. a daughter. At Russapuglah, the Lady of Henry Young, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, a son. At the Residency, the Lady of William Russell, Esq. a daugh-

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daughter. The Lady of Colonel Blair, a daughter. The Lady of N.B. Edmonstone, Esq. a son. At the Government House, the Lady of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq. a daughter. At Arcot, the Lady of Major Walker, a son. The Lady of Leith Alexander Davidson, Esq. a daughter. At Madras, the Lady of the Rev. Dr Kerr, Principal Chaplain, a son. At Purneah, the Lady of C. Græme, Esq. a daughter. At Cuprah, the Lady of R. H. Rattray, Esq. a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13. 1808. In the province of Guzerat, Lieut. Simon Fraser Robertson, of the 8th regiment of Bombay native Infantry, third son of Arthur Robertson, Esq. of Inches.

16. On board the Lord Duncan Indiaman, in Kidgeree roads, Bengal, (on his passage to Prince of Wales island for the recovery of his health,) Mr Andrew Lyall, son of the late Provost James Lyall, of Montrose.

23. At Berhampore, William Grant Esq. fourth son of Patrick Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston. This gentleman, from his pious and liberal character, was no less the subject of regret at his death than of general esteem while he lived. He left Scotland at an early period of life, and was on the eve of returning to his native country, in the 37th year of his age, when he fell a victim to a malignant fever: he has bequeathed to the different societies for the propagation of the Gospel among the native Indians, the sum of 5300l. Sterling.

Nov. 18. In Bengal, of the wounds he received in an attack on the post of Comona, Lieut. Thomas-Kennedy Ramsay, of the pioneers, second son of the late Rev. John Ramsay, minister at Kirkmichael.

22. In the fort of Allyghur, aged 28, also in consequence of a wound which he received in the above attack, Lieut. David Chas. Livingstone, youngest son of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of Westquarter.

Dec. 18. At Hydrabad, Mr George Rose, surgeon to the 2d batt. 17th regiment native infantry, sixth son of the late William Rose, Esq. of Mountcoffer.

Jan. 14. 1808. At Calcutta, much regretted, after an illness of four months, Mrs Robertson, wife of Mr James Robertson, surgeon at Moorshedabad, Bengal establishment.

19. In Bengal, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Charles Campbell, surgeon and botanist to the Company's establishment at Sumatra, second son of the late Mr James Campbell of Glasgow.

At Seringapatam, Gen. Sir Wm Clarke, Bart. Commander of that distr. in the 45th year of his age.

March. In Bencoolen, the Hon. Charles Murray, son of the late Bishop of St David's, and nephew of the Duke of Athole, and of the late Lord Charles Aynsley. He fell a sacrifice to the great exertions he made in the defence of Mr Parr, Governor of Bencoolen, who was massacred by the Malays in March last. He was a young man, universally admired and esteemed.

April 8. At Rio de Janeiro, whither he had accompanied the Royal Family and Government of Portugal, Gen. John Forbes of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire, in the 75th year of his age. General Forbes was the senior General Officer in the service of the crown, General and Governor of Rio de Janeiro, a Counsellor of War, General of Cavalry, and Knight Grand Cross of the illustrious orders of Avis, in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much respected veteran was a Lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served all these campaigns, as well as the Seven Years War, at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tactics of Frederick the Great (then introduced into all the armies of Europe) in the Portuguese army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years, he distinguished himself in that country by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity, to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing, that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive sovereigns. The tears and unfeigned sorrow of the present reigning Prince were the most affecting testimonials of his attachment to the General, as the public and sincere regrets of the people were of his real worth. Indeed he was a virtuous and an honourable man; and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded, with reputation, the Portuguese army in Roussillon, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among foreigners.

At Bombay, Capt. Andrew Bruton, commander of the Fortune country ship.

June 4. At Alexandria, America, Mrs Ann Warren (late Miss Brunton,) sister of the Countess of Craven.

13. At Tobago, Neill Stewart Esq. of Urrard.

At Antigua, Ralph Cuming, M. D. surgeon of the naval hospital.

July

July 4. At Barbadoes, John Fair, Esq. paymaster of the 63d regiment of foot.

14. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Henrietta Laura Countess of Bath, and spouse of Sir James Murray Pulteney, Bart. Leaving no issue, the title is extinct. Her immense estates are left to different persons, partly to Sir James Pulteney, Sir John Johnstone, Earl of Darlington, and Lord Bradford.

Aug. 5. At Calder, near Fort George, Mrs Fortye, wife of Major Fortye, 6th royal veteran battalion.

10. At Glasgow, Mr John Kirkland, manufacturer.

14. At Mungo's Wells, Berwickshire, at an advanced age, James Thomson, Esq.

18. At Leith, Miss Janet Ross Mabon, only daughter of Mr Andrew Bell Mabon, merchant there.

18. At Dinwoody Mains, Miss Mary Brand, daughter of Mr James Brand, farmer.

19. At Wilmington, near Dartford, Kent, Hs. Cumming, Esq. Admiral of the White, aged 70 years.

20. Francis Reynolds Moreton, Baron Lucie, Provost Marshal of Barbadoes.

20. In the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, Mr Robert Croll, late surgeon of his Majesty's Sloop Reindeer, a young man of promising abilities.

21. At London, Sir Walter Ogilvy, Bart. of Invercarity.

21. At St Andrew's, the Rev. John Adamson, senior minister of that city, and professor of Civil History in the University of St Andrew's, in the 67th year of his age, and 45th of his Ministry.

22. At Glasgow, Mr William Bannerman, merchant.

23. At Fotheringham, the Rev. Robert Small, D. D. and F. R. S. one of the ministers of Dundee. He was aged 73, and had been 50 years a minister.

23. At Kelso, Mrs Mitchelson, relict of Samuel Mitchelson, Esq. W. S.

24. At Gosford, after a short illness, the right Hon. Francis Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss, in the 85th year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, the Hon. Francis Charteris, only son of the late Lord Elcho.

24. At Irvine, Mr James Young, merchant, formerly baillie of that burgh.

24. At Forganhall, William Glen of Forganhall, Esq. in the 64th year of his age. He was an affectionate father and a steady friend.

25. At Braid, Maria, third daughter of Robert Bow, merchant in Edinburgh.

26. At Leith, Robert Strong sen. Esq. merchant there.

26. At Eastfield, the Rev. James Rhind, sister of Whitburn.

27. At his seat, Gloucestershire, the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, L. L. D. Lord Bishop of Ely.——His Lordship was uncle to the Earl of Hardwicke, and in his 78th year.

27. At Maisondieu, Mr Thomas Robertson.

27. At Otter House, Argyllshire, Anne; and on the 1st Sept. Jane-Eliza, the daughters of Capt. Duncan Campbell; and, on the same day, Elliot, his youngest son.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Hamilton, late teacher of elocution in Aberdeen.

29. At Bath, Major John Duddingston, of the 28th regiment.

29. At Dunse Castle, Mrs Janet Erskine, relict of Robert Hay, Esq. of Drummelzier.

29. At Boath, Alexander Dunbar of Boath, Esq.

29. At London, Catherine, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Lord Forbes, aged 8 years and 5 months.

30. At Inverness, Miss Elizabeth Munro, sister to the late Sir Hector Munro of Novar.

At Brighton, Miss Cecilia Napier, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Napier.

Lately, Mr Hunter, surveying-master of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

At London, Mrs Hay, relict of William Hay, Esq. of Edinburgh.

At Dusseldorf, Edmund, Baron de Harold, General in the Bavarian service. This Gentleman was of a very old and respectable family in the south of Ireland.

At Southcot House, near Reading, in the 86th year of his age, the Comte D'Hector, the father of the navy of France under the monarchy.

Suddenly, at West Cliffe, Brighton, after taking a ride, Sir George Pauncefort Bart.

At Dublin, James Trail, Esq. Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Philip Gidley King, Esq, Captain in the Royal Navy, and late Governor of New South Wales.

At Savannah, Georgia, James Oliver, Esq. formerly of Berwick.

Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of Lord Kenyon, late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Lady Diana Beauclerc, relict of the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, and sister to the Duke of Marlborough.

At Horsham, Mrs Aldrich, wife of Capt. C. Aldrich, and sister of Lady Errol.

At Clifton, Hugh Mair, Esq.

At Stanmore, Mrs Learmonth.

At Scotstown, Miss Campbell Oswald, sixth daughter of the late George Oswald of Auchincruive, Esq.

At Leith, Mrs Jones, relict of Mr Wm. Jones, shipmaster. She has mortified 200l. for coals to the poor of Leith.

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At Findhorn, the Rev. Laurence Reid, minister of the Relief congregation there.

At Aberdeen, Mr James Christie, aged 93 years, farmer on part of the lands of Mr Moir of Scotstown, which he had occupied for upwards of 50 years, by three successive leases, the expiry of which he just survived.

Sept. 1. At Worthing, the Lady of Lord William Russell.

1. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Gen. Bowyer, late Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward islands.

2. At Craigcrook castle, aged five years, Archibald, second son of Mr Constable, bookseller in Edinburgh.

4. At Merchiston Bank, in the 85th year of his age, John Home, Esq. author of the tragedy of Douglas, &c.

4. At Oxgang, Mr David Calder, eldest son of the late Mr Archibald Calder, merchant, Glasgow.

5. At Hopetoun House, the Right Hon. Lady Jamima Johnstone Hope, wife of Capt. George J. Hope, royal navy, and youngest daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

5. At London, Mrs Peek, widow of Mr Robert Peek, silk mercer, London, and daughter of the late Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart. of Dunipace.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr R. Arras, merchant.

6. At Belhaven, near Dunbar, Captain James Kellie, late of the East India Company's 12th regiment native infantry, on the Bengal establishment.

6. On his passage from London to Arbroath, Captain Andrew Small, of the Fifeshire militia, much and justly regretted by his family, friends, and acquaintances.

7. At London, Lady Wallace Dunlop.

8. At Moffat, Mr James Spadie, architect in Edinburgh.

10. At Grantown, the seat of the Lord Justice-Clerk, Charles Hope, Esq. Commissioner of the Royal Navy.

12. Louisa-Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Ainslie, 25th regiment.

12. At Inverness, Mr Ebenezer Young, teacher of Latin in the Inverness academy.

13. At Inverness, Mr Alex. Macgilvray, coppersmith and brass-founder, convener of the trades, and captain of the Inverness company of volunteers.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eleanor Pringle, daughter of the deceased John Pringle of Haining, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

16. At ditto, Mrs Sophia Robertson, daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. of Ladykirk.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Sept. 5.	——	1¼ disc.	65¼
12.	——	3 ——	66¼
19.	——	1¼ ——	66¼ ¼
26.	——	2¼ ——	66 5¼

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Sept. 2.	40 s. 52	23 s. 27	23 s. 27	29 s. 34
9.	40 52	23 26	20 27	30 34
16.	40 55	21 24	22 28	30 34
23.	40 54	29 30	23 29	31 35
30.	40 54	29 30	23 29	31 35

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Sept. 5.	76 92	40 45	30 36	54 59
12.	90 106	40 45	32 39	58 63
19.	90 100	40 44	30 37	57 62
26.	83 98	42 46	30 35	60 65

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Sept. 6.	300	22 21	65	16 —
13.	220	22 21	26	16 —
20.	180	22 21	34	16 —
27.	200	22 21	42	16 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. will appear in our next.

W——r R——d's notes are under consideration. We should be glad to know how far they are original.

The *Tale*, by the *Ettrick Shepherd*, was accidentally delayed this month, but will appear in our next; as will the elegant "*Address to a Lady.*"

Several other pieces are received, and are under consideration.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR OCTOBER 1808:

With a View of CALDER CASTLE.

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State

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Sept. 26. to Oct. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.		Weather.
Sept.		M.	N	In.	Pts.	
26	29.85	54	58	—		Clear
27	30.	37	55	—		Ditto
28	29.73	29	50	—		Ditto
29	29.65	31	48	—		Ditto
30	29.8	35	50	—		Ditto
Oct. 1	29.9	32	51	—		Ditto
2	29.89	40	54	—		Ditto
3	29.85	43	57	—		Ditto
4	30.	42	53	—		Ditto
5	30.05	44	62	—		Ditto
6	29.9	48	57	—		Ditto
7	29.85	46	49	0.	04	Showers
8	29.4	44	44	0.	03	Ditto
9	29.8	39	49	—		Clear
10	29.7	43	56	—		Ditto
11	29.75	44	55	—		Ditto
12	29.9	36	44	—		Ditto
13	30.05	32	56	—		Ditto
14	29.31	32	40	1.	5	Snow
15	29.65	40	47	—		Clear
16	29.5	37	45	0.	02	Showers
17	29.61	34	50	—		Clear
18	29.7	35	47	—		Cloudy
19	29.8	32	48	—		Ditto
20	29.6	39	49	0.	01	Showers
21	29.4	36	47	—		Ditto
22	29.4	32	46	—		Cloudy
23	29.5	32	47	—		Ditto
24	29.3	38	49	—		Ditto
25	28.9	39	48	0.	41	Rain
				—		
Quantity of Rain,				2.	01	

High Water at Leith For NOVEMBER 1808.

Days.		Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tu.	1	0 31	0 53
W.	2	1 15	1 37
Th.	3	1 59	2 23
Fr.	4	2 45	3 1
Sa.	5	3 31	3 55
Su.	6	4 19	4 49
M.	7	5 7	5 31
Tu.	8	5 56	6 20
W.	9	6 44	7 [illegible]
Th.	10	7 33	7 57
Fr.	11	8 21	8 45
Sa.	12	9 9	9 [illegible]
Su.	13	9 59	10 [illegible]
M.	14	10 50	11 [illegible]
Tu.	15	11 43	— —
W.	16	0 10	0 [illegible]
Th.	17	1 8	1 [illegible]
Fr.	18	2 9	2 [illegible]
Sa.	19	3 11	3 [illegible]
Su.	20	4 13	4 [illegible]
M.	21	5 13	5 [illegible]
Tu.	22	6 9	6 [illegible]
W.	23	7 1	7 [illegible]
Th.	24	7 51	8 [illegible]
Fr.	25	8 37	8 [illegible]
Sa.	26	9 21	9 [illegible]
Su.	27	10 4	10 [illegible]
M.	28	10 46	11 [illegible]
Tu.	29	11 30	11 [illegible]
W.	30	— —	0 [illegible]

MOON's PHASES For NOVEMBER 1808. *Apparent time at Edinburgh.*

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	3.	8.	15. morn.
Last Quar.	11.	9.	29. morn.
New Moon,	18.	2.	45. morn.
First Quart.	24.	10.	51. even.

Nov. 2. Duke of Kent born, (1767.)
8. Princess Augusta Sophia born, (1768.)
11. Martinmass.
30. St Andrew's day.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR OCTOBER 1808.

Description of CALDER CASTLE.

CALDER (or Cawdor) CASTLE, the seat, in Scotland, of Lord Cawdor, is a place of very high antiquity. It gave, in the 11th century, to the guilty Macbeth, his second title of Thane of Cawdor; and a very ancient oaken bed of curious construction is still shewn, as being that in which the good and innocent king Duncan was murdered; this fact, however, may admit of being questioned, since it seems scarcely to be as yet ascertained, from the very meagre knowledge of the times, where Macbeth himself was slain. Calder castle bears the marks of having formerly been of great strength: the tower is very ancient, and its walls of immense thickness, arched at top, and surrounded with battlements. Even the later additions are of very considerable antiquity: in a vault, or cellar, there is, at present, a very singular thorn tree, of a large size, which grows wholly within the walls of the house, the arch at top, over it, being complete and perfect; and this uncommon circumstance is the subject of many romantic fictions throughout the neighbourhood.

At a more recent period, this castle afforded a retreat for a fortnight to Lord Lovat, who fled to it after the battle of Culloden: the place of his concealment is still shewn near the top of a stair, and behind a chimney; and although his pursuers had the most positive information of his being in the castle, and in consequence made many searches for him, yet he remained undiscovered. Indeed it is even pretended that they actually saw him on the top of the castle, one day, tho' this seems scarcely credible.

The castle is surrounded by a large wood, which, with a rivulet that runs through it, affords most delightful and romantic scenery. It is situated about a mile to the south-east of the town of Nairn.

Hints on the Introduction of COFFEE, *in lieu of* TEA, *as a Beverage.*

COFFEE, as a beverage, possesses qualities which may operate as inducements for its general adoption in this country. Indeed, it is strange, considering its superiority, that the adoption of it, in the place of tea, has not already been carried into effect. If we allow to physicians that influence which they are supposed to have, in directing our conduct in regard to diet, it pays no compliment to their earnestness, to say, that tea has hitherto supplanted coffee as a necessary of life.

Although, like every other species of food, coffee, when taken immoderately, has very pernicious and peculiar effects, yet it is superior to tea, in many particulars. A subtle oil that prevails in its composition is highly useful in rarifying the blood, and in stimulating the solids: coffee also promotes digestion, and is esteemed for strengthening the stomach, as well as a gentle diuretic. Tea, no doubt, possesses its uses, but its ill qualities are ma-

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many; and these are heightened by the immoderate heat of the infusion.—Indeed, with tea-drinkers, it is a rule, that the tea shall be drunk as warm as it can possibly be swallowed. The ill consequences of hot liquids are obvious, and have been recently attested by the opinion of an ingenious physician: he observes, of individuals whose system of diet abounds in soups, gruels, and teas, that the stomach is *soddened* in the same manner as a washing-woman's hand is by a habit of tepid ablution. On this subject, the words of Dr Buchan are explicit and decided: he avers, that "Tea will induce a total change of constitution in the people of this country. Indeed it has gone a great way towards effecting that evil already. A debility, and consequent irritability of fibre, are become so common, that not only women, but even men, are affected with them." These evils, aided by the dreadful effects of a too common disease, have almost fully realised the prophetic sentence of Dr Buchan. That change of constitution, aided by a casual irregularity of the weather, sometimes presents to medical skill such anomalies as threaten to bewilder and defeat the power of science. Among the population of the Continent, tea is rarely used, coffee being preferred. I am told by well-informed foreigners, that their countrymen express commiseration with any one who drinks tea, in the same tone as we do for a sick person. If truth, in a matter of this sort, be manifested by the force of custom, this assertion is corroborated by the fact of foreigners preferring coffee, even in this country, where, from novelty and complaisance, they might be induced to follow a different course.

From this comparison, it may be conceived, that the considerations above stated, and the determination of the legislature to dispense with the duties on coffee, will lead to its general adoption as a substitute for tea. Viewing the matter as giving a vent to a certain branch of our trade, and, as conducive to health, it wears a favourable aspect. There are only two points which might lead to doubt upon the subject, and as they are connected with some important reasonings, it may be proper to state them, for the consideration of those who are better versed in such calculations:—1st, It may afford matter for serious discussion, whether, in the present situation of commerce, or, indeed, at any period, it is proper for the legislature to confer particular advantages on one branch of trade at the expence of another: 2d, It is probable that the evil pointed out in the first objection may be realised; as, by giving coffee a preference in the competition with tea, we may shut up that vent for our manufactures which exists in the market where we buy our tea.—This seems not altogether a theoretical objection: as a test, we must examine our own rule of policy in such a case. Holland will trade with Britain on these conditions: she will send her produce to Britain, and will take none of Britain's produce in return, but will have specie; the consequence follows, that Britain declines this trade upon such terms. The parallel may be stated thus: Britain sends a cargo of her staple produce to China, and is offered the staple of China in return, the value of which being depreciated by the competition of coffee, it is of course refused, as an unprofitable commodity: if the parallel be just, the consequence will be calculated to fall as above. Those to whom the science of political economy is familiar, will be best able to discriminate as to the connection which the present subject has with the dogmas of that science, and to calculate the effects of the measure, if it ever attains the magnitude of one. From such, we have reason to expect an advice, and I think I could point out those whose opinions and reasonings will have weight

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weight in the present question; if it receives from them that elucidation which they are accustomed to give to public measures, we may hope to view the matter in all its bearings, and in its most extended relations. What I aimed at when I sat down to write, was to shew my fellow-citizens, that, if at this period they adopt coffee as a beverage in place of tea, they co-operate with the legislature; while, at the same time, they make a change for the advantage of their health.

Alexr. Henderson.

Edinr. 17th Oct. 1808.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Sept. 24. 1808. THE first influences of the nightly frosts were discernible on the flower-border; the more tender annuals appeared drooping and flaccid.

——. 27. The frost has now completely discoloured, and in many cases destroyed, all those annuals. The stalks of potatoes in the fields, which were green two days ago, are now, in general, blackened.

Oct. 1,—8. An early and severe winter seems already to be announced, by the premature arrival of large flocks of Fieldfares and Redwings. An intelligent naturalist informs us, that these winter visitors had, this season, arrived in our neighbourhood, before our summer friends, the chimney-swallow and martin had wholly left us. The Wood-cocks have likewise appeared very early on our shores. One must have been shot in Fife-shire on the last days of September; and we understand, that a dish of wood-cocks was presented at the public dinner, held by the gentlemen of the county, on the 1st inst., in celebration of the victories of Oebidos and Vimiera, in which, their representative in Parliament, General Ferguson, so eminently distinguished himself.

——. 14. This morning, a heavy shower of snow fell, which, in the neighbourhood of the city, lay for some hours on the ground, to the depth of about half a foot. This has been the first snow-storm of the season, and no doubt sufficiently early. About half-past 7 in the evening of the same day, a meteor passed over the city: its appearance was highly luminous, and its motion extremely rapid.

——. 15. After uncommonly violent gales, (chiefly from the N. E.), of several days continuance, our frith seems to have become the resort of sea-birds that do not usually haunt it. We refer, particularly, to the Stormy Petrel or Storm-finch (Procellaria pelagica,) the least of the webfooted sort. A good many of these were this morning, at the time of flood-tide, to be observed skipping along the waves, or fluttering over the breakers, at the mouth of Leith harbour, and occasionally seeking shelter, by retreating within the range of the pier. The Stormy Petrel is truly a bird of the ocean; coming to land only in the breeding-season, and scarcely ever approaching ships at sea, but in boisterous weather, when it probably finds some protection by keeping under their lee. It is well known to sailors, by the whimsical name of *Mother Carey's Chicken*, and its appearance is, by them, considered as the sure indication of a storm. It breeds in Fair Isle, Foulah, and some of the other northern islands; and is there known by the various appellations of *Alamouty*, *Mytie*, and *Spensy*.

——. 17. Another large and bright meteor appeared to-night, about 15 minutes past 8 o'clock. Its course was nearly from S. E. to N. W.—When first observed, it appeared to descend obliquely in the manner of the small meteors, called *falling stars*; and, when near to the earth, it seemed to fly off in a horizontal direction, increasing in brilliancy, with a light of the colour of port-fire, till it suddenly

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denly disappeared. From the Glasgow newspapers, we find, that it was seen forty miles to the *westward* of Edinburgh, much about the same time; and, by accounts from Dundee, we learn that it was visible as far to the *northward* of this city, also about the same hour.

Oct. 18. A small shoal of herrings has made its appearance in the frith of Forth; the fishing is at present confined to the neighbourhood of Queensferry, the principal rendezvous of the shoal.

——. 20. The uncommon severity of the late gales at sea, cannot be better illustrated than by the statement of a remarkable fact that has just come to our knowledge. A Stormy Petrel, (one of the uncommon marine birds above mentioned,) had been driven by the tempest, so far inland, as to alight in the bleachfield at Roslin, about six miles from the frith. This was on the 18th inst.; and as the gale had abated two days before, it is not unlikely that the poor bird had been forced much farther inland, and was then on its return towards the sea.—It seemed exhausted with fatigue, and died soon after being taken up. It was sent to the editors of the Edinburgh Star, and was by them kindly communicated to the writer of this article. In the course of preserving it as a specimen, the intestines were found to be full of a blackish matter: the animal does not seem therefore to have perished for want, although it may possibly have swallowed unsuitable food.

P.S.—NARWHALS. For some time past, stuffed specimens, said to be male and female, of the Narwhal (Monodon Monoceros) have been exhibited in a sort of ambulatory museum (belonging to a Mr Sands from Northumberland) at the Head of Leith Walk. The larger specimen is 16 feet long, and has one tooth, or horn as it is generally called, projecting about 7 feet from the upper lip. The smaller specimen is only 10 feet long, and has no tooth. Many Narwhals are taken every year in Davis' Straits and the Greenland seas.—Those now exhibiting were brought from the latter place by a Shields whaler, in the course of the past summer. Considering the quantity of fat or blubber situated immediately below the skin, and firmly attached to it, the preserving and stuffing of these Narwhals must have been a work of no common difficulty and labour; and considerable praise is certainly due to Mr Sands for having presented for the first time, to the inspection of the British Public, these curious members of the cetaceous tribe. But it is to be regretted that, in order to the improvement of their external appearance, these specimens have been considerably deteriorated in the eye of the naturalist: They seem to have been laid over with a coating of whitish oil-paint, and numerous dark spots appear then to have been superinduced, without due regard to the disposition, shape or delineation of the natural spots: The iris of the artificial eye has, very injudiciously, been painted of a bright yellow colour,—very different indeed from what prevails among the Cetæ: in the Narwhal we can state upon good authority, the iris is of a chesnut colour. The long tooth of the large animal is situated on the left side of the upper jaw; the rudiment, or perhaps the remains, of another tooth exists on the right side. The long tooth has been loosed from its socket, and its weight ascertained to be 11 lbs. It is spirally striated, and the striæ run in a direction from right to left. It is alleged by the owners, that the smaller animal, said to be the female, never had any tooth or horn; and the exploded opinion that the female is always destitute of this weapon is confidently reported to the visitants of the museum. It may however merely be mentioned, that among

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among the few specimens described by naturalists, in which both teeth have been found complete and of equal length, one happens to be a *female*: we refer to that figured in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*. From the circumstance of only one tooth being generally found complete, the narwhal very often gets the name of the Sea Unicorn; and, as an improvement on this name, the narwhals in question have been announced in the newspapers simply as "Unicorns." The unicorn is universally considered as the emblem of strength and agility, and is represented in paintings as partaking of the appearance of the horse and the stag. If the printed advertisements led any person to expect to behold some such animal at Sands's museum, they must have been greatly astonished when they were shown a whale! Many, we believe, are not aware that the unicorn of heraldry is entirely a fabulous animal; and that the Reem of Sacred Scripture, which our translators have rendered Unicorn, is by judicious expositors supposed to be the Rhinoceros.

Since we are upon the subject of Narwhals, we willingly embrace this opportunity of communicating a fact which must be somewhat interesting to every student of British zoology. On the morning of the 25th of Sept. last, a Narwhal * was found, by some fishermen, cast ashore at the entrance of Weisdale in Shetland, on the property of Mr Ross of Sound. The animal was observed by these fishermen swimming about with great velocity on the preceding day; and when they found it next morning, it was dead, but still warm. It had severely cut and bruised itself by floundering among the rocks. It measured, from the nose to the extremity of the tail, twelve feet 3 inches. There was only one tooth or horn; this was 27 inches in length, and spirally twisted, the striæ running from right to left, or according to the course of the sun. The upper part of the body of the animal was dusky, with still darker spots, not however very perceptible. The darkness gradually decreased downwards on the sides, and the spots then became more distinct. These spots were horizontal or longitudinal, but of no determinate shape. The belly was pure white. The pupil on the eye was black; the iris, chesnut; the cornea, white. The tail was 30 inches broad, very slightly forked; by no means *deeply* forked, as represented in Dr Shaw's figure of the Monodon in his General Zoology. In the stomach were some remains of animals of the Mollusca order.—This is the second instance on record of a narwhal having been stranded on the British shores; this may therefore with propriety be marked as an occasional visitor of our seas.—Our information was derived from an able naturalist, the Rev. JOHN FLEMING, who inspected the animal on the spot soon after it came on shore.

Edinburgh, 26th Oct. 1808. *N.*

* Possibly this narwhal may prove to be of the kind called Narwalus microcephalus by La Cepede.

Improvement in the Supply of Water at GLASGOW.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AN abundant supply of water has justly been considered a very great advantage to a city, but while it is confined to that obtained from pit-wells, great inconvenience arises to the inhabitants, in carrying it to houses; and in cases of accidental fire, the carriage of the water is a great hindrance to the exertions of the firemen, and thereby much increases the danger of the conflagration.

But when a town is supplied by means of pipes, the ease of obtaining water, by promoting cleanliness, must be of great advantage to the health and

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and comfort of the inhabitants, while the fire-plugs, and other conveniences, greatly facilitate the means of extinguishing accidental fire. It is therefore almost incredible to think, that the citizens of any large place should feel satisfied without so essential means of health and safety, which in general lies so easily within their reach.

Spring water has been very often used in preference to river water, for the purpose of supplying towns by means of pipes. But this preference was given merely from its apparently greater purity. For spring water, however pure to the eye, often contains foreign ingredients, hurtful to the human constitution: these ingredients, modern chemistry has enabled us to detect.

This subject will be well illustrated in a work speedily to be published, under the title of "An Analysis of the "pit-wells and mineral waters of "Glasgow and its vicinity, with ob- "servations medical and economical, "by Dr URE, Professor of the An- "dersonian institution, Glasgow."

But whether the foreign matter in spring water happen to be hurtful or not to the human constitution, yet river water, from its softness, is the fittest for washing, for culinary purposes, for the processes of bleaching, dying, and for manufactures.

In its usual state, however, river water contains certain earthy particles which give it a muddy, unpleasant appearance. In order to get rid of this, filtering stones and other contrivances have been long in use. But of late, in this part of the kingdom, the filtration of water on a more extensive scale has been a subject of much attention with bleachers, and has for several years past been successfully practised.

At Glasgow, filtration has lately been conducted on a very large scale at the Cranston Hill water-works, for supplying that city from the west, executed under the direction of Mr Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer. —There is reason to suppose that this is the first instance in Britain of filtration being accomplished on so great a scale with sufficient purity. The effect is such, that though the Clyde, during floods, is very muddy, the water, even at such times, is rendered as transparent as spring water. The construction of the filter is extremely simple, and might be easily adopted in any other situation where a large supply of pure water is required. The advantage of a plentiful supply of good water to bleachers, dyers, &c. begins already to be powerfully felt about Glasgow.

In order to procure good water, manufacturing establishments have often been erected in remote situations, labouring under great disadvantages from want of hands, long carriage of goods, &c. Manufacturers are now convinced, that it is a very great advantage to have their works near the market. Hence cotton mills are almost entirely confined to the manufacturing towns. Those operations which depend on good water, such as bleaching, dying, and callicoe-printing, will of course also be brought to those towns where good water can with ease be procured. This will naturally have the effect of increasing the riches and prosperity of such places.

While the public are benefited by such undertakings, it is satisfactory to observe, that, when judiciously conducted, the individuals more immediately concerned receive ample returns for the capital which they embark.

For example, every one knows the very great rise which has taken place in the shares of the New River company, where shares, which originally cost only one hundred, have risen to the enormous sum of thirteen thousand pounds.

Glasgow, 12*th Oct.* 1808. } *X. Y.*

Accou

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ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 653.)

ON the Recall of the Jews: by *Isaac la Peyrere*, (without name of city or printer,) 1643, 8vo." This work made a great ise when it first appeared, and the pies were stopt and suppressed by der of the magistrates. The author oves, that the Jews will regain pos-ssion of the Holy Land, and will be led by a more just and victorious ng than their last princes; and this mporal king is to be the *King of rance*, for many reasons: 1. Because is his most Christian Majesty, and e eldest son of the Church: 2. Be-use it may be presumed, that if the ngs of France have power to cure scro-ulous sores which afflict the Jews their body, they will also have the culty of curing the inveterate mala-es of their souls, which are unbelief d obstinacy: 3. Because the kings France wear on their arms a *fleur lys*, and the beauty of the church compared, in scripture, to the beau-of lilies. He reduced all religion the belief in Jesus Christ, and thus ped to reconcile, not only the Jews, t all the sects who had separated mselves from the church.

"The Manners of the Age, in dia-logues, by M. de *la Popliniere*, with indecent figures." This book, the istence of which seems doubtful, is d to have been found among the pers of M. de la Popliniere, who d in 1762; it was suppressed and rried off by order of the king, if we y believe the account given in the cret Memoirs of the Republic of tters, 15th July 1763. This infa-us production would be one of the est books known, if it really exist-. The account given is, that there re found only three copies, which re adorned with numerous and beau-tiful plates. When this discovery was made, Mademoiselle *Vaudi*, one of the heirs, made a dreadful outcry, and said, that this diabolical production ought to be thrown into the flames. The commissary remarked, that this would require the concurrence of the other heirs; he proposed, therefore, that it should be put under seal, till some resolution had been formed, which was done. The commissary then mentioned the occurrence to M. de St Florentin: the minister dispat-ched an order from the king, enjoin-ing him to seize the work in name of his Majesty. The character of Pop-liniere is given at length in Marmon-tel's Memoirs.

"Principles of French Legislation, "proved by the monuments of the "history of that nation, with a re-"ference to the affairs of the time. "1771, 8vo." This work, which re-lates to the business of the parliaments, has been severely proscribed, on ac-count of the freedom of its strictures upon the French constitution, and the royal authority. It appears from his statements, "that the French were originally a free people, elected chiefs, to whom they gave the title of kings, either for the execution of laws es-tablished by themselves, or for lead-ing them to war. These assemblies, he states to have had the power of judging in all cases of revolt or trea-son, of regulating the whole internal government of the monarchy, and the imposition of taxes: the choice of peace and war, as well as the manner in which the war should be conducted, was determined by them. He proves that the States General exercised, in whole or in part, all these functions, till 1258, under the regency of the Dauphin, when the princes, taking advantage of public commotions, en-croached successively upon them; that the last assemblage of the States, un-der Louis XIII., in 1614, gave the most severe blow to French liberty; but

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but that the rights of the nation are not the less imprescriptible.

"*Histiomastix*; or, the Scourge of "Players: by *William Prynn*. Lon-"don, 1632, 1000 pages folio." This work, the first ever burned in England, was composed by Wm. Prynn, an English advocate. The principal object of this author was to shew, that plays, balls, and masquerades, were unlawful, and contrary to Christianity. In treating of this subject, however, he had interspersed divers reflections, which might be applied to the king, the queen, the church, as approving of, or tolerating these abuses. His general aim was said to be, to shew that there was a design formed of reducing religion to a species of paganism, in order the more easily to restore the catholic religion in England.—This offence was represented, by those attached to the king, in the blackest colours; and after a solemn audience, which lasted three days, in February 1634, the book was condemned to be burnt by the hand of the executioner. The author was sentenced to be expelled from the society of advocates, deprived of the degree which he had received at Oxford, set up in the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to perpetual imprisonment, and to a fine of 5000*l.* sterling. The bookseller who had printed the book was condemned to a fine of 500*l.*, and he who had given the licence to print it, to a fine of 50*l.* In 1640, Prynn recovered his liberty, by order of the House of Commons, and was elected Member of Parliament. He contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who named him keeper of the archieves of the tower, with a salary of 500*l.* sterling; here he employed himself upon his "Antiquæ Constitutiones Regni Angliæ, sub Joanne, Henrico III., et Edwardo I., circa jurisdictionem et potestatem ecclesiasticam, ex archivis turris Londinensis, collectæ et edictæ, per Guill. Prynn. Londini, 1672, 2 vols. folio:" a work of estimation, and not very common. He composed many other books on subjects of theology and controversy. "This man, says Voltaire, was extravagantly scrupulous; he would have thought himself damned, if he had worn a short coat instead of a long; and he would have wished that one half of mankind should massacre the other, for the glory of God and the propagation of the faith." He died at Lincoln's Inn, 24th October 1669, at the age of 69.

"The Heroic Actions and Sayings "of the good Pantagruel, by M. "*Francis Rabelais*." This satire, in which the monks are covered with ridicule, was censured by the Sorbonne, and condemned by the parliament, on account of the obscenities with which it was filled. Sensible persons adhere very willingly to the judgment pronounced on it by Voltaire, who says: "In this extravagant and unintelligible production, Rabelais, it is true, has displayed an extreme gaiety, but still greater impertinence; he has lavished erudition, obscenity, and coarse a good story of two pages is purchased at the expence of volumes of folly."

"Radzivil's Biblia Polonica, (Polish Bible.) Brestiæ, 1563, fol." Few works can equal this Bible in rarity. It was undertaken by order of Prince Nicolas Radzivil, Palatine of Wilna, who caused it to be printed at his expence: it is said to have cost him ten thousand crowns of gold. The translation was executed by learned of the Unitarian or Socinian sect, among whom even Servetus is mentioned. The cause of its great rarity is said to have been, that almost all the copies were bought up and burnt by the opponents of this doctrine. Only three are known to exist; one at Vienna in the library of the emperor; another in the imperial library of France; and a third at Stuttgard.

"Animadversions on the Dialectics "of Aristotle, in 20 books: by Peter *Ramus*, 8vo. Paris 1543. Dialectical Institutes, in 3 books, by the same

ame author, 8vo. Paris, 1543, (both
n Latin.") These two works, direc-
d against Aristotle, made the great-
t noise at the time they appeared:
ey caused a kind of sedition in the
niversity of Paris; the quarrel be-
ame embittered, and was carried not
nly before the Parliament, but even
efore Francis I. Commissioners were
amed, some to defend the Grecian phi-
osopher, and others to judge between
lamus and him. After very long
nd keen debates, Ramus was worsted,
nd the commissioners pronounced
ntence against his works and him-
lf, which was confirmed by a decree
f parliament the 30th May 1543.
his decree sentenced the Animadver-
ons and Institutes to be suppressed,
s full of falsehood, of slander, and of
uffoonery. Such are the expressions
f the arbitral sentence, which receiv-
d the sanction of the king: he pro-
cribed the two works of Ramus, and
rohibited him from teaching philo-
ophy. It was declared that, rashly
nd insolently, he had risen against
he logic of Aristotle; that he had
hewn in the dispute much ignorance
nd insincerity, &c. Ramus, con-
emned by the court, was at the same
ime hooted by the public, and ridiculed
n the theatre: he endured all with-
ut a murmur. This is not the first
heck which Aristotle's philosophy
net with: even in 1209 his metaphy-
ical books had been burnt at Paris, and
here had been a prohibition against
eading or holding them, under pain
f excommunication, because they
ave occasion to new heresies. Ra-
nus, having embraced Calvinism,
roke the images of the College of
Preslé, where he taught, saying that
e had no need of deaf and dumb
uditors. He was involved in the
assacre of St Barthelemi, in 1572.
He was at the College of Preslé; in
is first alarm he went to conceal
himself in a cave, where he remained
wo days. Charpentier, one of his ene-
nies, discovered and drew him out of it.
Ramus begged for his life. Charpen-
tier agreed to sell it to him: and
after having received all his money,
delivered him to the assassins who
were in his pay; he was slain, and
thrown out of the window. This ce-
lebrated professor never had any bed
but straw, nor drank wine till ordered
by the physicians in his old age. He
spent his life in the most austere celi-
bacy, distributing his income to such
of his scholars as were in want.

"Medical Dissertation on Air and
"Food. By Joan. Fr. Rauch. Vienna.
"1622, 4to, 36 pages. On Drink, by
"the same. 1624."—These little trea-
tises have been suppressed with such
care, that scarcely a copy is now to
be found. Their singularity consists
in this, that in treating of the effects
of wine and chocolate, he pretends
that their use should be prohibited to
monks. Thus, he says, many scan-
dals would be prevented. This ad-
vice was so little relished by those to
whom it was addressed, that they
have suppressed the copies as carefully
as possible.

PROCLAMATION *by* JAMES VI.

(From Copy in possession of a Gentleman of Edinburgh.)

RIGHT trustie and right weelbe-
loved Cousengills and Counsel-
lors, we greet you weel: Whereas
we understand, that the deadly feid
betwixt VEITCHES and TWEEDIES is
as yet unreconciled, and our peace
keept betwixt them only by the means
of renewing of assurances from time
to time: but since we came so far by
great pains in our person, endureing
our stay there, and by our continual
direction sensyne, suppressed that mon-
ster within that kingdom, so as wee do
hardly think that there be any one
feid except this in all that kingdome
unreconciled; and the wrongs and
mischiefs done by either of them, as
we understand, to others, being in
such

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such a proportion of a compensation as neither party can either boast of advantage, or otherways think himself too much behind. Therefore, our pleasure and will is, That you call before you the principalls of either surname, and then take such course for removing of the feid and reconcileing, as you have been accustomed to do in the like cases: and whosoever shall disobey your command and direction, you shall commit them prisoners, and certifie us thereof, to the effect we may return unto you our further pleasure and will therein; and so we bid you faireweel: From our Court at Greenwich, the tenth of March 1611.

To Our Right Trustie and right weelbeloved Cousins and Counsellors, the Earl of Dumfermline, Lord Chancellor, Lords, and others of our Privy Councill, in our kingdome of Scotland.

STRICTURES *on* COMBINATIONS.

THE relation which subsists betwixt master and servant is of the most intimate kind, and, like all other relations which originate in mutual dependence, it is maintained and promoted by a reciprocity of good offices. On a first aspect, it may seem, that their interests are opposite; that the aggrandizement of the one party necessarily accomplishes the depression of the other; but on a more enlarged view of the subject, it will be seen, that this apparent collison is compatible with an identity of interests; and that this seeming hostility of views is nothing more than the operation of that salutary principle by which their jarring claims are adjusted, and by which the one is hindered from materially encroaching on the rights of the other.

Of all the arrangements of modern society, that by which a determinate share in the supply of the community is allotted to the labour of a particular class of individuals, is most entitled to the praise and respect of mankind.—By it, men are linked in the closest bonds of union; and by it, a new force is given to the calls of humanity.—Add to these the concentration of the mind, on a particular object, affords a more certain and speedy knowledge of that object in all its relations; and the prospect thus circumscribed, and that dissipation of thought avoided, which variety always creates; a more secure path of discovery is held out, and new advances are daily made in the perfection of art. Now, it is evident that this economy of labour, so highly beneficial to society, originates in the necessities of those who compose it, and in a conviction that the insulated labour of a single individual is insufficient for the supply of wants, so varied in their nature, and requiring such opposite kinds of dexterity. It is evident also, that the most natural form in which this beautiful order could be recognized, would be the division of mankind into two great classes, the *master* and the *servant*: the one was willing to resign a part of his uncontrouled liberty, in order to secure the remainder, and attain the means of subsistence; while the other accounted his services sufficient to entitle him to his protection and amenity. It cannot be affirmed that this compromise could arise from a sanguine anticipation of advantages which might eventually flow from the union, or from any consideration of that beautiful fabric which the improving ingenuity of mankind might gradually rear. The immediate cause of their coalescence, was a quick felt sense of interest; and the same energetic principle still continues to bring round those conjunctions and subsequent divisions on which the happiness and prosperity of mankind depend.

It is evident, therefore, that the coalition is the result of a balance of interest; and from their union, we

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naturally led to this conclusion, that the situation of each party is bettered. But though it may be evident that this union originates in the wants of the parties, and is promoted by the enjoyment of reciprocal advantages; it is equally obvious, that the benefits thus mutually dispensed, exactly neutralize each other, and leave nothing to be claimed on either side on the score of gratitude. The competition which, at the first, assorted the emoluments of both parties, and allotted to each their respective share, still continues, in every subsequent change, to mete out, with an impartial hand, every new increase of wealth, which a fortunate hazard in speculation, or a favourable concurrence of circumstances, may bring round. Indeed, their interests are so completely identified, they are so mutually dependent, that no change can effect the one without being speedily communicated to the other. Under certain circumstances, it is true, the advantages accruing from this concentration of labour may be diverted, in too great a proportion, to one of the classes; and a period may be fixed on in the history of every country, when it may, with some plausibility, be affirmed, that the price allowed for the labour of the servant was not proportionable to the profits its employer reaped from his service. It is impossible, however, that this state of things can long remain. In the feudal system, (which was but a slight remove from tyranny,) the aristocracy held their vassals bound to perform every species of drudgery, without allowing them more than bare subsistence and security. This, however, is sufficiently accounted for by the peculiar state of society, and can by no means happen when men are left to dispose of themselves as their interests or inclinations may lead them. Interest clashing with interest, and one claim reducing another, finally begets an equation. But perhaps the disadvantages of this extreme case are more seeming than real. When we consider that, as yet, there were no laws to restrain the violence of the oppressor, and that the necessaries of life were precarious and scanty, we may, perhaps, be led to put a higher value on that protection which secured these inestimable blessings, and may reasonably suspect, that it was cheaply enough purchased by all that the confined industry and talents of these times could effect.

In all free states, the exact proportion of emolument to which each party is entitled is meted out in so just and equable a manner, that there is no need of coercive measures on either side to attain a due share of the profit; and the appeals which have been occasionally made to force, to settle their contending pretensions, leave it beyond a doubt, that such violent proceedings are detrimental to both, while they are beneficial to neither. When the profits of the employer are enhanced by any favourable change of circumstances, the advance will speedily be communicated to the subordinate workmen. A favourable return for capital is necessarily connected with an enlarged demand for the commodity in which it is invested; and this large demand draws into its service a new supply of money, and gives new grounds for competition among capitalists: every trader, anxious to gain by this increased consumption for his article, engages as many workmen as his circumstances will allow; and, for their encouragement, holds out an advance of wages. This advance is, no doubt, the smallest possible, but such as it is, it has the effect of alluring hands from the employ of his fellow-manufacturers; who, in order to recover or replace them, must make a second advance. The competition thus begun, is carried through a rapid succession of advances, till the price of labour has reached that degree at which the profits of stock had so lately arrived. It

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is not, however, meant that the whole of this rise is made over to the servant. The principle by which their rights were at first determined still continues to operate in every change, and metes out the increase in the same ratio in which their mutual gains had borne to each other. On the other hand, when the profits in any particular line of commercial adventure are lowered by untoward circumstances, to the smallest rate at which it is possible to trade, this reduction will speedily be felt through the complicated body, from the highest to the lowest, engaged in the manufacture or circulation of the commodity. The competition will now be among the workmen. The redundant capital will be withdrawn; and all those who were supported by its returns will consequently be thrown off. Thus destitute, their exertions will be tendered to employers at a reduced rate, and will thus accomplish a diminution in the wages paid to all labourers of the same class.

Those who have combined in order to effect such alterations in the natural order of society, as might promote their own views, have acted in direct contradiction to those maxims which we have been endeavouring to lay down; and though their interests are apparently furthered, yet, on extending our views beyond the immediate consequences of such combinations, we will immediately find, that they involve results diametrically opposite; that the advantage gained is merely temporary, while it paves the way for another change, by which the natural emoluments are as much pressed below their just level, as they were forcibly raised above it.

When such combinations take place among servants, their employers, enraged at the unreasonable demand, do not readily assent to its gratification. In the interval, much time is lost; and, not to mention the inconvenience which the public must feel in having its usual supply curtailed, the labourer himself must forfeit the fruits of honest industry. This is so obvious a consideration, and so readily forces itself into notice, when a combination is proposed, that, aware of its importance, schemes have been fallen on to avert its consequences. Accordingly we find that, in several professions, the members in the adjacent districts are so closely connected, that any stoppage in the wages of those who combine is not immediately felt, but is made up by the contributions of those who, though not agents in the combination, are nevertheless interested in its issue. This, however, does not impair the real loss; it merely graduates it; and in mitigating the primary shock, it imposes a burden which is felt through a long series of years. It is evident, that such exertions do not altogether proceed from disinterested motives; and a similar want among those by whom they were granted, will immediately command back all the sums formerly bestowed.

All this, however, might be borne; privations and hardships of a higher kind might even be endured, were a probable prospect of success held out to encourage them under such pressing inconveniencies. It seems, however, infallibly to happen, that all attempts to obstruct the natural movements of society recoil with impetuosity upon the deluded agent; and, after the subsidence of that anarchy which he has created, he finds others quietly invested in the possession of those blessings which he formerly enjoyed. Such, in fact, seems to be the ultimate effects of all those partial combinations which, embracing only a small number of individuals, leave their places a privileged capture to their more prudent neighbours; and their interest, concurring with that of masters, and the general advantage of the country, soon conspire to fill up the vacant situations. And, as it may be expected, some small deficiency in the supply of hands will be occasioned by the combination,

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ion, so it may be supposed that this leficiency will operate some trifling ise in the price of work; and if this ise be more than the employers can conveniently afford, it will also be ome trifle above the average value of abour; so that this profession will old out more encouragement than ny other of equal difficulty in attainnent, and will therefore, in the end, ome to be more fully supplied.

But, supposing the combination to e so general as to extend over the hole country in which it originates, t must still be evident, that the differnce of this from the former is not n kind, but only in degree; and it will follow, as a natural inference, that aving foreign competitors in trade, ven this large coalition carries in its osom the seeds of its own discomfiture. If, by its influence, the price of ny of those commodities in which we had formerly undersold the traders of other countries, should be raised bove that of our rivals, it is indisputable, that the continental market, in which our goods formerly commanded an immediate purchase, will be supplied at a cheaper rate; and even, so far as our own laws respecting trade will admit, foreign articles will find their way into this country.

In calculating on the issue of a combination, all consideration of those impediments which arise from the jealousy which attaches to an extended commerce, appear to be laid out of sight; and those who combine, proceed on the absurd supposition, that in every capricious or interested rise in the price of a commodity, they will be voluntarily followed by those whose efforts have always been directed to supplant them. Granting, however, that a combination may be so general, and altogether so constructed, as not to be subject to any of the corrective cheques which we have enumerated, it may still be enquired, whether, in this case, it can produce all those beneficial effects which have been so fondly anticipated? If the object be some of those superfluous articles which minister to human luxury, it may be pretty safely predicted, that the demand for it will be considerably lessened; and although the sum given for an assigned quantity may be greater than formerly, yet, as the consumpt will be smaller, the total profits will likewise be diminished. Again, should the article be a necessary of life, any combination, by which the rate of it is endeavoured to be raised, must soon prove ineffective: not, indeed, from any diminution in the demand, (for that must continue nearly the same) but from the operation of that *stretching* principle, which the combination engenders; and from that alteration which it introduces in the relative value of those articles, each of which contribute a part to the sum of human happiness. The necessaries of life are the measure of its accessory commodities; and their proportional value having been settled, any rise in the former accomplishes a corresponding rise in the latter. Carry this a little further—the more necessary affects the more luxurious, till the particular augmentation is lost in the general rise; and till it amounts to nothing more, than an unsubstantial and frivolous alteration in the denomination of value. *T.*

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Continued from p. 674.

Letter IV.

DEAR SIR,

AS it is probable I would mention the house of Bellanach in my former letters, and the improvements carried on there under the auspices of the

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the generous Mr Malcolm, I shall not run the risk of repetition, but proceed with our voyages. I had, while tarrying here, by my rashness, received a grievous wound in the face, which I was obliged to keep bound up with a napkin, and which occasioned my having something of a hideous appearance. Wherever I showed my face the people were impressed with high ideas of my prowess in the art of boxing, which I never in my life tried; and I thought it would have been more natural had they concluded that some body had been boxing *me*. We set sail on the morning of Tuesday with a fine southern breeze, which carried us out of Loch Crinan. About a mile off the point of Craignish we witnessed a very singular phenomenon. A phenomenon, James! little things are such to you when on a journey: pray what was it? Your honour will not guess; not if you should do nothing else but try for a year. It was, however, what I never before saw or heard of;—being a boat well manned, fishing up cows in the open sea. Aye, look back at the word again; it is just *Cows*. But I am to this day unable to account for it in the least, or how such a valuable fishery came to be there; but it was literally as follows: On reaching the sound of Jura, we steered to the northward; where the wind beginning to sink, and the tide meeting us like a mighty river, we advanced very slow. To the westward about half a mile, we first saw a large wherry crouding sail to the South, and then, a good way ahead of her, a black thing came on with the tide, which we soon discovered, with the help of the spyglass, to be an excellent black highland cow. We approached quite near them, and saw them overtake her, when they immediately dropped their sail and threw coils of ropes around her, endeavouring with all their might to haul her into the boat: this however they were unable to effect, for she splashed like a whale; and the boat was like to turn its keel uppermost; but they lashed her to the stern. Just about this time, when the noise of Gaelic in the boat began to abate, in a moment a dun cow emerged from below the waves about forty yards to the N.W. of us. She was grown very weak, was swimming with her side uppermost, and blowing like a porpoise; but the tide bare her rapidly away from us, and very near straight for them. I cannot describe to you the noise and hurry which ensued in the boat on the appearance of this second prize: some hauled up the sails, others hung strenuously by that which they had got, being unwilling to lose a certainty for a chance. They at last with some difficulty succeeded in securing that also, when they made slowly toward the land. We were lost in conjecture from whence these cows could have come, there being no other vessel or boat within sight from which they could have made their escape; and could think of nothing more probable, than that they were cattle which had lately been brought from Jura, and were attempting to swim across the sound to their native isle again, a distance I suppose not exceeding eight miles; but you now know as much as I do. After this we continued for some time to hold slowly on our course, but were soon overtaken by a dead calm, when the furious tide carried us straight away to the south. We were now in no very agreeable situation, being surrounded to the southward by numbers of rocky islets, without any means in our power of eschewing them, and were greatly alarmed at seeing ourselves borne full upon a large one in the mouth of Loch Crinan! the sailors plied with the oars to force the vessel from its longitude, but their efforts for a long time proved abortive, I, for my own part, had no apprehensions of being wrecked on that rock, and strove with all

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l my rhetorick to persuade them
at it was impossible the tide could
n us ashore on the island, un-
ss it had a passage under it; for
at it must necessarily go about the
and itself, and it was plain would
rry us with it, especially as its shore
d not shelve: and so narrow is my
mprehension, that I believe to this
y it was the effect of the island's
pelling the current that carried us
und, and not the oars. A small
eeze now coming from the S.W.
stood into the bay of Craignish,
d the breeze afterwards increasing,
again beat up, doubled the point
Craignish a second time, and the
le turning in our favours, went on
immingly. We kept nearly the
ne road by which I came last sum-
r, and saw nothing worth remark-
saving a great number of fishing
ats busily employed on a bank off
slate islands. On the broad
annel beyond these islands, and
uth of Mull, we met with a pretty
avy sea, which was however pro-
ctive of no worse effect upon any
us, than depriving Mr W. of the
wer of speech for about two hours,
d covering his complexion with the
's pallid hue. As we dreaded a-
n to encounter the tides in the
nd of Mull, we came to an anchor
Loch Don, and in company with
r M'Alister, went and spent the
ning at the house of Achnacraig
Mull, which is a good inn, and kept
civil people. Here we tarried un-
a late hour, and then returned on
rd our vessel. There is some
en grass surrounding this bay but
st of it is upon land which hath
n tilled, and is thereby converted
m a moss soil into a rich black
m. The mountains are high, the
st, except in the bays, bold and
ky; some brush-wood interlines
declivities; a good way to the
tward appeared the isle of Kerra-
and beyond that the mountains
Lorn; the ruins of Castle-Duart
October 1808.

stood on the point beyond us, and u-
pon the whole, the scene was rather
interesting, though more so on account
of its novelty to us than any thing
else. Next morning, as soon as it
was day, the tide then beginning to
ebb, we got under way, the wind
being fair and very gentle. As I
did not go to sleep that night, for
fear of losing the views, I was on
deck all the way, and the morning
being fair and clear, enjoyed them
very much: my two friends did not
awake until we were got up to the
narrow sound about the mouth of
Loch-Alen. They were much de-
lighted with the wild prospects on
each hand, but testified their surprise
at seeing so few cottages on the coasts,
and those that were all in clusters:
they seemed also much better pleased
with the appearance of the mountains
of Mull than those in Morven. A-
bout ten o'clock, we cast anchor in
the bay of Tobermory, and went
ashore to the village, where Mr
M'Alister had some business to
transact, but a violent rain commen-
cing, we were forced to keep mostly
within doors. Although I did not
tarry above two hours at this place
last year, and tho' now so much dis-
figured by the wound in my face, I
was surprised at being told by a na-
tive who went aboard with us, that
the whole village knew me: that
they wondered much what my busi-
ness was there last year, and much
more when they saw me return this
year: this might possibly proceed
from their having a jealousy of stran-
gers, but I rather think that the great
number of excise-men on these coasts
obliges the highlanders to keep a sharp
look out: those of Mull seem to be a-
mongst the most robust, and stout
made of any; and many of them
wear the old Highland garb, which
quite disappears in the country of Lew-
is and Harris. Mr M'Alister having
settled his business at Tobermory, we
left it about 3 o'clock P. M. contrary

to

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to the ardent remonstrances of an old sailor named Hugh; and I still believe that our importunity to get forward influenced the master too much to set out. The wind was now shifted to the West, the day cleared up, and every five minutes the sky wore a more gloomy aspect; the consequence was, that before we passed the bloody bay, where one of the large vessels of the Spanish Armado was ruined, every countenance was stamped with the marks of apprehension; but as it still continued tolerable we held on. When we reached the point of Ardnamurchan, or the Rhu, as it is commonly called, we were obliged to tack twice in order to weather it, and had already got to the windward of it, when the sea growing prodigiously heavy, and the wind continuing to increase, the sailors were affrighted, and though ten or twelve miles advanced, turned and run again for Tobermory. It was not long until we found ourselves off the mouth of the harbour, but the wind, which was now increased to a gale, blowing straight out of it, and the passage betwixt the island and the rocky point being so narrow that it was dangerous to tack, the getting in became a serious concern: the Johnson, though a strong English-built sloop, is certainly the most unwieldy vessel of her size that ever was made. They now made a strong effort to weather the straits, putting her about almost every three minutes; all hands assisted in hauling in the sheets; and after a struggle of nearly two hours, they succeeded in working her through the narrowest, and expected at the next stretch to gain the harbour. There being ten in all on board, and the deck rather throng, I had stepped below to prevent confusion; but my two companions assisted with all their might, not without imminent danger to their persons, for the boom overthrew Mr John every time it was dragged in, and very nearly turned him overboard, he not having experience how to manage himself. I was at length alarmed by an unusual noise and bustle above, but still kept tenaciously by my birth in the cabin, until I heard Mr M'Alister cry out in great agitation, O! Lord! she will go in a thousand pieces!—O! my God! my God! cried the old man at the helm. What's the matter now, thought I; and putting my head out at the companion door, saw every man rivetted to the spot awaiting his fate in silent horror. In truth, my dear Sir, you need not envy the then feelings of

Your most obedient

J. E.

On the Employments of WOMEN *during the* MIDDLE AGES.

(From Fisher's History of German Trade.)

THE free German, who valued nothing but his sword, and lived only on what it procured, viewed every other source of gain which was to be pursued by skill and eloquence as inglorious, and unworthy of himself. He imported from strangers merely weapons and clothes, in exchange for the produce of his land, to which was added that of his hunting, and the gold plundered from his neighbours. Neither during the time of the Roman empire, nor under that of the Franks, was he acquainted with any manufactures; he left them chiefly to freed men, to ultramontane foreigners, or to the despised Sclavonians, who afterwards exported their increasing wealth to Italy, or the East sea, and left Germany in its ancient state of rudeness. It appears also, by the laws concerning manufactures, that at that time we had, properly speaking, no internal trade, and although our histories already name all the principal manufacturing towns, yet no business of any consequence was carried on in them by natives. How, indeed, could

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men apply to manufactures, who procured all necessaries by the efforts of their own limbs. All, therefore, came from the hands of the female sex, who supplied their families, both with clothes and with household furniture. The daughters were employed by their mothers as servants, in sewing, weaving, and making clothes. Eginhard mentions of Charlemagne, that he caused his princesses to be diligently instructed in these points. That emperor even issued an edict, ordaining, that young noblemen should be early trained to the use of arms, and that young ladies of quality should be kept close to their spinning wheel. The silver wheel of the Princess Lutgard, daughter of the Emperor Otto I. came after her death to the cloister of St Alban's on the Main, and the Empress Cunegund wore, when a widow, a dark-coloured gown of her own making. In the romances of the middle ages, (which always give a true picture of the manners of the old times, and therefore are of great use, both for history and for the understanding of German law,) we often find ladies described as sitting over their embroidery, or their loom.

These labours were performed by mother, daughter, and maid servants, in a remote part of the house, called the women's house, which men were seldom allowed to enter. This women's house, in the most ancient times, was under ground; it was afterwards strongly guarded and surrounded with a ditch, to preserve the inhabitants from any violence on their persons, which was then a favourite exploit among the Germans. Seldom, among any people, shall we find such a number of laws against this species of violence. Indeed, there is no country where we find so many instances of it, as among the Germans, and they were reproached on that account by the ancient French and Italian writers. Nor were ladies secure even from their suitors, but were obliged to employ against them every means of defence. The women's house served not only as a working-place, but also as a bed-chamber. All the German laws allude to it as divided into an apartment in front, and one behind. The one probably contained the members of the family, the latter the maid servants; the violation of the former was punished by a fine of six shillings, and that of the latter by one of three shillings. Afterwards, it became usual for men to attain access into these apartments, which gave occasion to many licentious romances, insomuch, that the very word came ultimately to signify a place of debauchery. In very remote times also, the female slaves belonging to charitable foundations were obliged to reside in a separate house, called *Genitium*. The cloister of Farfe, in Italy, and others in Germany, had a similar regulation; and in these houses they caused the ornaments of their churches to be manufactured. These buildings appear to have been preferable to the French farm-houses, as we may see, among others, from the capitulary of Charlemagne, in which he gives directions to supply his women's houses with wool, linen, kermes, wood, soap, ointment, combs, and other things necessary for the uses of manufacture.

Our ladies made early a great progress in weaving and embroidery. Already, in the time of Tacitus, they employed themselves in weaving linen, and made clothes of it, which they varied with stripes of scarlet. Nor is there any reason to believe that these were imported from Egypt, since, in the most ancient writers, particularly Saxo and Torfæus, we find mention made of the making both of woollen and linen cloth. Nor did they long confine themselves to plain stuffs, but employed themselves upon tapestry, and other ornaments, for houses and churches, which they covered with ornaments of flowers, with hunting pieces, or other historical representations.

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tions. Such a covering for an altar, of the highest antiquity, is described by Olaus Wormius, as made by a lady of the name of Lodena, and skilfully representing a remarkable hunt. Saxo mentions of Hamlet, that he tore down, at once, all the tapestry made by his mother, with which the interior walls of the house were covered, and threw it over a circle of drunken guests, binding it down in such a manner, that not one of them was able to rise. In the history of Regner Lodbrog, it is mentioned, that Brunchild had very skilfully delineated on cloth all the brave actions of Sigurd. Every one knows the tapestry on which is described the whole history of William the Conqueror's invasion of England. We find still abundance of similar pieces, because it was customary, in the earliest times, to cover all rooms with them. In many ancient castles of upper Germany, the keepers used to mention to me the names of the Princesses who had wrought them. The most ancient tapestry contained only two colours; black and white. About the end of the eleventh century, they became somewhat livelier; in the thirteenth, they were completely chequered with colours; and in the fourteenth, they began to be drawn in natural hues.—Thus it is that they are distinguished by Cluverius, and I had a full opportunity of satisfying myself on the subject, by means of a great number which Duke Charles caused to be brought to Louisbourg out of various castles in Wirtemberg, which I had it in my power to examine with the greatest attention, and to compare with each other. They consisted of Bible stories, of holy legends, and of representations of former exploits, chiefly hunting parties, which were distinguished by any uncommon incidents. Sometimes they presented rare beasts and birds, and those of a very large size; I also observed various wild beasts, described by Tacitus and Pliny, woven into them, conformably to the description of those writers. At the end of the fifteenth century, such animals were still found in the Prussian woods. Thormod Torfæus has, in like manner, considered the ancient tapestries as a grand source of historical information; and it is much to be regretted, that better care is not taken to preserve these precious remnants of antiquity. It were to be wished also, that the learned would draw up descriptions of them for the benefit of posterity, or would cause them to be engraved. At present, they are daily either falling to the ground, or are newly painted, or cut down for household use. A passage in the chronicle of the cloister Farfe, and a letter of foundation by Otto II. informs us, that most of the ornaments of churches were wrought by female hands. We can also, by means of those which still remain, establish many historical and natural observations. Kleffel, and Professor Schutz of Hamburgh, have in vain endeavoured to deny their use in heraldry, since Du Fresne has instituted the most satisfactory inquiry into this subject. It is now completely ascertained, that the Franks, and the rest of the Germans, had their ancient memorials sometimes woven, sometimes cut in the covering of their shields. These were, on that account, called *coats of arms;* and in later times, were added to their weapons. The Baron du Cange shews, that their lining, even at the earliest period, contained gold and silver, chiefly wrought in fur, which gave occasion to the use of these metals in blazonry. Both the colours and figures on these coats of arms were imitated from tapestry.

Besides tapestry, women also performed other species of embroidery, in which they made very great progress. They formed large banners and ensigns. The famous Danish Ensign is said to have been made in a morning by the three daughters of Regner

legner Lodbrog, with such art, that when its master had a prospect of victory, the inwoven raven appeared in full flight; but when otherwise, his wing hung motionless. A similar description is given of the ensign of Sigurd, chief of the island of Orkney, into which his mother had so skilfully worked a raven, that when the ensign was inflated by the winds, it appeared to be spreading its wings. The Anglo-Saxon bishop Adhelm, who lived in 680, describes very particularly the skilful embroidery of the Saxon women, and exhorts them to the imitation of the British nuns. A number of manufactures were formerly brought to remarkable perfection in nunneries. But the English women were particularly extolled for their skill in such works, and especially in the making of gold stuffs. It appears, by a certain account, that the holy figures, adorned with silk and gold, on the robe of a certain Pope, were English work, and doubtless that of women. This art is likewise called *opus plumarium*, because the instrument with which they wrought was at first merely cut out of a quill. Even in 1455 there were found in London a multitude of female workers in silk and embroidery, who presented a petition to King Henry IV., stating, that through the importation of silk stuffs out of Italy, this employment was likely to be lost to English women; and they obtained from that monarch a prohibition against the importation of wrought silks for five years.

Sketch *of the* Rise *and* Progress *of the* British Navy *.

It was not till the reign of Henry VII. that a navy existed in Britain. Before that time, the kings of England, in their naval expeditions, depended almost entirely on the aid of foreigners. That prince built a ship of 1000 tons, called the *Great Harry*. Henry VIII. made still greater advances. He established an Admiralty and a Navy Office; and the sea service, for the first time, became a distinct and separate profession. He settled also regular pay for the officers and seamen. An Admiral had 10s. a-day for pay and subsistence; a Captain, 1s. 6d.; a Seaman, 5s. a month for wages, and 5s. for subsistence. In 1512, a fleet of 45 ships was fitted out, the largest vessel of which was the Regent, of 1000 tons, and 700 men, on which the Admiral's flag was hoisted. It is probable, however, that part of these were foreign, as we have subsequent accounts which make the navy amount only to 16 or 21 vessels. In 1548, however, it appears by an account in the Archeologia, to have consisted of 53 vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 11,268, and which contained 7731 men, 237 ordnance pieces of brass, and 1848 of iron. All these were stationed at Portsmouth, except six at Deptford, and four in Scotland.

In 1552, we have a statement of the condition of the navy, which is as follows: Twenty-four "in good case to serve; so that they may be grounded and caulked once a-year, to keep them tight;" seven "must be docked and new dubbed, to search their tree nails for iron;" three "lie already dry docked, to be new made at your Lordships' pleasure;" one "dry docked; not thought worthy of new making:" four "thought meet to be sold;" six "not worth keeping;" one "in Ireland, whose state we know not."

In the reign of Mary, the navy appears to have greatly declined, though there was only one naval expedition, in which little loss was sustained; but small attention seems to have been paid to it, and ten thousand a year was thought sufficient for its support. She

* The materials for this article are chiefly drawn from Derrick's Memoirs of the Navy. 4to. London. 1806.

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She left only 27 vessels, in which there served 3565 men, whose maintenance cost 3218*l.* 10s.

Elizabeth, however, applied herself actively to the formation of a navy.—She soon began to build ships of her own, and encouraged the merchants to build large trading vessels, which occasionally were converted into ships of war. The Queen paid the utmost attention to every thing connected with this service; caused timber to be collected for the use of the navy; carried to an extent before unknown the manufacture of gun-powder; augmented the pay of the navy, and invited over foreigners, so that she justly acquired the glorious title of *Restorer of Naval Power, and Sovereign of the Northern Seas.* Yet the numerical augmentation does not seem to have proceeded as might have been expected. In 1565, the eighth year of her reign, she had only 29 vessels; and in 1578, only 24. By 1588, however, at the arrival of the famous Armada, they had encreased to 34, with 12,590 tons, and 6279 men.

The Archeologia contains a complete list of the Royal Navy, on the 23d May 1599, with an account of the number and species of pieces of ordnance with which it was mounted, under the titles of Cannon, Demi-Cannons, Culverins, Demi-Culverins, Lakers, Minions, Falcons, Falconets, Portpece Halls, Portpece Chambers, Fowler-Halls, Fowler-Chambers, and Curtalls. The total number of ships was 42. Queen Elizabeth left at her death the same number of ships of 17,055 tons, and with 8346 men.—The expence laid out upon the navy was still small. In her reign, it is stated to have amounted to 30,000*l.* a-year.

James I. not undertaking any naval expeditions, and finding the navy left in such a flourishing state by his predecessor, cannot be supposed to have made very great exertions for its augmentation. He paid considerable attention, however, to this branch of the service, took delight in visiting the dock-yards and ships, was liberal to seamen, and in the five years preceding 1623, built ten new vessels. In the first years of his reign, he spent upwards of 50,000*l.* upon the navy, tho' it was afterwards reduced to 30,000*l.* The largest ship that had ever come from the English docks was built by him in 1610. She was 1400 tons burthen, and carried 64 guns: and was named the Prince, or Prince Royal.

By a report of Commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the navy in 1618, it appears that there were then only 39 ships or vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 14,700 tons. Thirteen of these were unserviceable. They recommend that the navy should thenceforth consist only of 30 ships, the tonnage of which, however, was to amount to 17,350 tons. The reasons they assign for this limitation are; 1. This navy will contain 3050 tons more than the navy of Queen Elizabeth, when it was greatest, and flourished most: 2. As great a provision of long timber, planks and knees, will be required to supply these 30 ships, as may conveniently be got in this time of great building, and common devastation of woods in all places: 3. These 30 ships will require as many mariners and gunners as this kingdom can supply at all times, our traffic carrieth away so many, and so far: 4. The common building of great and warlike ships by merchants to reinforce the navy, when need shall require, may well contain his Majesty's numbers and charge within these bounds."

Charles I. was, from the earliest period of his reign, exposed to extreme pecuniary embarassments; yet his exertions in favour of the navy, amid all these difficulties, seem to have been great. The large sums, indeed, which he raised on account of ship-money, were among the chief sources of the

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discontent excited against him. Yet, though irregularly levied, they seem to have been faithfully applied. In 1633, the navy contained 50 ships, whose tonnage amounted to 23,000 tons. Before the breaking out of the civil wars, the king built at Woolwich a ship called the *Sovereign of the Seas*, the following description of which is taken from a publication, at that time, by Heywood.

"This famous vessel was built at Woolwich, in 1637. She was in length, by the keel, 128 feet, or thereabout, within some few inches; her main breadth, 48 feet; in length, from the fore end of the beak-head, to the after end of the stern, a *prora ad puppin*, 232 feet; and in height, from the bottom of her keel, to the top of her lanthorn, 76 feet; bore five lanthorns, the biggest of which would hold ten persons upright; had three flush decks, a forecastle, half-deck, quarter-deck, and round-house.

"Her lower tier has 30 ports for cannon and demi-cannon.

"Middle tier, 30 ports for culverins and demi ditto.

"Third tier, 26 ports for other ordnance.

"Forecastle, 12 ports.

"Two half decks have 13 or 14 ports more within board, for murdering pieces, besides 10 pieces of chace-ordnance forward, and 10 right aft, and many loop-holes in the cabins for musquet shot. She had eleven anchors, one of 4,400 pounds weight. She was of the burthen of 1637 tons. She was built by Peter Pott, Esq. under the direction of his father Captain Phineas Pott, one of the principal officers of the Navy.—She had two galleries besides, all of most curious carved work, and all the sides of the ship carved with trophies of artillery and types of honour, as well belonging to sea as land, with symbols appertaining to navigation; also their two sacred majesties' badges of honour; arms, with their several angels holding their letters in compartment; all which works are gilded over, and no other colour but gold and black. One tree, or oak, made four of the principal beams, which was 44 feet, of strong serviceable timber, in length, 3 feet diameter at the top, and 10 feet at the stub or bottom.

"Upon the sternhead a cupid or child bridling a lion: upon the bulkhead right forward stand six statues in sundry postures; these figures represent Concilium, Cura, Conamen, Vis, Virtus, Victoria. Upon the hamers of the water are four figures, Jupiter, Mars, Neptune, Eolus; on the stern Victory, in the midst of a frontispiece; upon the beakhead sitteth King Edgar on horseback trampling on seven kings."

This vessel is said to have been calculated more for magnificence than for use; but being taken down a deck lower, she became, according to report, one of the best men of war in the world. In short, it is urged by the royalists, in answer to the remonstrance of 1641, that "a sure proof that the King had formed no design for enslaving his people is, that the chief object of his government has been to raise a naval, not a military force."

The *Commonwealth* forms a splendid period in our naval annals; much owing, however, to the respectable state in which the navy had been previously placed. In 1652, the fleet consisted of 102 vessels. Only three of these carried 60 guns; still the English vessels were superior in size to the Dutch, and were much indebted to this circumstance for their superiority. About the end of this year, the pay of the sailors was raised from 19s. to 24s. per month. The Protector, instead of reducing his navy at the conclusion of the war in 1654, ordered all the ships to be repaired and new ones built. He procured an annual grant of 400,000*l.* for the navy, and at his death, in 1658, left it as fol-

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follows: 157 ships, mounting 4390 guns, and manned by 21,910 men. Five of these vessels were above 60 guns, and four between 50 and 60. The largest mounted 110 guns—We have thus traced the state of the Royal Navy down to the *Restoration.*

(To be continued.)

Description of NEWFOUNDLAND, *with an account of the Cod-Fishery carried on upon its banks.*

From Herriot's Travels in Canada.

ON arriving at the banks of Newfoundland, a number of vessels, stationed at various distances, and seemingly at anchor, occurred to our view. These we soon understood to be engaged in the Cod-fishery. They are, in general, from eighty to one hundred and fifty tons burden, fitted out from several places in England, particularly from the western counties, and from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. There are, besides, vessels belonging to the fishermen who winter in Newfoundland, and at the settlements on the neighbouring parts of the continent.

The Great Bank, which is about forty leagues distant from the island, is an enormous mountain formed beneath the surface of the sea. Its extent is about an hundred and sixty leagues, and its breadth about sixty, the extremities terminating in points. On the eastern side, towards the centre, a kind of bay is formed, called the Ditch. The depth of water varies much throughout the whole, being in some situations sixty, in others only five fathoms. During the hottest weather the fish do not frequent either the great or the smaller banks, but retire to the deep waters. It has been remarked by many people, that on approaching the banks the noise of the billows of the ocean become more shrill and loud, an effect which is probably produced by the shallowness of the waters.

The thick fogs which are here more prevalent than in any other part of the Atlantic, exhibit a singular phenomenon, and may be presumed to owe their origin to the stream from the gulph of Mexico, the discharge of waters incessantly accumulating there by the pressure of the trade winds.

The cod-fish, whose abundance in these latitudes has afforded for a series of years an essential object of commercial enterprize, is esteemed much more delicate than that found in the northern seas of Europe, altho' inferior to it in whiteness. The length of this fish usually exceeds not three feet, and the conformation of its organs is such as to render it indifferent with regard to the selection of its aliment. The voracity of its appetite prompts it indiscriminately to swallow every substance which it is capable of gorging; and even glass and iron have been found in the stomach of this fish, which, by inverting itself, has the power of becoming disburthened of its indigestible contents.

The fishermen arrange themselves along the side of the vessel, each person being provided with lines and hooks.

When a fish is caught, its tongue is immediately cut out, and it is delivered to a person, in whose hands it having undergone a certain degree of preparation, is dropped through a hatchway between decks, where part of the back bone is taken out, and the cod is thrown, in this state, through a second hatchway into the hold, to be salted. When a quantity of fish, sufficient to fill one of the vessels, is caught and salted, she sails from the banks to the island, where, discharging her cargo, she returns to her station, and in the course of the season thus renews four or five different freights.

The cod-fish is dried on the island, and larger vessels arrive from England, to convey it from thence to the Eu-

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uropean markets. In packing the sh in bulk, in the hold of the vessel, uch care and attention are requisite; ıd the greatest precautions are used ı loading, to preserve them from exosure to the moisture of the atmoshere, by spreading sails and cloths ver the boats in which they are ntained, and over those fish already ı the vessel, if the smallest degree dampness in the air be observable. person denominated *culler*, or inector, attends the loading of each ssel, in order to see that no fish hich is not perfectly cured, be inoduced into the cargo, which otherise might soon become damaged.

The price of fish cured at Newundland is generally fifteen shilngs the quintal, and it neats in Euope about twenty shillings. The xpence of its freight to the coast of pain is two shillings and sixpence, ıd to Leghorn three shillings the uintal.

The dried fish, sent to the West ndies, is packed in casks, and is infeor in quality to that carried to Eupe. The fish which is salted without being dried, is termed Core-fish, green cod. A vessel with twelve ien, from the middle of April to ly, must catch, salt, and bring into ort, ten thousand fish, otherwise the wners will be excluded from all aim to the established bounty. The me crew, however, usually procures ring the season more than double at quantity.

The merchants of England who e concerned in these fisheries, suply the fishermen upon credit with ery article of which they may be in ant, and are repaid at the fall of the ar with the produce of their industry. everal hundred thousand pounds are us annually advanced, in speculaon, on an object of commerce, before is extracted from the bosom of the ean.

About four hundred ships, amounng to thirty-six thousand tons burthen; two thousand fishing shallops, of twenty thousand tons, and twenty thousand men, are in times of tranquillity usually employed every year in this fishery. About six hundred thousand quintals of fish are annually taken, which, upon an average of seven years, are worth, at the island, fifteen shillings per quintal. These, with the other amounts, consisting of salmon, cod-oil, seal-oil, and furs, exceed, annually, half a million sterling. Of twenty thousand men from Great Britain and Ireland employed in that fishery, eight thousand necessarily continued, when their country was not at war, on the island all the winter. Several thousand still remain there during that season, and are occupied in repairing or building boats and small vessels, or in erecting the scaffolds for drying fish. These are not properly sea-faring men, and are distinguished by the denomination of *planters*.

Newfoundland extends in the form of a triangle, about a hundred leagues from east to west, and a hundred and twenty-five from north to south; being situated between forty-six and fifty-two degrees of north latitude.—John Gabato, a Venetian, was its first discoverer, under the patronage of king Henry the seventh of England. No advantage was derived from thence, until the lapse of a period of near forty years. Cape Race, and Cape Ray, are the two promontories which present themselves to mariners sailing for the river Saint Lawrence. Eighteen leagues to the westward of the first appears Cape Saint Mary, which forms the entrance of the bay of Placentia towards the east. This bay is sixteen leagues in breadth, and twenty in depth. Towards its head is the harbour, capable of containing in safety one hundred and fifty vessels, and defended by a fort called Saint Louis. The French were the first Europeans who frequented this situation. Between Placentia and Cape Ray, the western point

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point of the island, two other bays, of considerable extent, penetrate some distance into the country. They are distinguished by the appellations of Fortune and Despair. No settlements have yet been made on their coasts, and they are but little frequented. Cape Ray, together with the island of Saint Paul, about fifteen leagues distant from it, forms the entrance into the gulph of St Lawrence; and vessels sailing thither, must pass, in clear weather, in sight of the one, or of the other. Besides the bays already noticed, this island contains a variety of others, particularly on the eastern coast, among which two are remarkable for their extent; those of Trinity and Conception. Near the latter is the harbour of Saint John, which is secure and well fortified.

Bordered by dark and gloomy rocks, which exhibit a barren, inhospitable appearance, the country, on a nearer view of its soil, belies not the character of its rude uninviting features, which amid their nakedness display neither grandeur nor sublimity. At a league distant from the entrance of Saint John's harbour, no opening in the coast is discernable. A white tower, raised on a precipitous eminence, seems rather intended as a mark to warn vessels of the danger of approaching the rocky shore, than as a beacon to conduct them to a place of safety. On a nearer examination of it, its strength becomes apparent, and no hostile vessel can enter, with impunity, the narrow chasm beneath. This structure, situated on a part of the precipice, on the south side of the entrance of Saint John, is named Fort Amherst. The inlet, called the Narrows, exceeds not five hundred feet in width. On each side towards the north, the rocks rise to the altitude of four hundred feet; but on the south shore, they are of less elevation.

Heath, juniper, and wild spruce, the offspring of sterility, sparingly cover the rocky surface. The appearance of the harbour and its environs, is, nevertheless, wild and picturesque. In proceeding farther up the inlet, a battery called South-Fort is placed on the left; and another named Chain-Rock on the right. At a considerable elevation above these, several forts are seen. A rock, in the form of a cone, is crowned with a battery, constructed under the direction of the late Sir James Wallace, who, in 1796, was vice-admiral on the station, and governor of the island: and with a fifty-gun ship, two frigates and two sloops of sixteen guns each, made a gallant and successful defence against the attacks of Admiral Kirkery, whose force consisted of seven ships of the line, and three frigates.

Viewed from the summit of this eminence, the town and the scaffolds on which the fish are placed to dry, present a singular appearance. These scaffolds are generally forty feet high, and consist of several stages, on the rails of each of which a quantity of brushwood is placed. They are sufficiently strong to support the weight of the green fish, and also, occasionally, of one or two men. These are erected in every situation, as well in the valleys, as on the margins of the perpendicular rocks.

The town of St John borders on the basin, and its situation affords no attractions, except to those whom interest or necessity induces to consult the advantage, rather than the pleasure, arising from diversity of local situation. It contains a church and two chapels, one for the catholic religion, the others for persons of the methodist persuasion; also a court-house, and a custom-house.

An officer of the customs was, until lately, placed at the head of the law department, and decided not only in civil, but in criminal causes. A gentleman who has been bred to the law at present fills the situation of judge of the island. The buildings are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty. Two

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Townshend is placed above the town, nd contains the house allotted for the overnor, with the store-houses and agazines, which form a square.— rom hence, the entrance, the harour, the narrows sunk between elated precipices, and the water, covered with small vessels, passing and -passing, form a lively and busy ene; these, together with the town, d the adjacent country, diversified lakes with verdant borders, exhit, in the midst of a barren wild, a mbination which may, for a short riod, afford the charms of novelty.

Over a place called the barns, is a ad which leads from Fort Townend to Fort William, commanding e narrows and the harbour. With e latter, Signal-hill, from whence e approach of ships is annound, communicates. Its perpendicular ight from the sea is four hundred d four feet, and it contains, on its mmit, two ponds, affording excellent ater.

The bay of Bulls lies about twenight miles from Saint John's. The ternal parts of the island have never been explored by the English.— very small portion of land is at esent cultivated, as neither the soil climate are favourable to productns necessary for the support of life. e duration of summer is too short; d no kind of grain has sufficient e to arrive at maturity. The win- breaks up in May; and, until the d of September, the air is tempe-e, during which the progress of vetation is sufficiently rapid. Hay and ss are here of a very indifferent lity. The land is so sparingly coed with soil, that much labour and pence are necessary to produce a p, which but poorly recompences industry of the husbandman. The ntity of ground used for the purs of cultivation is therefore very all, and the prohibition of the pat state against attempts to colo-e, are, by the sterile nature of the country, rendered almost unnecessary. The fishermen are, in times of warfare, enjoined to return to England; and the merchant is authorized, to retain from the wages of each person in his employ, a certain proportion as a provision, in case of incapacity from poverty or sickness, for any individual to return to his country. By this prudent regulation, no seaman, thus engaged, can be lost to the service of the state.

The English and French long shared between them the privilege of drying their fish on the coasts of this island; the latter occupying the southern and northern parts, and the former the eastern shores. The interior is composed of mountains, covered with woods of an indifferent quality. The animals found here, are foxes, porcupines, hares, squirrels, lynxes, otters, beavers, wolves, and bears. The chace is difficult, and unattended with profit. The land and water-fowl are, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, falcons, geese, ducks, and penguins. In the bays and rivers are found fish of various kinds, such as salmon, eels, herring, mackarel, plaice, trout, and almost every description of shell-fish.

The territory which was requisite to prepare the cod-fish, belonged, at first, to any person who took possession; and from this inconvenience a source of frequent discord arose. The property of that part of the coast, of which he made choice, was at length, by the interference of government, secured to each fisherman. By this judicious arrangement, expeditions thither were multiplied so greatly, that in 1615, vessels from the British dominions, equal in all to fifteen thousand tons, were employed in the fishery.

The value of this island soon became apparent, not only as a source of national wealth, arising from the exchange of fish for the various productions and luxuries, which the southern parts of Europe afford, but what is still

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still of greater importance, as a principal nursery for the navy.

The property of this island was, by the peace of Utrecht, confirmed to Great Britain; and the subjects of France preserved only the right of fishing from Cape Bonavista northwards, and to Cape Rich on the opposite side. This line of demarcation was afterwards altered, and placed at Cape Ray, on the western side of the island.

The floating masses of ice, which pass in the vicinity of the eastern coast, and sometimes enter the straits of Belisle, in the summer months, exhibit to mariners an awful and singular spectacle. These enormous mounds, the accumulated operation of cold for a series of years, in the arctic regions, are detached from the coasts near Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Straits, by storms, and other causes. They sometimes exceed an hundred and forty feet in altitude; and their basis beneath the sea, usually doubles those dimensions. Rivulets of fresh water, produced by their gradual dissolution, distil from their summits. We had an opportunity of viewing three of these stupendous piles by the light of the moon, whose rays, reflected in various directions, from their glassy surface, produced an effect no less pleasing than novel. They become either stranded in shallow water, until they are melted down, or grow so porous, that they subside under the surface of the ocean. In fogs, and even in the gloom of night, they are discoverable at some distance, by the cold which they emit, and by their whiteness and effulgence.

Singular Exploits of the EARL *of* PETERBOROUGH *in* SPAIN.

(*From Carleton's Memoirs.*)

WHILE the Earl staid a few days at this place (Tortosa,) under expectation of the promised succours from Barcelona, he received a despatch (or express) from the king of Spain, full of excuses, instead of forces.—And yet the very same letter, in a paradoxical manner, commanded him, at all events, to attempt the relief of Santo Mattheo, where Colonel Jones commanded, and which was then under siege by the Conde de los Torres, (as was the report,) with upwards of three thousand men. The Earl of Peterborow could not muster above one thousand foot, and about two hundred horse; a small force to make an attempt of that nature upon such a superior power: Yet the Earl's vivacity, (as will be occasionally further observed in the course of these Memoirs,) never much regarded numbers, so there was but room, by any stratagem, to hope for success. That it is, for his greater encouragement and consolation, the same letter intimated, that a great concourse of the country people being in arms, to the number of many thousands, in favour of King Charles, and wanting only officers, the enterprize would be easy, and unattended with much danger.—But, upon mature enquiry, the Earl found that great body of men all in *nubibus*; and that the Conde, in the plain truth of the matter, was much stronger than the letter at first represented.

Santo Mattheo was a place of known importance; and that from its situation, which cut off all communication between Catalonia and Valencia; and, consequently, should it fall into the hands of the enemy, the Earl's design upon the latter must inevitably have been postponed. It must be granted, the commands for attempting the relief of it were pressing and peremptory; nevertheless, the Earl was very conscious to himself, that in the promised reinforcements were suspended, his officers would not approve of the attempt upon the foot of such vast inequalities; and their own declared sentiments soon confirmed the

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dictates of the Earl's reason. He herefore addresses himself to those officers in a different manner: He told hem, he only desired they would be passive, and leave it to him to work his own way. Accordingly, the Earl found out, and hired two Spanish spies, for whose fidelity, (as his great precaution always led him to do,) he took sufficient security; and dispatched them with a letter to Colonel Jones, governor of the place, intimating his readiness, as well as ability, to relieve him; and, above all, exhorting him to have the Miquelets in the town ready, on sight of his troops, to issue out, pursue, and plunder; since that would be all they would have to do, and all he would expect at their hands. The spies were dispatched accordingly; and, pursuant to instructions, one betrayed and discovered the other, who had the letter in charge to deliver to Colonel Jones. The Earl, to carry on the feint, having in the mean time, by dividing his troops, and marching secretly over the mountains, drawn his men together, so as to make their appearance on the height of a neighbouring mountain, little more than cannon-shot from the enemy's camp, the tale of the spies was fully confirmed, and the Conde, (tho' an able general,) marched off with some precipitation with his army; and by that means the Earl's smaller number of twelve hundred, had liberty to march into the town without interruption. I must not let slip an action of Colonel Jones's just before the Earl's delivery of them. The Conde, for want of artillery, had set his miners to work: and the Colonel, finding they had made some dangerous advances, turned the course of a rivulet, that ran through the middle of the town, in upon them, and made them quit a work they thought was brought to perfection.

Santo Mattheo being relieved, as I have said, the Earl, though he had so far gained his ends, left not the flying enemy without a feint of pursuit; with such caution, nevertheless, that in case they should happen to be better informed of his weakness, he might have a resource either back again to Santo Mattheo, or to Vinaros on the seaside; or some other place, as occasion might require. But having just before received fresh advice, that the reinforcements he expected were anew countermanded; and that the Duke of Anjou had increased his troops to twelve thousand men; the officers, not enough elated with the last success to adventure upon new experiments, resolved, in a council of war, to advise the Earl, who had just before received a discretionary commission in lieu of troops, so to post the forces under him, as not to be cut off from being able to assist the king in person, or to march to the defence of Catalonia in case of necessity.

Pursuant to this resolution of the council of war, the Earl of Peterborow, though still intent upon his expedition into Valencia, (which had been afresh commanded, even while his supplies were countermanded,) orders his foot, in a truly bad condition, by tedious marches day and night over the mountains, to Vinaros; and with his two hundred horse, set out to prosecute his pretended design of pursuing the flying enemy; resolved, if possible, notwithstanding all seemingly desperate circumstances, to perfect the security of that capital.

To that purpose, the Earl, with his small body of patrolers, went on frightening the enemy, till they came under the walls of Nules, a town fortified with the best walls, regular towers, and in the best repair of any in that kingdom. But even here, upon the appearance of the Earl's forlorn, (if they might not properly at that time all have passed under that character,) under the same panic they left that fencible town, with only one thousand of the town's people, well armed, for the defence of it. Yet was it

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it scarce to be imagined, that the Earl, with his small body of two hundred horse, should be able to gain admission; or, indeed, under such circumstances, to attempt it. But, bold as the undertaking was, his good genius went along with him; and so good a genius was it, that it rarely left him without a good effect. He had been told the day before, that the enemy, on leaving Nules, had got possession of Villa Real, where they put all to the sword. What would have furnished another with terror, inspired his lordship with a thought as fortunate as it was successful. The Earl rides up to the very gates of the town, at the head of his party, and peremptorily demands the chief magistrate, or a priest, immediately to be sent out to him; and that under penalty of being all put to the sword, and used as the enemy had used those at Villa Real the day or two before. The troops, that had so lately left the place, had left behind them more terror than men; which, together with the peremptory demand of the Earl, soon produced some priests to wait upon the General. By their readiness to obey, the Earl very justly imagined fear to be the motive; wherefore, to improve their terror, he only allowed them six minutes time to resolve upon a surrender, telling them, that otherwise, so soon as his artillery was come up, he would lay them under the utmost extremities. The priests returned with this melancholy message into the place; and in a very short time after the gates were thrown open. Upon the Earl's entrance, he found two hundred horse, which were the original of his lordship's forming that body of horse which afterwards proved the saving of Valencia.

The news of the taking of Nules soon overtook the flying enemy: and so increased the apprehensions of their danger, that they renewed their march the same day; though what they had taken before would have satisfied them much better without it. On the other hand, the Earl was so well pleased with his success, that, leaving the enemy to fly before their fears, he made a short turn towards Castillon de la Plana, a considerable, but open town, where his lordship furnished himself with four hundred horses more; and all this under the assurance that his troops were driving the enemy before them out of the kingdom. Hence he sent orders to Colonel Pierce's regiment at Vinaros to meet him at Oropesa, a place at no great distance; where, when they came, they were very pleasingly surprised at their being well mounted, and furnished with all accoutrements necessary. After which, leaving them cantoned in walled towns, where they could not be disturbed without artillery, that indefatigable General, leaving them full orders, went on his way towards Tortosa.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

PROFESSOR DAVY has read a paper before the Royal Society, containing an account of his various new and important electrical experiments on the decomposition of the earths, by which this distinguished philosopher has shewn, that they are all metallic oxides, and has thus verified by experiment what had been long suspected from analogy. These important discoveries complete the history of alkaline and earthy bodies, and form an era in chemical philosophy. They likewise must lead to great improvements in mineralogy and geology, the last of which sciences has hitherto wanted elements. In the same communication in which these facts are announced, a most important experiment of two Swedish chemists, Messieurs Benzelius and Pontin,

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Pontln, is mentioned. These gentlemen have combined the basis of volatile alkali with quick silver, and in this way have formed an amalgam. Here is something metallic apparently composed of two gases, a circumstance in which the dreams of the alchemists seem to be realized.

From various observations made on the newly-discovered planet Vesta, Mr Groombridge has ascertained part of the elements, which are as follow:

Inclination of the orbit..7° 8′ 20″
Ascending node.....104 38
Period.....3,182 years
Mean radius.....2,163

From the increased angular motion in its orbit, the eccentricity appears to be considerable, but he has not yet sufficient data to determine the quantity.

The Rev. Mr Leg, of Ashprington Devon, has invented a contrivance for discharging the superfluous water from ponds, tanks and reservoirs, in times of floods. It consists of a beam of wood suspended by an iron pin, over the head of the water, so as to form a kind of lever or balance, having one end affixed to a chain which raises a plug, to let out the superfluous water, and having suspended at the other a box or bucket, made rather leaky, into which the water is conveyed by a pipe, whenever it rises to a certain level. As long as the bucket continues filled with water, the weight will raise the plug, and when the water no longer keeps the bucket full, the plug will return to its place, by the lever recovering its level position.

It has been suggested that the sunflower might be successfully cultivated for the purpose of supplying our clothiers with oil. As much of the oil imported from the Levant, under the name of Florence oil, when it becomes rancid, is sold to the clothiers for the purpose of softening their wool when preparing for the loom, it is conceived that the oil extracted from the seeds of the sun-flower might be advantageously employed in the same way.

Dr Parry, of Bath, has recently investigated the causes of the decay of wood, and the means of preventing it. For this purpose he recommends the application of a preparation of the resinous kind mixed with a certain portion of bees-wax. The proportion of the ingredients, and the mode of mixing them, are as follow.—Take twelve ounces of rosin and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each, coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train-oil; heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of bees-wax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. It is recommended to dress every part of the wood-work with this composition; twice over before the parts are put together, and once afterwards; and a higher state of preservation is promised from its use than has yet been attained. It should be observed, that in preparing this varnish, it is advisable, in order to prevent accidents, to use an earthen vessel, and to make the fire in the open air.

The following simple method of preventing the destruction of flax by the caterpillar has been practised with success in this country. It consists in making persons walk twice a day along the furrows with a rope fastened to two poles so as to cause the rope to drag over the plants, by which the insects are swept off them. This operation repeated for four succeeding days preserves the flax; tho' in some instances, in three days it has been found to produce the desired effect.

In the deparment of Gers, are grown the annual or soft cotton, and that of Ivica, which thrives extremely well. Many land-owners have applied themselves to the culture of this important article, and they already reap the fruits of their care and industry.

An interesting analysis of coffee has

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has recently been made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, pot-ash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting developes the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderated, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum and the resin. Mocha Coffee is of all kinds, the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drunk.

Scottish Review.

I. Queenhoo-Hall, a Romance; and Ancient Times, a Drama. By the late Joseph Strutt, Author of Rural Sports and Pastimes of the People of England. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. Murray, London. Constable and Co. Edinburgh.

THE object of this romance is to exhibit, under an amusing and popular form, a view of English domestic manners, as they existed in the reign of Henry VI., a period, it is observed, during which they are very little known. For the due execution of such an undertaking, two qualifications were necessary, which are not often found united. The writer must first possess a perfect knowledge of the subject which he thus undertakes to illustrate, that is, of the customs, dress, amusements, and other particulars of the times in which he places his narrative. Few who are acquainted with the previous performances of Mr Strutt in this department of antiquarian information, will be disposed to question his capacity of exhibiting a view, as accurate as can now be given, of what our ancestors were at that remote era. The next qualification consists in the capacity of rendering this representation, not correct only, but also agreeable; of giving interest to the narrative, and animation to the dialogue. Without this, it is evident that a mere abstract description would be quite as acceptable. Here we suspect our author will not be found quite so successful; his powers of imagination are not certainly of the first order; yet they are not so far deficient as to produce an absolute failure in his object. They are such, as to render this, upon the whole, an amusing publication. There is little, indeed, in the general story, which serves merely as a thread to connect together a number of detached episodes. Many of these, however, possess considerable interest. The style is, in general, rather heavy, and loaded with common place; but displays of genius sometimes break forth. The dialogue, in particular, is conducted with spirit, and shews considerable observation of mankind. The intentions of the author seem to be throughout excellent. The description of the ceremonies of May, which opens the work, is curious. The tale of Margery and the witch, gives an amusing view of village manners. Emma's tale shews some tragic powers. Ingold's story is rather insipid. The wanton monks shew some humour, though they are a copy, not improved, from the excellent old Scottish ballad, of "the Monk and the Miller's Wife." Gregory's story is good; and the conclusion of the whole is animated and interesting.

As a specimen of the humorous and familiar style of our author, we shall give the following description of the exploits of a juggler, which is selected merely because its length is accommodated to our limits.

Our jovial company, being come to the Crown, found Robin Tosspot the butcher's man, Jack the basket-maker of Wellwyn, and some other lusty drinkers,

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drinkers, already assembled there; and n the midst of the room sat Bernard he blind bagpiper of Hartford, who was playing a fit of music; and when ie had done, Gilly's the juggler started ip and said, "By the bones, my masers, but if you would see a sight well worth the guerdon, I am the man who an quit you.—Would you see any leerdemain or cleanly conveyance, called by the learned clerks *deceptio visus*; because, my masters, if your eyes are ot as quick as my hands, I shall put he changeling upon you.—There," added he, throwing a crab-apple upon the able, "what call you that, I prithee?"

"Out upon thee for a lozel!" said Tosspot; "dost think we be such seely obs as not to know a crab?"

"To be sure; why not?" replied the iggler; "wiser men than you have een deceived.—Look ye, my masters, ll fair play, and above board,—I will hew you, for a tester, more craft, and s cleanly cast, as John Rikell the king's regetour will for two angels of gold.—'ou see, I cover this crab with this cup f latten; and you," addressing himself o Tosspot, "clap your hand upon it, nd hold it down, for fear the apple hould be gone."—Robin readily obeyd, looking slily at his comrades; and he juggler continued his harangue:—

Hark-ye, my masters, if my familiar eceive me not, I will send this poor ohn a-nutting on holy-rood day to meet ie foul fiend."

"Ay marry," cried Robin, "you alk main well, master juggler; but I en't to be cousened so easily as you hink for."

"Certainly not, said Gilly's;—"for ere is the crab, my masters," holding up in the sight of the company:

"Then let the sot
Uncover the pot,
And see what a dainty fine apple he's got."

"For all your bantering," said Robin, "I have another crab under the up, I trow:"—but, raising it from the able, there appeared, to the great astonishment of the spectators, in place of ie apple, a young howlet.

"I thought how it would be, my masers," quoth the juggler; "Birds of a ather flock together:—and the woodock is fairly springed."

Robin looked very foolish, and his comrades burst into a roar of laughter;—the owl, being frightened by the noise flew from the table, and perched upon one of the shelves.

"You shall now see," said Gillys, "that I can readily bring my hawk to "the lure;"—when, imitating the hooting of an owl, the bird flew down to him, and he put it into a pouch which hung by his side. The clowns were wonderfully delighted with this performance; but Tib the innkeeper's wife, believing the owl to be in reality an evil spirit, counted her beads, and crossed herself for security's sake.

"And now, my good masters," continued the juggler, clapping a box upon the table, "I have here a jack-in-the-box, the greatest curiosity ever seen in this or any other country.—This wonderful motion has travelled farther than Noah's ark.—It was exhibited, with unspeakable applause, to Mahound, Soldan of Constantinople, when he dined with the Emperor Sigismund, at the palace of the Seneschal of Nineveh, where the Dolphin of France tilted with the Prince of Fess for the fair Sabrina, daughter to the Queen of Bohemia. The King of Spain preferred it to all the tricks set forth by ten select companies of minstrels. All the crowned heads in Europe speak highly of its merit; and our own gracious Sovereign was so delighted with it, that he commanded me to play it over five times, and gave ten marks for my reward; and his excellency the Protector, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, gave me two angels of gold from his own private purse."

So saying, he handed his bonnet round among the rustics, to collect their donations; but finding they did not communicate very liberally, he added; "Maister John Rikell, the king's tregetour, offered me fifty pounds in gold, and a place next to himself in his company, for this admirable motion; but I warrant ye, my masters, I refused him, and would have refused him had he offered twice as much; for the whole world cannot produce its fellow. Why should you, then, by withholding a few pence, deprive yourselves of a sight you never may have another opportunity of seeing?"

He then put his bonnet about a second time; and when he had collected all the money together that he could, he

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he opened the box, and produced the puppet, dressed like a Modish lady. Bernard played a tune appropriated to the purpose upon the juggler's vielle, and Gillys caused the figure to perform all the motions of a dance in such a manner as surprised his spectators, who expressed their satisfaction by reiterated applauses. VOL. I. p. 69.

The following will afford a specimen of his tragic style. It is in the story of Lady Emma, who, in travelling with her brother, is benighted near a solitary inn, where they find themselves under the necessity of accepting a night's accommodation. After supper, she says,

Having embraced my dear brother, we parted from each other; I following the daughter, and he the father, to our chambers. Though I had not a distant thought, that the host or hostess had formed any malevolent designs against us, yet I parted from Henry with the greatest reluctance; and pardon me, ladies," said she, while she heaved a deep sigh, and wiped away the tears that started from her eyes, "little did I think that I should never, never see my dearest Henry any more!—But I forget myself, and my feelings lead me to foretel the story of my misfortunes.—The tempest still continued—the rain beat against the casement of my chamber—and the furious gusts of wind, to which it was exposed, kept it in constant agitation. The horrors of the night added not a little to the uneasiness of my mind. The inn-keeper's daughter assisted me to undress, and, in her way, was complaisant and obliging; but she was very fearful of the thunder, and was constantly calling upon Saint Agnes, repeating her ave-maries, or uttering some ejaculations from her Primer. This circumstance indeed pleased me; and thence I formed a very favourable opinion of her piety. However, she had not long been in bed before she fell asleep, and I was not the least inclined to disturb her rest; I only wished to participate in her repose, but I could not sleep. I heard the midnight bell of a neighbouring convent calling its inhabitants to their devotions, and I offered up my fervent prayers to heaven for my brother's safety. Some time after, I closed my eyes in a kind of melancholy stupor, and, half asleep half awake, a thousand dreadful imaginations crowded into my mind.—My garments appeared to be besmeared with blood. I then thought that I was waiting in a strange place, where a heap of dead bodies obstructed my passage. I was then labouring to ascend steep rocks and precipices without assistance, or made the spectator of pompous funerals. At last, however, my dear brother appeared to me standing by my bed-side covered with wounds, and his countenance overspread with a ghastly paleness. He reached out his hand, and laid hold of mine,—his hand was as cold as ice: he then looked wishfully at me and, in a hollow tone of voice, said, *sister, remember me!* The coldness of the hand, the solemnity of the address, had such an effect upon my mind, that I started upright in the bed, confused and affrightened to such a degree, that it was a long time before I could sufficiently recollect myself, or be convinced that these dreadful appearances were not the effects of reality. The thunder had subsided, but the wind and the rain were not the least abated: the lamp, by some means, was extinguished, and we were in total darkness. While I was sitting upright in the bed, I thought during an interval of tempest, that I heard a confused rumbling in an adjacent chamber, and a faint cry of murder. "Oh, blessed Lady," cried I, clasping my hands together, "what horrid exclamations are that!" A sudden gust of wind at this moment shook the casement so furiously, that I expected it would have been blown in upon us. When the turbulence of the storm became less violent, I listened with the greatest attention, but did not hear the rumbling noise within any more, nor repetition of the fearful cry: I then endeavoured to persuade myself, that the whole was merely the effect of my bewildered imagination. Close by my bedside, the inn-keeper's daughter slept soundly; not being disturbed either by my restlessness, or the violent rattling of the window. I was several times tempted to awaken her; but then again I considered that it would not answer any good purpose; and for that reason I left her to her repose. All the efforts, however, that I made to tranquillize my mind were

ere altogether ineffectual; fresh im-
ges of terror floated before my eyes
henever I attempted to close them: I
ncied that my hand, which my bro-
er had grasped, was cold as ice; and
e solemn words,—*Remember me!* sound-
l in my ears like a warning voice from
eaven. Oh, gracious saints and angels,
hat a night did I pass! and what a
orning followed!"

Here she paused for a while; but ha-
ing wiped her eyes, which were bath-
l with tears, she thus resumed her dis-
ourse:—

"Upon the first appearance of the
wn of day, I awoke my companion,
id she assisted me to dress myself;
id the moment I had so done, I en-
eated her to show me to my brother's
om. While she was slipping on her
ppon, I went to the casement; the
orm, that had continued with such
iolence during the night, was passed
ver, and I saw the sun, without the in-
rvention of a cloud, emerging from
e horizon. I bowed my head in re-
erence to the Maker of that glorious
minary, and repeated a paternoster;
en, turning to my companion, I en-
eated her no o delay: she yielded to
y solicitations, and, without having
ced the bosom of her kirtel, quitted
e room, and bid me follow her. "But,"
ys she, "you will disturb the young
hevalier; for I dare say he is asleep."

Do not fear that," said I; "but if it
hould prove so, I know that he will
xcuse me: but where is the door?"

Here, just before us," said she, lead-
g me through the return of a long gal-
ry. "Well then," said I, "rap at it
ently." She then stopped short, and
eplied, "This is the door, lady; but
is open. Saint Genevieve protect me!
he chevalier sleeps with his door o-
en." "Is it possible!" said I. "Yes,
ndeed," said she, drawing back: "I be-
eech you, lady, go in; for I would not
ave him see me thus undressed for an
ngel of gold." My mind instantly mis-
ave me; the terrors of the night re-
urned; the fatal words sounded in my
ars; and I trembled while I passed by
er to enter the chamber; calling out
t the same time, "Brother, my dear
rother, where are you?" Judge then—
ut who can judge that has not been in-
olved in the same deplorable circum-
tances?—what I felt upon seeing the
bedclothes disturbed, and cast upon the
floor; but not so as a person would have
left them rising in the usual way from
his rest, and my brother not there.
"Surely," said I, turning to the girl,
who now ventured to look in, "you
have brought me to the wrong cham-
ber." "Indeed, my lady," said she,
"this is the chamber I prepared for the
chevalier, and you see that some one
has been in the bed." A flood of tears
prevented my returning an answer; but
entering the room a little further, I saw
a gisarme, stained with blood, lying u-
pon the floor, which was also covered
with blood in several places. The girl
perceiving that I was greatly distressed,
said, in a soothing tone of voice, "I be-
seech you, lady, do not cry so, and take
on; the chevalier has risen sooner than
usual, and is only gone to see after the
horses, or to refresh himself with the
morning air." I then, unconscious of
what I was doing, seized upon her hand,
and drawing her further into the cham-
ber, pointed to the blood upon the floor,
and the blood-stained gisarme; and then
clasping my hands together, exclaimed,
in bitterness of soul, "My brother, my
dear brother, is surely murdered!"—
"Murdered!" cried the girl, and trem-
bled while she spoke. "Saint Denis for-
bid!" and then, to my astonishment,
started backwards, calling out with all
her strength, "Thieves, thieves! My
father is robbed! We are undone!" Her
powerful vociferations soon raised the
people of the house; and the first that
came was the inn-keeper himself, half
undressed, and rubbing his eyes. He
hastily enquired what was the reason for
this outcry. "You are robbed!" said his
daughter. "Your coffer is broken open;
the plate is gone; and the young che-
valier is not to be found!" "By Saint
Ursula," cried the host, "It is true!—
The young chevalier, quotha; the young
rogue, vagabond, knave.—Oh, I am
ruined, I am undone! All my money,
all my plate!"—I now perceived a bro-
ken cabinet at one corner of the room,
and the drawers that belonged to it
were thrown out upon each other: this
I considered only as a concerted trick,
to conceal the murder of my brother,
and throw the suspicion of the robbery
on him. Blessed Virgin, how can I
describe what I felt at this dreadful mo-
ment! words have not weight sufficient

for

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for the purpose.—I thought I should have sunk into the earth, when I was addressed with all the insolence that low minds could dictate, and at the same time found myself entirely in the power of those who so cruelly insulted me. To remonstrate was in vain; and at last I assumed sufficient courage to say, "Why do you use such unbecoming language to me, you who have murdered my brother? I beseech you, therefore, to be merciful, and kill me also." "We murdered your brother!" retorted the inn-keeper; "no, no, we be no murderers; we be as honest, ay, by my troth, and honester too, than many that wear surcoats of cendal, and mantles lined with minever." P. 239.

The last volume contains a drama, entitled, "Ancient Times," and founded on a supposed invasion of the Danes. We cannot say, however, that Mr Strutt's dramatic poetry, unless on a few occasions, rises much above mediocrity. It is otherwise, however, with the songs and lyric pieces, interspersed through these volumes. The following is one of the most agreeable hunting songs we remember to have met with:

Waken lords and ladies gay,
On the mountain dawns the day,
All the jolly chace is here,
With hawk and horse and hunting spear;
Hounds are in their couples yelling,
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling,
Merrily, merrily mingle they,
"Waken lords and ladies gay."

Waken lords and ladies gay,
The mist has left the mountain gray,
Springlets in the dawn are streaming,
Diamonds on the brake are gleaming;
And foresters have busy been,
To track the buck in thicket green;
Now we come to chaunt our lay,
"Waken lords and ladies gay."

Waken lords and ladies gay,
To the green wood haste away;
We can shew you where he lies,
Fleet of foot, and tall of size,
We can shew the marks he made,
When 'gainst the oak his antlers frayed;
You shall see him brought to bay,
"Waken lords and ladies gay."

Louder, louder chaunt the lay,
Waken lords and ladies gay!
Tell them youth and mirth and glee,
Run a course as well as we;
Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk,
Staunch as hound, and fleet as hawk;
Think of this, and rise with day,
Gentle lords and ladies gay.

Vol. IV. p. 6.

The following also displays great powers, though in a different style:

ODE.

From yonder ever dark and dreary cave,
I hear the loud mysterious notes resound!
List how the thunder roars along the wave,
Or, big with fury, tears the yielding ground!

There, darkling see the lofty king appear—
'Tis Harold, who explores the book of Fate;
His magic spells, the airy spirits hear,
And Odin's will unerringly relate.

"Harold," they cry, for others woe
Thy conquest far shall spread;
Unsheath thy sword, and charge the foe,
Mail'd, at thy warrior's head.

"Success awaits thy every blow;
For thee shall Odin fight;
Thy sword shall plunge the harnessed foe
In shades of endless night.

"Affrighted spectres, from afar,
In arms ascend the sky;
And in the air, a deathless war,
Forbodes, thy foes must fly.

"Behold, the wolf sculks forth in day,
And writhes his jaws with rage!
Above, the vulture waits her prey,
And views the host engage.

"The air is filled with dying groans—
Rejoicing, Gondel stands—
The dying cries, the feeble moans,
Add fury to the bands.

"The keen sword flashes to the sky:
The bloody torrents run;
Like darkening clouds the arrows fly,
And shade the beaming sun."

Vol. IV. p. 128.

II. Chalmers's Caledonia.

(*Continued from p.* 283.)

Mr Chalmers, having brought to a termination the Roman period, proceeds in Book II. to that of the *Picts*. Who this people were, whether native or foreign, forms one of the most celebrated controversies connected with Scottish history. By some they

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hey are referred to a Teutonic or Scandinavian origin, while others suppose them to be merely Britons, the natives of the country, and the same who formerly went by the name of Caledonians. This latter opinion is decidedly adopted by our author. He observes that Scotland, at the time of Agricola's invasion, was undoubtedly possessed by a number of British tribes, whom the Romans comprehended under the name of Caledonians. Now, from this period to that in which the Picts begin to be named, there is no account of any foreign settlement or invasion, such as the Teutonic hypothesis necessarily supposes. Yet if such an event had taken place, we can hardly suppose that no mention whatever should have been made of it in the Roman annals. A still stronger proof is drawn from the names of the Pictish Kings, a list of 40 of whom is given from Innes, and which are significant only in the British language. The Pictish topography likewise he endeavours to prove was entirely British. This however cannot be considered as so decisive a proof as the preceding, since, if we admit the original population to be British, we may suppose that their successors merely adopted the names previously imposed. Nor are we disposed to lay much stress on the characters of rudeness and disunion exhibited by the Picts, in common with other Celtic tribes; which are too common to all tribes bordering on the savage state, to be considered as peculiar to any particular nation or race. At the same time, it appears to us that Mr Chalmers, by his other arguments, has established the strongest presumption, if not absolute certainty, on the side of his hypothesis. He has given a list of the different writers on both sides of the question, with an estimate (somewhat biassed perhaps by their coincidence with his own opinion) of their talents and qualifications. This list is curious, and will be read with satisfaction, though we doubt whether in a subject, already of such great extent, it does not occupy rather a disproportionate place. The Scottish chroniclers, Fordun and Wyntown, Boece and Major, trace the Picts "from Scythy to Ireland, and from Ireland to Britain." Buchanan was the first who made a stand against this circuitous derivation; still however he adopted the vulgar opinion that either the Picts or Caledonians were migrants from abroad. The Teutonic side of the question was also adopted by Usher, in his Ecclesiastical Antiquities; Stillingfleet, in his Origines Britannicæ; the Macphersons, John and James, who attempt to disprove the existence of the Picts altogther; Pinkerton in his Enquiry into the History of Scotland; Sibbald, in his Chronicle of Scottish Poetry: and Irving, in his Lives of the Scottish Poets. The first supporter, on the other hand, of the British side of the question, was Camden, the venerable author of Britannia, who in 1586, after an attentive consideration of the subject, declared his opinion, "that the Picts were very Britons, indeed, by the demeanour, name, and speech of the Picts." Selden, and Speed, concurred with this opinion of Camden. Lloyd, in his Account of Church Government, and Lhuyd, in his Archaiologia, supported the same opinion. It was maintained by Innes, in his Critical Enquiry, with a degree of industry and success surpassing those of any who had gone before him. Whitaker stood up in opposition to Macpherson, and Ritson to Pinkerton. The last name in this list of *True Britons*, is Edward King, author of the Munimenta Antiqua. We conclude with observing that Mr Chalmers derives the name Picti from the British Word Peithi, signifying those that are out, also inhabitants of the desart, plunderers. This the Romans changed into a word in their own language, which resembled it, and

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and which had also a meaning not altogether inapplicable.

That part of Scotland which lay beyond the Forth was never permanently subdued by the Roman arms; it remained chiefly in the possession of the natives. But the Southern part of Scotland, that which lies between Solway and Tweed on one side, and Forth and Clyde on the other, was completely *romanized*. So long as the Romans continued in Britain, it formed the province of Valentia; but when by their departure it was restored to independence, it was called the Cumbrian kingdom, and oftener the kingdom of Strathcluyd. The Ottadine and Gadeni, however, were early expelled by the Saxons from Merse and Lothian, so that the Cumbrian kingdom consisted only of the Middle and Western counties. It included also Dumbartonshire.

These more civilized British tribes seem to have borrowed from the Romans the plan of fortifying an extensive tract of country. From the Picts they were defended, so far as such defence could avail, by the wall of Adrian. Afterwards, however, they were exposed to the incursions of a new and still more formidable enemy. The Saxons had established themselves in the north of England, and soon began to make incursions beyond the Tweed. With the view of imposing a check upon these new enemies, the Valentians appear to have formed an extensive line of defence, called the Catrail, or Pictsworkditch, of which Mr Chalmers has collected a very distinct and satisfactory account, which we shall present to our readers.

The *Pictsworkditch* first appears, on the north, at a farm, called Mosalee, a mile westward from Galashields, near the obvious remain of a British fort.—From Mosalee, it runs, southward, by the west side of Boghall; and, at the end of two miles, arrives at the Rink-hill, on the summit of which there are the remains, as the name implies, of a British hill-fort, that is of an elliptical form, and is defended by two ditches, and two ramparts of earth and stone.—From the Rink-hill, the Pictsworkditch proceeds, in a south-west direction, across the Tweed, near the influx of the Howdenpot-burn; and continues its course to a British fort, on the west side of this stream. From this fort, the Pictsworkditch passes Cribshill; and is again discovered, several miles westward, passing along the south-east declivity of Minchmoor, whence it passes Henhillhope, where it is distinctly seen, in its obvious course, for a quarter of a mile. It afterwards clearly appears, as it ascends the Swinebraehill, above Yarrowkirk; and passing the Yarrow river, near Redhawse, it is again observable several miles, southward, near Deloraburn, on the south side of Ettrick river. From this position, it has been traced across Coplaw; and thence, southward, by the base of Stanhopelaw, where its singular remains are pretty distinct. For some distance, southward, of Stanhopelaw, it cannot now be traced, owing to the swampiness of the country; but the Pictsworkditch again appears on Henwoody common; whence it proceeds, in a south-west direction, across Berthwick water, past a farmstead, called Broadlee, where the remains of it become very distinct, for the course of a mile and a half, till it reaches Slatchill-moss. From this position, it proceeds forwards, in a south-east direction, across Teviot river, thro' the farm of Northhouse to Dockcleugh-hill, where its remains are very distinct: from Dockcleugh-hill, it continues a south-east course, in a slaunting form, across Allanwater, to a place named Dod, passing two hill-forts on the left. From Dod, where its remains are distinct, the Pictsworkditch proceeds eastward, past another British fort, called Whitehillhead; and it there ascends the Carriage-hill, on which its remains are very perfect. From Carriage-hill it proceeds across a rivulet, called Langside-burn; and here, says Gordon, the tourist, "it becomes "the land mark betwixt the Duke of "Buccleugh's estate, and Sir Gilbert "Elliot of Stobs." From Langside-burn, its remains appear very distinct, as they pass along the northern base of the Maiden Paps to the Leapsteel; and thence passing Robertslin, it traverses a tract

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tract of boggy ground, called Cockspart: crossing the hills into the upper parts of Lidsdale, the remains of it again appear on Dawstane-burn; and thence passing the Abbey, it goes on to Dawstane-rig: from this position, faint vestiges of it were traced nearly to the Peel-fell, which is one of the chain of mountains that forms a natural barrier between Northumberland, on the south, and Teviotdale, and Lidsdale on the north.

The whole course of the Catrail, which has been thus traced, from the vicinity of Galashiels to Peel-fell, is upwards of forty-five miles. The most entire parts of the Catrail show, that it was originally a broad and deep fosse; having on each side a rampart, which was formed of the natural soil tha was thrown from the ditch, intermixed with some stones. Its dimensions vary, in different places. This variation may be partly owing to its remains being more or less perfect. In those parts, where it is pretty entire, on the north of the Rink-hill, on Dock-cleugh-hill, on Carriage-hill, at Leap-steel, and at the Abbey, the fosse is twenty six, and twenty-five feet broad: in one place, which was measured by Dr Douglas, the fosse was twenty-seven and a half feet broad. But, in those parts, where the rampart has been most demolished, the fosse only measures twenty two and a half feet, twenty, and eighteen, and in one place, only sixteen feet wide. In some of the most entire parts, Gordon found the ramparts, from six to seven, and even nine, or ten feet high; and from eight to ten and twelve feet thick. The accidents of time, and the improvements of tillage, have, however, destroyed much of them, and lessened the height of those, which remain, the singular objects of rational curiosity.

Of this curious remain, no traces have been ascertained beyond Mosalee, on the north. It is, however, probable, that it may have proceeded, as indeed some antiquaries have supposed, in a north-east direction, across the Gala-water into Upper Lauderdale; and thence athwart the country to the eastern sea.—The separate remains of such a work, proceeding eastward to the sea, have been discovered, by different persons, at several times. The very accurate King horn, who surveyed for me the Roman remains, in Lauderdale, during November 1803, informed me, that he had traced a high earthen rampart, and large fosse, running off from a British fort on a height, near Channel Kirk, on the west, in a north-east direction, across the highest source of Leader-water, for the extent of a mile; and thence eastward through the Lamermoor-hills: and the inhabitants, on its tract, assured this ingenious surveyor, that the remains of this singular work may be traced, at intervals, throughout Lamermoor, to the neighbourhood of Dunbar. Upwards of fifty years ago, the intelligent John Spottiswoode, the old Laird of Spottiswoode, traced a similar rampart and fosse, from a British strength, called the *Haerfaulds*, on a hill, two miles north-west of Spottiswoode, throughout the country, to the vicinity of Berwick-on-Tweed. In that age, it was, in various places, very discernible; and was known to the people by the name of *Herrit's-dyke*. In the ascertained track of this ancient fence, there are several British strengths, situated as usual on their several heights. Whether those several ramparts which traversed Berwickshire be the same as the Catrail, is not quite certain: but there cannot be any reasonable doubt, whether they were all made, by the same British hands, for the same purpose of defence, during the same obscure age of hostile intrusion. P. 239.

In this kingdom, at the beginning of the sixth century, reigned the celebrated Arthur, who has been so much the theme of ancient history and song. He appears to have been raised to the throne by the favour of his countrymen, and their powerful chiefs, at a time when the exigencies of the nation required a strong hand to guide it. This renowned chief has left many traces of his fame in North Britain, various places and natural objects in this country having derived their name from him. The castle of Dunbarton, anciently Alcluyd, and the metropolis of the Cumbrian monarchy, went by the name of *Castrum Arthuri*. Arthur's seat, which has been supposed a modern name, is traced by Mr Chalmers to a very high antiquity. The Strathcluyd Britons were as distinguished for learning as for

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for valour. In this period, flourished the celebrated names of Aneurin and of Merlin, or Myrrdin; the last of whom appears to have been Pictish by birth. Living in an age of misfortune, their muse indulged chiefly in plaintive strains. They sung the calamities of their country, and the havock of foreign invaders. The inhabitants of Valentia, pressed on one side by the Saxons, and on the other by the Caledonians or Picts, sustained a succession of defeats and disasters, which gradually annihilated their political importance, and subjected them to the neighbouring kingdoms, into whose territory they were finally incorporated.

From the romanized Britons, Mr Chalmers proceeds to the "*Saxons in Lothian.*" The first irruption of a Gothic people into Scotland, took place in the year 449. At that period, the Angles, with a body of their confederates, landed in the Frith of Forth, in the Ottadinian country.—This territory was then so much disunited, that it could oppose no powerful resistance. The Saxons, however, rather overran, than subdued it: they then retired, without making any lasting settlement. They do not seem to have repeated their descents upon this coast, but to have been attracted by the nearer and more fruitful territory of England. In 547, Ida landed in Northumberland, and founded the kingdom of Deira. He then turned his arms northwards against the Ottadini, and notwithstanding the gallant efforts of Dutigern their chief, carried his victorious arms to the Forth. The Saxons then formed a permanent establishment in Merse and Lothian.—In this war probably took place the battle of Cattraeth, celebrated and lamented by Aneurin, who shared its misfortunes. The Northumbrian kings continued to extend their conquests to the west and north. In 685, Egfrid crossed the Forth, and invaded the country of the Picts. He then crossed the Tay, and entered Angus.—But at Dun Nechtan, now Dunnichen, he was encountered by Bredei, the Pictish king, and after an obstinate battle, was defeated and slain. The Picts being afterwards encouraged by this success to invade the Northumbrian territories, were themselves defeated, and their king slain. Northumberland having fallen into a state of anarchy, and being afterwards governed by Earls in subordination to the English crown, ceased to give any disturbance to its neighbours; the Saxons remained in Lothian, and the Picts in the north; while the Strathcluyd Britons divided the western parts with some tribes which had recently come over from Ireland.

The Orkney islands, there is reason to believe, were early inhabited by Celtic planters. They are supposed, however, to have become uninhabited, and are so described by Solinus. This does not appear to us a very probable circumstance; and it may easily be supposed that the report of their being wholly destitute of inhabitants, might arise from navigators, who found particular parts of them in that condition. The Celtic possessors were doubtless few, and were completely supplanted by the Scandinavian rovers, who early began to haunt these islands, and who gave names, from their own language, to almost all the objects which they presented. Very few Celtic names have been retained; and the former existence of that people is chiefly proved by tumuli and druidical monuments. In Shetland, every thing is completely Scandinavian; probably, therefore, these islands were never inhabited till the arrival of that people.

The Hebrides appear to have been planted, partly by the Scoto-Irish, or Gaelic people, and partly by the Scandinavians: the *interior* range, Mull, Jura, &c. chiefly by the former; the *exterior*, Lewis, Harris, &c. chiefly by the latter. Very few traces remain of a British origin.

After

After surveying these different tribes, re come now to that which has long iven its name to the northern divi- on of the island. The *Scots* are not ientioned, as a people, by any writer f the first or second centuries. In the ird century, we find them mention- l as an Irish tribe, or rather as the ading people of Ireland. It appears, r a mass of evidence which Mr Chal- ers has collected, that *Ireland* was en known by the name of *Scotland.* his people seem to have derived their me from their roving disposition.— the third century, Cairbre Riada, a usin of Cormac, conquered Ulster, en inhabited by a race called the uithne. This country was called m the conqueror Dalriada, and was upied by his descendants. It was the beginning of the sixth century, it Fergus, Loarn, and Angus, three s of Erc, who then reigned over Iriada, formed a settlement on the montory of Caentir, now Kintyre, Argyleshire; Fergus occupied Kin- e, Loarn the district which bears name, whilst Angus is supposed ave possessed himself of the island Isla. Scarcely any period of histo- is more obscure, than that which ses between the settlement of these *riadinian*, or, as Mr C. calls them, *o-Irish* kings, in 503 A. D., and r ascendancy in 843 A. D. Mr lmers has exerted his usual indus- to draw up a chronological view eir history during this dark era. r various wars and contests, with Strathcluyd Britons on one hand, the Picts on the other, the sove- n of the latter, who were the most rful, was dethroned by Kenneth, he Scots became the ruling peo- in North Britain. It has been sed by some, that the Picts the prevailing people; in reply hich, Mr C. thinks it sufficient serve, that the language spoken of the Forth, previous to this , was Cambro-British; but after this time was changed to the Scoto-Irish.

The following account, given by Mr C., of the constitution, customs, and manners, of this latter people, will be interesting to our readers:

In the succession, both of the kings, and of the chieftains, the *dligbe-tanaiste*, or law of Tanistry, appears to have been generally followed. The person, in the family, whether a son, or a brother, who seemed best qualified, either from abilities or experience, to exercise authority, was fixed upon by the tribe, for the succession to the sovereign or the chief. It is apparent, however, from the history both of Ireland, and of Argyle, that during the life of the reigning king, an heir presumptive was chosen, under the name of *Taniste*, who commanded the army, during the monarch's life, and succeeded him, after his demise, according to the established law. Much of the dignity of the monarch was supported by the voluntary contributions of the princes, and chiefs, which were paid in cattle, in clothes, and utensils: the monarch was obliged to purchase the support, and service, of the princes, and chiefs, by similar presents. For these, they entertained the sovereign in his journies, and served him, in his wars, at least, during a stated period. In civil compacts, which were so feeble, and admitted of so much cavil, we may perceive what the history of the two people evinces, the imbecility of the sovereign, and the weakness of the society; the king could scarcely enforce domestic quiet, and the people were hardly able to repel foreign invasions.

A similar polity appears to have pervaded all ranks among the Irish people, from the king to the prince, and from the prince to the chieftain, both in Ireland, and in Scotland. The toparch governed his district, as the monarch governed his kingdom: and the chieftains ruled their territories, and their raths, or fortified villages, upon the same principles of mutual dependence of the higher on the lower ranks, and of the subordinate on the superior. Such brittle ties were easily broken: and during rude times, when the voice of law was but faintly heard, the performance of those reciprocal duties could only be induced,

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duced, by assassination, or the breach of them punished, by the sword.

In the meantime, such was the law of *Gavil-kind*, which the original planters had carried with them from Britain, that the tenure of lands, throughout the country, determined with the life of the possessor. This law, under various modifications, continued to distract, and barbarize the Irish, till the late period of king James's settlement. A similar custom may be traced among the Scoto-Irish people of Argyle, till more recent times.

The Irish women, of whatever rank, seem not to have been entitled even to the slightest possession of land, under the Brehon law. They were assigned a certain number of their father's cattle, as their marriage portion, which, in the Irish speech, is called *Spre'*, that literally means *cattle*: crodh also signifies both *cattle* and *dowry*, which, in those times, and in those countries, were synonymous. We shall see, in our progress, a very notable instance of this *Brehon* doctrine, as to women, among the Scoto-Irish: the Galloway-men universally rose, in support of the pretensions of a bastard-son, in opposition to the claims of three legitimate daughters of their late lord: and, it required all the power, and all the valour, of Alexander II., to enforce his opinion of law, and right, against the custom, and, perhaps, the privilege of the men of Galloway.

The herds of the Irish were so frequently within their contemplation, because, during a rude state of society, their flocks supplied so many comforts, that the Irish terms, *Sealbh*, and *Seilbh*, which signify *possession*, a *field*, also convey the idea of a *herd*, or *drove*. The Irish had another law term, *Toich*, which, at once, signified territory, land, property, and natural right; whence we may infer, that the Irish jurisprudence did not much arise from positive institute. This intimation may be further strengthened by a consideration of the Irish word *Guath*, which signifies equally a *manner*, a *custom*, a *statute*. Yet, such is the copiousness of the Irish language, that it has a great variety of terms, which convey the notion of a law: but, we may infer, from those law terms, with their several modifications, that the Irish people had little of positive statute, or written law; their whole body of jurisprudence, consisting almost entirely of traditionary customs, and local usages. It was *no* written law, says Cox; it was only the will of the Brehon, or the lord. And it is observable, he adds, as their Brehons, or judges, like their physicians, bards, harpers, poets, and historians, had their offices, by descent, and inheritance; we may be sure, said he, that these *hereditary judges*, and *doctors*, were but *very sad tools*. The Brehon, or judge, when he administered justice, used to sit on a turf, or heap of stones, or on the top of a hillock, without a covering, and without clerks, or indeed, without any formality of a court of judicature. This state of law, and condition of manners, may be traced among the Scoto-Irish, in Scotland, till recent times. Every Baron had his motehill, whence justice was distributed to his vassals, by his baron-baillie. Under the Brehon system, all crimes were commuted. Theft, rapes, and murder were punished by a fine, which was called *Eric*. This term of Brehon law signified an amercement, a fine, a ransom, a forfeit, and also a *reparation*—this last meaning is probably the original import of the word, as the principle of this rude jurisprudence was directed to the reparation, rather than the prevention of crimes. The mulct, or fine, was, among the Albanian Scots, called *Cro'*, saith Ware. The *Regiam majestatem* of the Scotish law hath a whole chapter, setting forth "the *Cro* of ilk man, how "mikil it is."

It was an ancient custom of the Irish, which was called the custom of *Kinsogh*, and which is, that every head of every sept, and every chief of every clan, should be answerable, for every one of their sept, or kindred, when he should be charged with any crime. This also was an ancient custom among the Scoto-Irish. And, it is remarkable, that both in Ireland, and in Scotland, this ancient custom was adopted into the statute book of both those countries, from the usefulness of the custom to the public.

The protection of bees was a great head of the Brehon law. Ireland was very fully peopled by this industrious race; and their honey supplied abundance of *mead*, the peculiar beverage of the ancient Britons, while the Irish husbandry did not yet provide corn for the distillery of *aqua vitæ*. North-Britain

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till produces *heather honey*, for the breakast of the rich, as well as for the physic f the poor.

In vain do the Irish antiquaries give s splendid pictures of the learning, opuince, and the refinement of the ancient rish: the laws of every people are the nest histories of their domestic affairs. While we see, that the wealth of the rish tribes consisted of their bees, and ieir cattle, we may certainly infer, that ey had only advanced from the first to ie second stage of society; from being unters, to being feeders of flocks. In iis unrefined state, the Scoto-Irish long ontinued, as we may learn from their ent-rolls.

Were the lives of saints, during the eriod of saints, searched for traits of anners, several intimations might be und, that would exhibit many new odes of thinking, and many novel haits of life. The biography of St Comba, the abbot of Iona, has been ranacked, with these views. It is appaent, that more of wretchedness, arising om penury, than of comfort, prevailed roughout the Dalriadinian districts, in very rank of society. Their best hous were built of wattles: and, of these ight, and rude materials, was built the bbey of Iona, whence issued, for ages, ie precepts of instruction, and the haits of austerity, to a rude people. The ings, and perhaps some of the chiefains, had strengths, wherein they lived; nd whence they tyrannized: during ie sixth, and seventh centuries, they ad, in Loarn, Dun-olla, Duna, and reic, which were besieged, and burnt. uildings of lime and stone, either among ie Irish, or Scoto-Irish, were, therefore, te works of more intelligent times.—The clothing even of the monks were ie skins of beasts, though they had oollen, and linen, which they knew ow to obtain, from abroad, by means f traffic: the variegated plaid was inoduced in later times. Venison, and sh, and seals, and milk, and flesh, were ie food of the people. The monks of ona, who lived by their labour, had me provision of corn, and perhaps the hiefs, who lived in strengths. But, it to be recollected, that the monks were very where, for ages, the improvers emselves, and the instructors of others the most useful arts. They had the erit of making many a blade of grass grow, where none grew before. Even Iona had orchards, during the rugged times of the ninth century, till the Vikingr brutishly ruined all. Whatever the Scoto-Irish enjoyed themselves, they were very willing to impart to others. The most unbounded hospitality was enjoined by law, and by manners, as a capital virtue. Manufactures the Scoto-Irish had none. And, every family had its own carpenter, weaver, taylor, and shoe-maker, however unskilful and inadequate to the uses of civilization. The division of labour and of arts takes place only during periods of refinement.

Of shipping, every age must have had the benefit of some kind. The float was the most obvious. The Britons, and their immediate descendants, both in Scotland and in Ireland, used canoes.

The next step, in the art of ship-building, was the making of currachs, both in Britain, and in Ireland. These were formed by covering a keel of wood, and a frame of wicker, with the skins of cattle, and of deer. The currachs were, by experience, improved into roomy vessels, either for transport or war. In currachs, the first colonists must have emigrated from Ireland to Cintire. The enterprising Aidan performed his various expeditions, either of negociation, or hostility, in currachs. In them, the fate of the kingdoms of Cintire, and Loarn, was decided in a naval action, during the year 717, as we have seen, in the history of their civil wars.

From that history it is apparent, that every chieftain exercised, by whatever power, the right of making war and peace. Hence sprung the civil feuds, which desolated for ages, and barbarized the Scoto-Irish territories. From their mutual enmities proceeded, perhaps, the custom which existed among the Scoto-Irish, as well as the old Irish, of giving a *nickname* to every person of any note. But it was only the chief of the clan who enjoyed the privilege of being called O'Neal, O'Brien, Macdonald, Macleod. Much of this practice we have perceived in the epithets which were uniformly annexed to the names of the Scoto-Irish kings.

Of the various practices of the ancient Irish, the custom of *fosterage* has been regarded, as a subject, for particular speculation. By this singular custom, which equally prevailed among the Scoto-Irish, till

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till recent times, children were mutually given, from different families, to be by strangers nursed and bred. The lower orders considered this trust as an honour, rather than a service, for which an adequate reward was either given or expected. The attachment of those who were thus educated, is said to have been indissoluble: For there is no love in the world comparable, saith Camden, by many degrees, to that of foster-brethren in Ireland. From this practice arose connection of family, and union of tribes, which often prompted, and sometimes prevented civil feuds.

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New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Gentle Shepherd; by Allan Ramsay, with a Biographical account of the author, and a Critique on his writings. With a head and 12 engravings, 4to. 18s.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 4th edit. vol. XIV. 4to. 18s.

Edinburgh Encyclopedia, No. 7. 3s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR RUSSELL, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, is preparing to publish a work on Scrophula.

The Rev. William Morehead, Episcopal Clergyman in this city, has in the press a volume of sermons.

We are happy to understand that a school, on Mr Lancaster's plan, has been recently established in this city, under the patronage of the Benificent Society. The poorest children are educated gratis, while the rest pay a very moderate sum. The fact is, and it was noticed in a late number of this magazine, that the benefit of parish schools is almost entirely confined to country parishes, and that there is no city in the world more completely destitute than Edinburgh of institutions for the education of the poor. We know no department in which active benevolence could be more usefully exerted, than in supplying this deficiency.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

A LIFE of St Neot, the elder brother of Alfred the Great, by the Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. is in the press.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has lately received a contribution from several congregations in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, amounting to nearly 1300l. It appears from the annual reports of this Society, that the plan of contributing to its support by local and congregational collections, originated in Wales, and was afterwards adopted on a large scale in Scotland.

Mr. Belfour intends speedily to publish, in two volumes 8vo. Illustrations of Don Quixotte, tending to confirm and elucidate several real events noted in that ingenious novel; to convey intelligence of authors and of books therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile imagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance; and develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation, with occasional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Mr. George Montagu's Supplement to Testacea Britannica is nearly finished, and will be ready for delivery by the beginning of October.

Mr. Laurence Dundas Campbell is engaged upon a History of India, during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, from the year 1797 to 1805, comprising an examination of his lordship's system of policy, both foreign and domestic, and a complete account of the actual state of the British provinces, in all their relations under the operation of that system. To the history will be prefixed an introductory chapter, containing a review of the genius and character of the people of Hindostan; of the principles, constitution, and policy of the native governments: of the

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he relative situation of those governents respectively, and of the British mpire in India; of the general state of he empire and its dependencies, during he administrations of Marquis Cornallis, and Lord Teignmouth; and finally, of the political, civil, and military ondition in which it was placed at the eriod of Marquis Wellesley's arrival n that country. The whole of this work s composed from official records, and ther original documents, of which some nteresting parts will be given in an ppendix. It will be illustrated with general map of Hindostan, and emellished with a portrait of Marquis Vellesley. It will form two thick voumes quarto, and is intended to appear n the spring of 1809.

Mr. B. Boothroyd has in the press, nd will publish as speedily as due attention to correctness will admit, a new dition of Bishop Newcome's justly admired version of the Minor Prophets, vith additional notes on the prophet Hosea, from Blaney, and Horsley.

The remains of Hesiod, translated rom the Greek into English verse by Charles Abraham Elton, Esq. will speelily appear. They will be accompanied with a dissertation on the poetry nd mythology, the life and era of Hesiod, and copious notes; together with head of Hesiod, from a genuine anique.

The Rev. T. Stabback, lecturer of Helstone, proposes to publish, in two arge volumes octavo, the Four Gospels, nd Acts of the Apostles, with annotaions, critical, explanatory, and practical, chiefly selected from the most able commentators in divinity, ancient and modern. To each chapter will be added, reflections drawn from some striking portion of its contents.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, embellished with a correct likeness of that author, is in the press.

Mr. Drakard, of Stamford, is printing a Guide to Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter; to be embellished with engravings.

Dr Smith will shortly publish a work, n one volume octavo, under the title of Botannical Illustrations, intended as a continuation of his Introduction to Botany.

The Author of the Age of Frivolity has in the press a volume of Poems, consisting of Tales, Sonnets, and Characteristic pieces.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interpersed with remarks on the nature of its soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined, observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume, octavo.

The legislature of Maryland have passed an act for founding a medical college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, for the instruction of students in the different branches of medicine. This institution is established upon a liberal plan, and incorporated in perpetuity. It consists of a board, called the Regents of the college of Medicine of Maryland, formed, from the existing board of medical examiners for the commonwealth, and the president and professors appointed by the act. It may hold property to a value not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of a lot of buildings. The regents may appoint professors and lecturers, who shall form one learned body, under the name of the Medical Faculty, with power to chuse their dean, and to do what is necessary for conveying instruction, and supporting discipline. The regents must meet at least once a year. The faculty shall hold at least one term annually, to begin on the first Monday in November, and continue not less than four, nor more than six months. At convenient times commencements may be held, and degrees in surgery and medicine may be granted, after due examination and other proofs of sufficiency. Each student must have attended each course of lectures at least once, and frequented the classes of the college for two terms: and he must also have been privately and publicly examined, and have printed and defended a thesis, before he can be admitted to the honours of the college.

POETRY.

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Poetry.

TO AN HONEST SUTER,

BUT VERY BAD POET.

A Hint to Modern Versifiers.

SINCE times are changed, and folk grown nice,
Tak, G——y, a friend's advice,
Gi' *Rhiming* owre, gin ye be wise,
For there's my lug,
If it will pay the printing price,
It's sic a drug.

Yet a' our Rhymsters firmly think,
That if *line-ends* but aptly clink,
They're bards o' fame.—When crown'd wi' ink,
Lord! how Pride kittles!
But let me tell ye in a blink,
They're blind as beetles!

He that attempts poetic art,
Should hae a *head*, and eke a heart,
A *Fancy* boundless, that can dart
Frae earth to heaven;
And *Passions* that can warm impart
What Nature's given.

And yet wi' thae, (and they're right rare!)
A Poet, trust me! man hae mair;
A *Judgement* clear, wi' walth o' *Lear*,
And *wit* at will,
To scan, examine, and compare
Wi' critic skill.

A *Taste* to polish and refine
Ilk towering thought and magic line,
A *Mind*, where nameless powers combine
To form and plan
A chaste-connected bold design.—
That is the man!

Now, G——y, I fain wou'd ask
How mony's fitted for the task?
How mony think ye's born to bask
In this warm sun?—
Nine-tenths are but a sounding cask
Wha's liquor's run!

Be warn'd, then!—check this thriftless strain!
'Twill wear ye, man! to skin and bane!
And after a', what will ye *gain?*
Just deel be lickit!
Mool in wi' *Booksellers*, and then
Ye're surely trickit.

Yet if ye rhyme to please *yoursel*,
Wi' a' my heart!—'tis but a bell
To tinkel, whan ye canna mell
In conversation;—
But *print na*!—for it winna sell,
There's the damnation

Nor think that what I friendly write
Is penn'd wi' critic spleen or spite,
Shame fa' the wit that can excite
A single pang!
My wish is just to cure the bite
O' madd'ning fang.

For, wha can see without a sigh,
Year after year, a swarming fry,
Desert their parent streams, and try
To glide in air.
As fast they fa', and fa'ing, lie,
To rise nae mair!

For you, wha, nae doubt, at the school,
Learn'd wi' the lave ilk Latin rule,
Whan rhymes provoke, wi' reason cool,
Remember aye *nec trepidum*
Ane, that when Youth's warm dreams are past,
Should bind ilk raging rhymster fast,
Firm as neat's leather to the last,
"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."

E. M.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL*.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

THE dawning was mild, and the hamlet was wild,
For it stood by an untrodden shore of the main,
When Duncan was rais'd from his slumber, amaz'd,
By a voice at his door, that did shortly complain.

Rise,

* This story is founded on a fact; and there is likewise another much similar to it, which happened at a sequestered steading in the south of Scotland, and is so well attested by persons yet living, that I neither can nor wish to misbelieve it. One fine evening, before sun-set, a girl of the family came running, and told them, that the finest lady that ever was seen in the world was coming straight to the house. With that, the whole family, small and great, came to the door to see this wonderful woman, and they all saw her come into a deep hollow place, not far from the door, and at that instant, the whole house fell in with a terrible crash, gable and all; so that had it not been for this phenomenon, a respectable and industrious family had been, each one, crushed to death. The lady was no more seen. This happened at Glentress, in the parish of Innerleithen, and county of Peebles.

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" Rise! Duncan! I perish."—His bosom was fired,
By feelings, no language nor pen can convey!
'Twas a voice he had heard, and with rapture admired,
Ere fatal Culloden had forc'd him away.

He flew to the rock that o'ershadow'd his cot,
And wistfully look'd where his vision could reach;
He shouted; but only the echoes about
Him answer'd, and billows that rush'd on the beach.

For the winds were at rest, but the ocean distress'd,
Still heav'd like an earthquake, and broke on the shore;
The mist settled high on the mountains of Sky;
And the wild howling storm ruffled Nature no more.

He search'd every glen, every creek, every isle;
Although every sense was with reason at strife,
When the sun blinked red o'er the hills of Argyle,
He found his Matilda! his lady! his wife.

Resign'd to her fate, on a little green plot,
Where a cliff intercepted the wanderer's way:
On her bosom so fair, and her fine yellow hair,
The frost of the morning lay crisped and grey.

Her bright eye was set; but her pulse slowly beat:
" O, Father of mercies! look down on my woe:
" Oh save my sweet wife! and the whole of my life—
" My heart, for the gift, shall with gratitude glow.

" Alas, my Matilda! what brought you a strolling,
" O'er Morven's dark mountains, so rugged and high?
" When tempests were howling, and torrents were rolling?
" Was't love for thy husband! and here must thou die!"

By care and attention she slowly recovers,
And finds herself lock'd in her husband's embrace:
But, reader, if ever thou hast been a lover,
Thy heart will outgo me, and furnish this space.

She said, she had heard of his lonely retreat,
And had come from the vale ere the tempest had lower'd;
That the snow and the sleet had benumb'd her weak feet,
And, by hunger and cold, she was quite overpower'd.

For her way she had lost, and the torrents she cross'd
Had often nigh borne her away to the main;
But the night coming on, she had laid herself down,
And pray'd to her Maker, nor pray'd she in vain.

That she once was to Morven's rough mountains no stranger:
And wish'd to surprise him with news from the throne,
Where an act of oblivion had freed him from danger,
And Asby's fair mountains again were his own.

Then blest be the day, when, to mercy returning,
So many brave men they from exile recall;
'Twill quell the revenge in our bosoms a-burning;
And bind Caledonia firmest of all.

But did you not call at this cottage so early,
When morning's pale streamers scarce crested the fell?
A voice then did name me, and waken'd me fairly,
And bade me arise, and that voice I knew well.

Which set me a searching, assur'd you were nigh me,
Else in yon lone nook I had never you found;
Then say, my Matilda, did you not pass bye me?
I'm really impatient this mystery to sound."

" There where I was found, I was never more nigh thee:
Where I dropt, overcome by toil, famine, and grief,
Same pitying angel, then hovering by me,
Has taken my voice to procure me relief."

Then down they both bow'd, and most solemnly vow'd,
To their great Benefactor, his goodness to mind,
Each evening and morning unto them returning;
And well they perform'd the engagement we find.

They both now are cold: but the tale they have told
To many, while Gratitude's tears fell in store.
And whenever I pass by the bonny Glenasby,
I mind the adventure on Morven's lone shore.

Tue

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THE KIRN.

WHEN Persia by Great Alexander was won,
A monarch was slain, and a kingdom undone;
Yet a feast was prepar'd to rejoice at their doom,
Which bards have extoll'd o'er humanity's tomb.
And why should a banquet then not be commended,
With joy that began, and with happiness ended?
A custom prevails, and I hope will prevail
While earth yields us barley, and barley brown ale,
To devote, when the harvest is over, a night
To drinking and dancing, and mirth and delight.
Perhaps *Pride* would frown, *Affectation* would sneer,
Were I to relate all the characters there;
As no country's ruin occasioned this feast,
Of course, no proud *Tyrant* was there as a guest;
No dull-looking *belles*, and, of course, no fine *beaux*,
Were there to exhibit their capers and clothes;
But fresh country lasses, all blooming and gay,
Like lilies in April, or roses in May.
If no *affectation* appeared in each face,
Yet graceful *simplicity* fill'd up its place;
In dress, tho' devoid of that gaudy attire,
Which fops only wear, and fools only admire;
They were modest, neat, handsome:—what more need be said?
Deformity only needs ornament's aid.
The lads were all manly, stout, active, and clean,
Without either fopp'ry, ennui, or spleen;
Tho' rustic their garb, they were sprightly and trim,
Health grac'd ev'ry visage, strength nerv'd ev'ry limb.
Long may Caledonia behold on her plains
Such beautiful lasses and innocent swains!
Besides these, were matrons, and children, and wives,
As happy as ever they were in their lives;
And hearty old *carles*, right merrily joking
Their old-fashion'd puns, and carousing and smoking.
How blithely they witness'd the young people ranting,
And talk'd of the days when they were as wanton!
The fiddle strikes up; hark! the dancing's begun,
The room in a moment resounds with the fun
No *Minuets*, *Cotillions*, or *Horn-pipes*, they dance;
Those butter-fly airs—the productions of France;
But with brisk country dances, and reels as they go,
Each lad with his sweet-heart, each lass with her joe.
What heart would not swell with high transports of bliss
At beholding a scene so delightful as this?
All, all were rejoicing, but who can declare
How blithe Peggy look'd, when in step'd Andrew Kerr?
How Nancy's face brighten'd, tho' smiling before,
When her fav'rite Tom Easton appear'd at the door?
And how Watty Scott quite forgot all at once,
When Martha came in, both to run and to dance?
But Cecy and Jock soon withdrew from the noise
To taste in a corner some quieter joys.
Next *toddy* and *cakes* in succession go round,
And *whisky*, that makes ev'ry heart to rebound;
And now when the fiddler has eager'ly quaff'd,
Of whisky, a deep, and a heart-cheering draught,
The music redoubles, the dancers increase,
Joy brightens, it sparkles and shines in each face.
With frisking and prancing, and many a spring,
Now they set, now they cross, now they dance in a ring.
Thus they drove on the night, with diversion and glee,
More blessed than Kings, Queens, or princes can be.
As no coxcombs were there, so no wrangling arose
'Bout punctilios of honour, or pulling each nose;
But all the night long, unanimity reign'd,
By happiness heighten'd, by friendship maintain'd.
As no gay flutt'ring toasts to this feast had been wafted,
No necklace was envied, no head-dress was laughed at.
No whisp'rings were there to detract or defame,
But where'er they were heard, love was always the theme.
No moments were wasted in yawning or fretting,
Like those who are daily and nightly coquetting.
But the time flew so sweet and insensibly on,
That the clock had struck four ere they thought it was one;
Then each lad woo'd his lass home, and bade her good night,
And all went to bed, overjoy'd with delight.

Banks of the Jed. W. L.

PRO-

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, May 18.

Local Militia.

ORD Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Local Militia bill.

In the discussion upon the clause which termines the ages between which indiduals are liable to the ballot,

Sir J. Hall thought that the period of was the fittest time for young men to mmence military service, and that every ar after that they became less and less . He was of opinion, that if the ballot ere confined to young men between the es 18 and 19, a sufficient number would found to answer the purposes required, ithout carrying the ballot to men of more vanced years. He thought the age of much too far advanced.

Lord Castlereagh admitted, that in some unties the principle of the Hon. Baronet ight answer, and produce even more men an were wanted for the particular disct, but in many others it would not at all oduce the number required, and the age ust therefore be extended.

Sir James Montgomery thought that carng the ballot so high as 35 years of age uld be extremely oppressive to numbers poor men, with large families depend- on their industry. He therefore sugted an exception in favour of men hag more than three children; and he althought the hardship much greater on n past 30 than before, more especially ere a poor shopkeeper, or any man set in life, of small capital, whose income not exceed 100l. a-year, must, in case, be driven to the necessity of ser to the ruin of his business, or paying equal to 1-5th of his income, besides ability to the income tax, which was dy intolerable.

rd Castlereagh said, he had no objecto accede to this amendment, and sube the age of 30 in place of 35, the ser- to commence from the age of 18, pro- it was agreed to extend the period olunteer services to 40 years of age, proposition was agreed to, and the a- ment made accordingly.

the clause respecting the oath prob to be taken by medical men, respecthe physical fitness of persons enrolled, . 1808.

Mr Whitbread objected to the clause, as did Mr Windham and Mr Vansittart. After a few words from Mr Spencer Stanhope and Lord Castlereagh, it was agreed to substitute for the oath "such certificate as might appear satisfactory to the Deputy Lieutenants of counties."

Sir J. Cox Hippesley proposed to exempt, as well as the resident members of either university, those who are intended for holy orders at Eton, Westminster, and other public schools; also, professors, teachers, &c. in academies—He offered a precise motion on the subject; but

Lord Castlereagh considered the exemption as too extensive and indefinite, and as tending to open a wide door to abuse.

After some observations, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr Windham made a variety of remarks on the inequality with which the proposed scale of fines would operate. Thirty pounds might be no inducement to one man to enter, while 10l. would leave no option to another. He considered it as merely calculated to raise money, and that in an unconstitutional way.

Mr Wynne adverted to the words in the same clause, that no "poor man who has more than one child" should be exempted from this service, though exempt from the regular militia; and proposed, in order to make the thing more precise and intelligible, to leave out the words "more than one child," and substitute "less than three children." This was agreed to—so that poor men with three or more children are exempt from the local militia.

Thursday, May 19.

Distilleries.

Lord Binning rose, to make his promised motion respecting the report of the Sugar Committee; there were others more competent to elucidate the question; but he should not shrink from his duty, whatever might be his ultimate success. The subject which the Committee had in view, was to afford relief to the West India planter; but in the course of their investigation, they found it necessary to make a minute inquiry into all the circumstances which would encroach on the interests of the landholders of this country, and under all circumstances, they thought the former required an immediate relief; but they also came

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came to the knowledge of facts, which established the wisdom and necessity of the restriction, exclusive of all consideration whatsoever of the interests of the West India islands. They found, in the course of their investigation, that the harvest of last year was more than usually deficient; and the consumption of the distilleries exceeded 479,000 quarters of grain; but the present situation of Europe left little hope of importing the constant deficiency of consumption, amounting, on an average, to 777,000 quarters. With these conclusive facts before the Committee, they apprehended a scarcity; and to obviate that, they recommended, if found expedient, to put a stop to the distillation from grain, and substitute sugar for a given period; but in case of an abundant harvest, sufficient authority should be vested in the Crown to do away the restriction. He was well aware that one class of men should not be relieved to the injury of others; but it was an urgent case, and the landholders would not, by any means, suffer, though distillers were prohibited from using grain. To shew they were warranted in this conclusion, he read the evidence of Mr Arthur Young, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and Mr Cropper, of Liverpool. The latter stated, the present stock on hand did not exceed 50,000 quarters of wheat. Many more witnesses, who had been examined, proved that the last harvest was extremely deficient in England and Scotland; and when it was considered, that we were prevented from importing the usual supply of grain, it became a measure of precaution to put a stop to its consumption in distilleries.—It has been urged, that, by adopting this measure, it would discourage the cultivation of barley: but that, he maintained, was impossible, as long as there would be a demand for it; independent of this, it has lately risen from 46s. to 50s. and the small quantity on hand would always keep up the price. In the north of Scotland, where that article was consumed in bread, it was so scarce that the people apprehended a famine, and had been for months past in great want; for the truth of which he would appeal to the Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir John Sinclair.)—Should the House think it expedient to receive the report, and resolve itself into a Committee to consider it, he had only two resolutions to submit, namely, that all kinds of grain be prohibited from being distilled from the 1st of July to the 1st of October; and that it might be lawful for his Majesty, after the 1st of September, to discontinue the restriction if found expedient; if otherwise, to continue it till 30 days after the meeting of Parliament; and in the Committee he would propose the reduction of the duty on sugar-wash. The situation of the West India planters was extremely painful; many of them had been reduced from affluence to want, which could not be attributed to wild speculation, but to the present political situation of Europe. He concluded by moving that the report be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr T. Coke said, the Noble Lord must have a strange idea of the landed interest, if he imagined they contended for the high price of corn—(*No! No! from the Ministerial side*)—then, if that was not the case, he was sure his Lordship must be very far misled in the quotation he had given of the price of corn, for within the last fortnight, it did not exceed 40s. in the county of Norfolk; but if it had risen in other counties, he was convinced it was owing to the alarm given by the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry. He was glad to find that no grain had been imported into this country since the month of September, which was a strong proof that we did not stand in need of foreign aid. The markets had ever since been well supplied at moderate prices; but the imported grain always lay in the hands of speculators, who were constantly the instruments of enhancing the price. If he was rightly informed, the situation of the planters was not so bad as had been represented. At present there was a demand for sugar, and it rose 6s. in the cwt.; but though it was in so great abundance, the public could not get it a farthing cheaper than when there was a scarcity. The landed interest had complaints also, in being heavily taxed, yet not a murmur escaped them.

Sir John Sinclair said, that he had been so pointedly alluded to by the Noble Lord, that it became necessary for him to trespass on the indulgence of the House. He considered the grounds stated by the Noble Lord as different from those of the report, and felt it his duty to oppose doctrines which appeared to him so hostile to the landed interest. He knew that there was unfortunately a great scarcity in Scotland at the present moment, and no man regretted it more than he did; but he came into that House, not as the representative merely of one particular district, but as

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a representative of the united kingdom, and therefore he was bound to consider the permanent interests of the country, rather than the temporary distress of any particular portion of it. He considered that the present measure would, if adopted, be a very bad precedent for future times. He thought the principle of it had been completely disapproved of by a report of the Committee which sat in the year 1807. There had been abundant evidence before that Committee, to shew that there was no possibility of preventing great frauds upon the revenue, if sugar was used instead of malt in distilling. The lowest calculation of the loss of the revenue was 120,000l. per annum, which, in the present circumstances, was a serious object. It would be seen, by consulting the journals of the House, that during the time the distilleries were prevented from using grain or malt, many petitions were presented from different parts of the country, stating the great evils which had resulted from it in diminishing the price of corn below what was necessary to allow a fair profit to the farmer. As to the distilleries consuming a great part of what would serve as the food of man, it might be observed, that independent of barley, which was not commonly used for that purpose, a great deal of damaged corn, which would otherwise be wasted, was used in the distilleries. He did not think it certain that this country would want any supply of corn from foreign countries; or, if it were wanting, he did not despair of procuring it. Canada, at least, was open to us at present. From all the views he had been able to take of the subject, he considered it as a measure which would be very prejudicial to the landed interest, and which was not absolutely necessary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, in bringing forward the resolutions, his Noble Friend had only followed the spirit of the report of the Committee, which recommended, as a measure of precaution purely, the prohibition of distillation from grain for a certain period, leaving it, however, in the power of the Crown to stop the suspension, if, in the interval, a change of circumstances to make it adviseable should take place. Considering the intercourse, with respect to grain, which was really established between England and Ireland, no step could be taken with respect to a saving in the former part of the empire which should not equally apply to the latter. He trusted, that the landed interest, considering for what period it was to continue, would not oppose the measure or reject it because recommended by a party from which they would rather it did not come.

Mr Ponsonby and Sir J. Newport severally protested against the introduction of the proposed measure to Ireland.

Mr Foster was sorry that his duty to Ireland compelled him to resist the measure, if it was meant to extend it to that part of the empire.

Mr Windham said, the conduct of those who supported this unnatural measure, was like that of a hen hatching a brood of ducks. They first introduced it to relieve the West India planters from their overgrown stock, but an Hon. Gentleman had found out a prospect of a great scarcity in the crops, and brings it in, like Bayes's army, in disguise, pretending it to be only a temporary measure; but he would warn them against too much meddling with the agriculture of the country. To be sure, if it were necessary to lower the prices of grain, by hanging a few farmers, it might be done; but there would be very few another year. He concluded by saying, these discussions would tend to raise the price of corn, by creating an alarm among the people.

Lord Castlereagh strenuously supported the motion. As an argument in favour of the measure, he asserted, that the price of grain was at present higher than in the scarcity of 1795, and as high as the scarcity in 1800, when the distilleries were prohibited. Add to this, we had not at present any prospects of a foreign import, so that any measure that tended to husband our present sources of supplies, it was adviseable to adopt.

Mr John Smith supported the measure.—The greatest possible calamity that could befal any country was a scarcity of corn. It must be considered, that for the last eighteen years a very large importation of that article had taken place, and we ought to provide for the consequences that might arise from our being deprived of all foreign sources. He really believed, too, that the West India planters were a most injured

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red set of people, and that some measure was necessary for their relief.

Mr Malcolm Laing opposed the motion.

Lord Binning briefly, in reply, observed, that the measure he had the honour of submitting to the consideration of that House, was one which it would have been proper to have adopted, even if the West Indies had never existed.—He certainly was far from thinking this measure unnecessary for Ireland. He concluded with observing, that he felt his case was completely made out, and that his opinion was not in the least altered by any thing that had been said upon the other side of the House.

The House divided—

Ayes	-	-	122
Noes	-	-	106

Majority in favour of the prohibition 14.

Monday, May 23.

DISTILLERIES.

Lord Binning moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee. The question being put,

Mr Coke said, that he felt it a duty which he owed to the country at large, to take every opportunity of opposing this measure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the measure upon an idea that corn was high, than which there could be no opinion more erroneous. Corn was so far from being high, that it barely afforded a remunerating price. Nothing, he observed, could be more dangerous than to hold out the apprehension of a scarcity, for which there was no foundation. The crop of last year, he would admit, was not abundant, but it was sufficient nevertheless. No importation took place, for none was necessary; and from all the information he had received, the country might look forward to as good a crop this year. If agriculture were properly encouraged, we should be able to grow corn enough for our subsistence, and save, in consequence, the immense sums which were sent out of thecountry every year. He referred to the evidence of Messrs Chambers, Scott, Kent, and others, to shew that the interference of Parliament, on occasions like the present, produced all the evils it was intended to prevent.

Mr Rose thought, that the situation of the West India Planters entitled them to the protection of Parliament. Their distress, owing to circumstances over which they had no controul, was so great, that several estates, particularly in Jamaica, had been abandoned. The persons concerned in the West India trade contributed largely to the stock of national wealth. The imports from the colonies amounted, one year with another, to between eight and nine millions sterling; a fourth part of our navigation was employed in it; they took off five or six millions in manufactures and provisions, and contributed five and a half millions of actual revenue to the Exchequer. If these resources were to fail, the landed interest would see what a weight would be thrown upon them. The relief solicited would be of no inconvenience, or very small, if any, to the landed interest, and could not be given at a better time, or in a better manner to the West India interests.

Mr Barham began a very long and able speech, with observing, that the question before the House was to be considered in three points of view. It was first to be considered as a question purely domestic, without any reference whatever to the West India colonies.—It was next to be viewed as a question purely colonial, which would lead to an enquiry whether the colonies were worthy of relief, and whether the mode proposed was sufficient; and lastly, it was to be considered in a more general point of view, as affecting the interests of all parts of the empire. As to the first, it was admitted that we imported to a great amount (about 800,000 quarters) from the Continent; and that we were now cut off from that source. Would not that person who should find a substitute for these 800,000 quarters, and that without in the smallest degree affecting the landed interest, be entitled to the thanks of the public. All the persons who had been examined before the Committee, agreed, that the crop of barley for the last year was deficient one-third, or, according to some, one-fourth. He would agree that the landed interest should have a remunerating price, but where barley farms were to be let, he invariably found that the landlord required double the rent which he last received. This, he supposed, was what was called a remunerating price. This was the land-

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andlord's idea of remuneration; he would next shew what was the farmer's. First, as it was just, he should be expected to be able to make enough to pay his ent. Next, he expected such prices as hould secure him against short crops. n addition to this, he calculated upon aining as much as should enable him o live comfortably and genteelly, in a nanner much superior to his ancestors, r to the ancestors of his landlord; and astly, that he should be able to lay by provision for his family. This was he farmer's idea of remuneration. Was t not evident from all this, that the rice of land was too high? While the andlords and farmers were rioting in wealth, the West India proprietors were n a state of the greatest distress. One hird of the plantations were actually nder foreclosure. The supplies of clohing, provisions, &c. for the negroes nust be stopped, and the existence of he colonies consequently endangered. Was not this a crisis worthy the interfeence of Parliament? The distresses of he West India interest would admit of o delay. They must be instantly reieved, or some great convulsion would nsue. They had the strongest claims pon the gratitude of the country; they contributed to its wealth—to its revenue; they consumed its manufactures, hey supported its navigation, and what did they ask in return?—Why, a market for their produce. That was the compact between the colonies and the mother country, and that was denied to them. The annual importation of sugar was about 290,000 hogsheads, of which 200,000 might be consumed in Great Britain and Ireland. There was, therefore, a surplus of 90,000 hogsheads, for which, by the acts of government, there was no vent. Instead of facilitating its exportation, they forced the sugar of all the world into England.—This additional supply, in the course of the last year, amounted to no less than 60,000 hogsheads.—Was it to be expected that the West India proprietors could bear up against these accumulated disadvantages?

Mr R. Dundas concurred in the general principle laid down of not interfering with the corn laws, an interference which could not be productive of any beneficial consequence. But at the same time, he must allow that there were extreme cases, in which it would be necessary to resort to such interference. The question therefore was, whether the present circumstances of this country were such as to constitute a case of that description. The late crops of barley and oats had been short, but not the crop of wheat. Though there were no danger of scarcity at present, yet they ought to look to the future, and in the event of a short crop this season, they would not be justified in not leaving to the Executive Government the power of giving to the public consumption that amount of corn which was consumed in the distilleries. He did not agree either with those who supported this as a colonial measure, or with those who defended it on the score of existing or apprehended scarcity, but with a view to the great national interests which it was calculated to promote.

The Solicitor-General of Scotland said, when he cast his eye on the report, and recollected the facts by which it was substantiated, he could not help thinking it was a measure of prudence to stop the progress of distillation of corn for a time. He knew, from private and indisputable evidence, that grain was very scarce in Scotland; and when he considered this, and considered also that our annual importation of corn, amounting to 800,000 quarters, was now no more to be expected, he would give his support to any measure by which he thought our domestic produce was likely to be best husbanded.

Sir Henry Mildmay maintained that the present measure was calculated to injure the landed interest, and of course could not be beneficial to the country. It was calculated to unhinge and unsettle our agricultural connections.

Mr Wilberforce supported the measure, on the ground that the necessity of the present period warranted the interference of the Legislature.

Lord Binning replied very shortly, when The question being loudly called for, a division took place, and there appeared,

For the Speaker's leaving the chair 163
Against it 127
Majority, —36.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

House

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 27.

Catholic Petition.

The order of the day having been read,

Lord Grenville moved, that the petition of the Catholics of Ireland be read by the Clerk; which being done, his Lordship rose and said, he knew not what the feelings of others might be on the subject now before the House, but no words could possibly express the increased satisfaction with which he brought it forward. The discussion which it had undergone within these few days (in the other House)—the nature of that discussion—the great display of eloquence and argument which was shewn in opening the debate—the moderation and patience with which it was debated—the important statements which it led to—the manner in which it was resisted—and even the decision which took place upon it, were all to him matter of the highest satisfaction.

His Lordship, in a long and able speech, very similar to that delivered by Mr Grattan in the Commons (as detailed p. 693.) entered into a full view of the question; but as his arguments were almost the same with that gentleman's, we decline entering into it. He concluded by moving that the petition be referred to a Committee.

Lord Sidmouth said, the view he had taken of the subject was totally different.—He would candidly and openly say, that his mind could not conceive any time or any circumstances in which such a discussion would be proper; but as to the bringing forward this petition at the present time, and under the present circumstances, he thought that the petitioners had acted imprudently, and that they had put themselves in the situation of having their public spirit called into question. It was universally admitted, that the object of the petition was to enable a certain description of Catholics to enter into the first offices of the State, civil and military. His objection to this part of the petition was, that it was narrow and circumscribed in its object, and did not embrace the condition of the great body of the people. He thought the Legislature ought rather to look to the great body of the population, and not confine themselves to certain classes of the community, while they passed by the great body, whose attachment was the principal object. He thought a Protestant King should be surrounded principally by Protestant officers. On these principles he opposed the motion.

Lord Moira could not agree that any imputation could lie against the loyalty of the Catholics of Ireland. He thought they had a clear and undoubted right to a full participation in the blessings of the Constitution.

The Bishop of Norwich, in a manly speech, ably supported the claims of the Catholics, to which he said several other Reverend Bishops were also friendly. He answered in their order the various objections which had been made to those claims. It had been said, that no one could claim the highest civil or military offices as a right, or complain of not receiving them. It appeared to him, however, that it was most clearly an injury to any description of his Majesty's subjects, to check their honourable ambition, and prevent them receiving those rewards which might be due to their merit. With respect to the religious opinions and tenets of the Catholics, he thought it strange that other persons should pretend to know the doctrines which were held by the Catholics of the present day, better than the Catholics themselves. The Catholic body had in the most solemn manner, not by oath, denied those abominable doctrines which were imputed to them. It was in vain then to go back to the Council of Lateran or of Trent, to look for the doctrines of the Catholics of this day. The opinions which they did hold appeared to have no bad practical effect on the conduct of their lives; for the Legislature had several times borne testimony of their loyalty as subjects; and it would not be said that, in private life, they were governed by the principle imputed to them, that no faith was to be kept with heretics. If they really did hold such a doctrine, they would not only be unfit for political power or for privileges, but they would be absolutely unfit for human society. In the present age, if we were to look over the whole world, we would hardly be able to find another country where men's opinions on matters of religion excluded them from civil or political rights. He should be sorry, indeed, that this country, which had been in many instances celebrated for its liberality of sentiment, should in the present instance be backward in following the example of almost all other nations.

The Archbishop of York begged that Lordships to believe, that though he differed with the Rev. Prelate who had just preceded him in the debate, he was not actuated by any motives of bigotry, or thought was at all averse to the most liberal principles of toleration. Whilst the spirit of the Constitution allowed the Catholics the fullest and purest principles of toleration, it forbad that they should enjoy political power.

The Bishop of Bangor said, that with every wish and desire to promote the principles of toleration to the utmost extent must still object to the present motion.

Lord Hutchinson thought the motion

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) Noble Friend, to refer the matter of is petition to a Committee was highly t and proper, and as such it had his arty concurrence.

Earl Stanhope said, much stress was laid the difference of the tenets of Catholics d Protestants; and yet, strange to tell, e difference in the prayer-books of Oxford d Cambridge were 3600 and odd; so that e uniformity, so much talked of by the everend Prelates, was altogether absurd, hich, in his opinion, ought to make the ishops ashamed.

Lord Mulgrave was extremely sorry at a question of this kind was brought rward at a time when so many dangers ere to be apprehended, from exciting a irit of discontent among the Irish people. he arguments used by Noble Lords were onducted in a way not at all consistent ith his views of correct reasoning. It as said, that three millions of people were be appeased and gratified by the conces- on required; as if the few places contem- lated in the petition could be enjoyed by hem all.

Lord Buckinghamshire referred to a va- iety of publications to shew the spirit and haracter of the proceedings of the Catho- ics. He highly complimented the Noble aron (Grenville) for the ability he had isplayed in submitting the petition to the ttention of the House; but added, that he hould most decidedly oppose its being re- erred to a Committee.

The Duke of Norfolk supported the mo- ion.

Lord Erskine insisted that the petition ught to be considered in a Committee, and ntroduced into his speech many arguments, oth from constitutional law and national olicy, in support of his opinion.

Lord Hawkesbury was satisfied that no- hing could be more impolitic than giving ountenance to the present petition in the manner suggested. It was said that the country was exposed to a serious danger.— He was ready to admit that it was not only in a state of serious danger, but that the danger was more imminent than at any former period of our history; but exactly in proportion to this peril ought to be our endeavours to preserve the Constitution in Church and State, as by law established, unimpaired.

Lord Holland spoke most ably in support of the petition. Lord Auckland spoke against it. Lord Suffolk argued in support of it; and Lord Grenville closed the debate by a short speech in reply.

At near five o'clock the House divided on the question,

Contents, 74 — Non-Contents, — 161— Majority against the petition, 87.

Monday, July 4.

The Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measure which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not that, in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgements for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war: And he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service with so small an addition to the public burdens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy united against his ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and inde-

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pendence of his Crown, and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty, to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established and independent nation of the world.

"His Majesty views, with the liveliest interest, the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"The Spanish nation, thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain; but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural friend and ally.

"We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty has received communications from several of the provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The answer of his Majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both nations: And his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice, and in the direction of his exertions, by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"In contributing to the success of this great and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving, unimpaired, the power and independence of the Spanish Monarchy.—But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead, in their effect, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe."

Parliament was then prorogued to the 20th of August.

Scots Appeals.

The following are the appeals determined by the House of Lords last session of Parliament, with their determinations, generally:—

1. Wilkie *v.* Johnston, &c. respecting a mercantile concern—Affirmed with 80l. casts.

2. Crauford, factor *loco tutoris* for Shedden, an infant, *v.* Patrick—Affirmed.

3. The Earl of Wemyss *v.* Rev. Dan. M'Queen of Prestonkirk. This was the important cause between the clergy and landholders of Scotland, which has created so much interest—Whether the clergy, after having their stipends once augmented, could receive further augmentations out of the tiends? The Court of Session found that they could, by a majority of 10 against 3—Affirmed.

4. Duke of Hamilton *v.* Rev. Mr Scott, respecting tiends; similar to the preceding cause—Affirmed.

5. Rev. Mr Scott *v.* Duke of Hamilton (cross appeal,) complaining that the Court of Session had not granted a sufficient augmentation—Affirmed.

6. The Earl of Wemyss *v.* Carre—Affirmed.

7. Mr Forbes of Callender *v.* Lord Armadale, and the other trustees of the late Earl of Galloway, respecting titles to an estate, which the Countess of Galloway refused to sign—Affirmed with 50l. costs.

8. Smith, &c. *v.* Allan and others.—An insurance question, whether the respondent had given the necessary information he was possessed of when he insured a ship from Charlestown. The Court of Session found that he had—Affirmed with 50l. costs.

9. Richan *v.* Trail—Remitted to the Court of Session.

10. Roxburgh Cause.—This was one of the most important causes that ever came before the House of Lords. Counsel were heard at great length for upwards of forty days, for the different claimants, both with regard to the estates and the peerage. It was found impossible to go through the cause this session. It was therefore delayed till the first Tuesday in the next session of Parliament.

RECAPITULATION.

Affirmed	8
Remitted	1
Delayed	1
Total .	10

Not a single appeal has been reversed this session.

During the last twenty-five sessions of Parliament, two hundred and seventy-nine appeals from the Court of Session have been heard before the House of Lords, only thirty-seven of which have been totally reversed. This does great honour to the Court of Session, as many of them were cases of great intricacy, doubt, and difficulty.

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Historical Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

THE campaign of the British army in Portugal has been brought to a mination, and in a manner, when we nsider the brilliant victory obtained er the French on the 21st of August, ry different from what was to be ex-cted. A Convention has been con-nded, by which the French are to eva-ate Portugal on certain conditions. he particulars of this transaction are ven in the following dispatches from eut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Com-nder in Chief, and Adm. Sir Chas. Cot-n, which were published in a London zette Extraordinary on the 16th Sept.

Head-quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your rdship, that I landed in Portugal, and ok the command of the army on Mon-y the 22d of August, the next day er the battle of Vimiera, and where enemy sustained a signal defeat, ere the valour and discipline of Bri-troops, and the talents of British cers, were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival, Gen. Hermann came in with a flag of truce m the French general in chief, in or-to propose an agreement for a ces-on of hostilities, for the purpose of cluding a convention for the evacua-n of Portugal by the French troops. e enclosed contains the several arti-l at first agreed upon and signed by Arthur Wellesley, and Gen. Keller-m; but as this was done with a re-nce to the British admiral, who, when agreement was communicated to objected to the 7th article, which for its object the disposal of the sian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally cluded that Lieut.-Colonel Murray, rtermaster-general to the British ar-and Gen. Kellermann, should pro-l to the discussion of the remaining cles, and finally to conclude a con-ion for the evacuation of Portugal, ect to the ratification of the French ral in chief, and the British com-ders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged on the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to ensure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiment, which were on board of transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts in the Tagus, whenever the Admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascaes, St Julien's, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whe-

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whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negotiation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th Dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-Gen.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

[Here follows, in French, the agreement for the suspension of arms between Sir Arthur Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann, consisting of nine articles, only one of which, the seventh, above referred to, is deserving of particular notice, as it went to guarantee the safety of the Russian fleet at Lisbon, considered as a neutral port, and its departure under the usual delays allowed by the maritime laws.]

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION.

The following is the *definitive convention* for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, concluded by Lieut. Col. Murray and General Kellermann, subject to the ratification of the commanders:—

1.—All the places and forts in the kingdom occupied by the French to be delivered up the British army in their present state.

2. & 3.—The French troops shall evacuate Portugal, with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve; and the English Government shall find the means of conveying them to any of the ports between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.

4.—The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with 60 rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, to be given up to the British army and navy.

5.—The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariot and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander in Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner, all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

6.—The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also those of the General officers of all ranks. It is however fully understood, that the means of conveyance of horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited; and additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed 600, and the number embarked by the Staff shall not exceed 200. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to embark of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.

7. & 8.—Relate to the mode of embarkation.

9.—All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are intrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expense of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about 150 or 200 men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

10.—As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them

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hem to return to England without de- ay, and security against capture until heir arrival in a friendly port.

11.—The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and be so placed, s to leave about one league between he two armies.

12. The forts of St Julien, the Bugio, nd Cascaes, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far s the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, nd Fort St Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in : of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The ortresses of Elvas, Almeida, Peniche, nd Palmela, shall be given up as soon s the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time, the General in Chief of the British army will give otice of the present convention to the arrisons of those places, as also to the roops before them, in order to put a top to all further hostilities.

13. & 14.—Commissioners to be named for accelerating the execution of he arrangements. Any doubts arising s to the meaning of any article, to be xplained favourably to the French army.

15.—From the dates of the ratification of the present convention, all arears of contributions, requisitions, or laims whatever, of the French Government against subjects of Portugal, or ny other individuals residing in this ountry, founded on the occupation of 'ortugal by the French troops in the nonth of December 1807, which may ot have been paid up, are cancelled, nd all sequestrations laid upon their roperty, moveable or immoveable, are emoved, and the free disposal of the ame is restored to the proper owners.

16.—All subjects of France, or of owers in friendship or alliance with 'rance, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable or immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case, their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose. It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement; only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculations.

17.—No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders; they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient to the French Government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.

18.—The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon shall be given up to the Commander in Chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 26th of last May, and the days immediately following.

19.—There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal since the commencement of the present hostilities.

20.—Hostages of the rank of field-officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy, on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country.—The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

21.—It shall be allowed to the General in Chief of the French army to send

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an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.

22.—The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board ships of war.

Additional Articles.—The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the English or Portugueze, shall be restored without exchange. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses. The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the above-mentioned period till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expense beyond the estimation to be made by both parties of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British Government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses. The British General will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Then follow, in the Gazette, the dispatches of Admiral Cotton, dated Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3. & 4. in substance as follows:

The Admiral encloses a copy of the above convention, ratified by himself and Sir Hew Dalrymple. He refers to Captain Halstead for an explanation of the motives that induced him to ratify it. He states that the 3d and 42d regiments were landed on the 2d, to occupy the forts of Cascaes, St Antonio, St Julien, and the Bugio, and that no time would be lost in embarking the French troops, agreeably to the convention. His second dispatch encloses a copy of the convention concluded with the Russian Admiral Siniavin, which is as follows:—

"The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, shall be delivered up to Admiral Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. Vice-Admiral Siniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty."

He adds, that Rear-Admiral Tyrr had been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which he proposed ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead. The Russian fleet consists of one ship of 80 guns, six of 74, one of 66, one of 60, and one of 26.—The total number of men is 6[illegible].

Such are the details of a transaction, than which no other in our recollection has excited a stronger spirit of public discontent. For several weeks after the receipt of the intelligence, every newspaper in Britain teemed with the most virulent invective and intemperate abuse of several of the principal Officers of our army in Portugal, but more pointedly against Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley. With the slight information we possess of the real circumstances of the case, and understanding, that in justice both to the feelings of the public and to the character of the officers implicated, an official inquiry is to be instituted on the subject, we must decline for the present entering into the merits of, or prejudging a question which is to come under a regular investigation.

We do not, in any of the Portugueze papers or letters, meet with any thing expressive of discontent with the terms of the convention; on the contrary, although it is admitted that the terms are favourable to the French, yet the utmost satisfaction is expressed that by this convention their country is freed from the yoke of the oppressor, and their capital saved from the destruction which would inevitably have attended a siege. The Portugueze General protested against the convention on the 4th, yet he pays a warm compliment to the English in a letter two days after his protest,

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protest, in consequence of a letter which Colonel Murray had addressed to him, stating that the English flag had been hoisted on fort St Julien by mistake, and that the English Adjutant-General had caused it to be taken down the moment he was apprised of it, and the Portugueze placed in its stead. "This letter," says Gen. Friere, "corresponds with the opinion I have always entertained of the conduct of our allies."

In consequence, however, of a complaint preferred to the British Commander by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of Lisbon, the most objectionable part of this offensive Convention has received a considerable palliation. This relates to the property of the Portuguese, of which the French had plundered them on their entry into Portugal, and which Junot insisted was to be considered as the property of his army, as being in their possession at the time when the Convention was signed. This interpretation was resisted by the British General, who it is said intimated to Junot, that as neither he nor the Portuguese considered plunder of private property as the lawful property of an invading army, unless some arrangements were entered into on the subject, the most serious consequences might attend the embarkation of the French army. We find accordingly, that Major Gen. Beresford, Col. Lord Proby, and Gen. Kellermann, were nominated Commissioners for carrying into effect the said Convention,—and who, on the 10th September, issued a proclamation, bearing this preamble,—"For the fulfilment of the stipulations made in the Convention agreed upon for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, that property of every kind confiscated or seized from the subjects or other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the royal palace, royal or public libraries or museums, or from persons still existing in Portugal, *should be restored:* We the said Commissioners have judged it expedient to appoint a committee of three persons, viz. Lieut. Col. Grant, Sr A. R. de Oliveira, and Mons. Dubleur, to receive and judge of all reclamations on this head, and whose orders for the restitution of all such property are to be strictly obeyed."

The British troops entered Lisbon on the 10th September. As the English came in, the French retired, leaving their tents standing, to impose upon the people, and prevent commotions. When at the river side, they were surrounded by corps of British horse and foot. Many of the French officers who had straggled from the town were maltreated, and some lost their lives. A French surgeon was killed by a stone which struck him on the temple. The body was carried into a tent by a part of the German Legion. The last of the French were conducted by bands of British horse and foot to the place of embarkation; and, notwithstanding this precaution, it was with great difficulty they could be protected from the rage of the people. At twelve o'clock, the flag of Portugal was hoisted on the castle, with a grand discharge of cannon. At this moment the people rent the air with shouts of joy; rockets were set off, and the rejoicings continued until the day closed, when the whole city was most superbly illuminated. The Spanish troops that were made prisoners by Junot in the hulks, were the same day disembarked, and joined in the fete, and danced fandangos in the streets. The paintings and devices in praise of England were numerous. Outrages were committed by the people against some persons known to be in the French interest. The mob went to a bookseller's, shop and destroyed every thing in it. The house in which Junot had resided would have been entirely demolished, but for the interference of the English. The illumination began on the 15th, and was expected to be continued for nine nights.

On the 9th of September the French army began to embark on board of British transports in the Tagus, (the same which carried out the British army to Portugal.) A considerable quantity of baggage had been also embarked, which the Commissioners ordered to be relanded, and overhauled, and every thing that appeared to have been Portuguese property, was detained for the proper owners. The property thus to be recovered is said to be of immense value.—The first division of the French army, consisting of 8000 men, sailed from the Tagus, on the 15th of September, under convoy of the Nymphe frigate, Captain Percy, who had Laborde and 20 of his staff on board. The second division, having about the same number on board, sailed

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sailed on the 20th, under convoy of the Resistance, Capt. Adams;—and the 3d division, of about 9000 men, was embarking, to sail under convoy of the Aimable, Lord George Stuart. It is said they are to be landed at the Isles of Rhe and Oleron, as it is not judged altogether prudent to trust our ships in a French port.

The following is given as the embarkation return of the French army in Portugal, 6th Sept. 1808:—

Infantry, 15,860; cavalry, 1722; artillery, 1015—total, 18,597 fit for duty, exclusive of officers.

General return, including officers, sick, wounded, and prisoners of war:—Infantry, 22,635; cavalry, 1974; artillery 1121; engineers, 17—total 25,747—cavalry horses 1776; artillery ditto, 472—total 2248. Field Artillery, 30.

On the 12th of Sept. the Russian fleet of seven ships of the line and a frigate, Admiral Siniavin on board, left the Tagus, and being joined off the Cascaes by Rear-Admiral Tyler, with seven British line of battle ships, set sail for England. They arrived safe at Portsmouth, (though after a tedious passage) on the 7th of October. Neither fleet had any colours flying, nor did they fire the customary salute to the Port-Admiral.—The Russian ships are all in bad repair, and the two left behind in the Tagus are so worn out, as to be unfit for service.

It seems to have been at first understood by the Portugueze that they had only exchanged masters, and, even with this view of their situation, they seem to have been by no means dissatisfied; but on that head they must have been completely tranquillized by the following Proclamation issued by Sir H. Dalrymple on the 18th September.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency Lieut.Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding the British Forces in Portugal, to the Portuguese Nation.

The success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the British Arms, has brought about the moment when it becomes my duty to address the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this country. I seize the opportunity with eagerness, in order to tranquillize the minds of the timid, to repress the designs of the disaffected (if any such remain,) and to assure the nation at large, that the efforts of the British forces under my command have no other object in view than to insure the prosperity of the inhabitants of Portugal, by the restoration of that Government which has so long and so gloriously presided over them, and the return of which will be welcomed, no doubt, by the united voice of a loyal people.

The presence of an hostile army, in possession of the capital, and master of the principal resources of the kingdom had in a manner deprived the estimable and loyal subjects of Portugal of the means of liberating their country. Patriotic efforts, however, were made in spite of these disadvantages, and the national spirit was manifested in a manner at once decided and most honourable.

The efforts which were made by several provinces of the kingdom opened the road for the restoration of the Monarchy.

Notwithstanding, however, the energy displayed by these Provinces in arraying and bringing forward an armed force for the liberation of the capital, the aid of the ancient and faithful Ally of Portugal was necessary to bring the contest to a successful and speedy issue. The warm interest which his Britannic Majesty felt for his Ally, and the energy which has ever marked the British character, soon brought a powerful force to the shores of Portugal.

That part of the Portuguese army which local circumstances permitted, united itself with the British, whilst the remainder effected a powerful diversion. Measures were taken in concert for the defeat of the common enemy. The steps of that force have been marked by victory, and the expulsion of the enemy has opened the way to the restoration of the Portuguese Monarchy, the most gratifying duty which could be imposed by his Sovereign on a British Commander.

No views of national interest or aggrandizement can be traced in the liberal policy of Britain; but, true to the principles of honour and good faith that have ever directed her conduct, she sees, in the events now passing in Portugal, only the happy means of re-establishing order, and restoring to the Sovereign and the people their just rights.

In the execution of these views, in Com-

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Commander of the British forces, I shall best fulfil the intentions of the King my Master, and most effectually secure the interests of Portugal, by placing in the exercise of authority, that body to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought fit to delegate the Sovereign Power, when he withdrew the Royal dignity from the insults of an implacable enemy, and preserved the sovereignty of his dominions beyond the Atlantic.

One respectable Nobleman, a member of the body thus left in power by his Royal Highness, has unfortunately been removed from his country, by the authority or arms of its enemy, by which at this critical period it is deprived of his services, whilst some of the members having appeared to unite themselves with the French interest, have rendered their re-establishment in the Government at this moment impossible.

Therefore the distinguished persons under-mentioned, the remaining Members of the Regency appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and who have incurred no such disability, are called upon to repair to Lisbon to take upon themselves the functions of Government, until such time as the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be more fully known, viz.—

The Count de Castro Marin, Monteiro Mor of the Kingdom, and Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness.

Don Francisco Xavier de Noronha, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Grand Cross of the Order of Saint-Iago, President of the Board of Conscience, and Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies.

Francisco de Cunha e Menezes, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Lieutenant-Gen. in the Royal Armies.

Juan Antonio Salter de Mendonga, Desembargador Poco, and Procurador of the Crown.

Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz Boutinho, Member of the Councils of his Royal Highness, and Brigadier in the Royal Armies.

To this Government the inferior Jurisdictions and Tribunals, the Constituted and Legal Authorities of this Kingdom, and all persons of every description, are required to pay all deference and submission.

As Commander of the British forces, I shall hold it to be my first and most urgent duty to maintain the authority of the Government thus established, to insure the tranquillity and subsistence of the capital, and to encourage the re-establishment of the former prosperity of the kingdom.

When these objects are attained, and the attainment of them can only be delayed by intrigue or disaffection, the interference of a military force will cease to be necessary; but until these ends are accomplished, the most vigorous and decided measures will be taken for maintaining the peace and good order of the country, and all offences against the tranquillity of any part of the Kingdom, will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

Given at the Head-quarters of the British Army at Prayas, this 18th day of Sept. 1808.

(Signed) HEW DALRYMPLE,
Lieutenant General, and Commander of the British Forces in Portugal.

In consequence of the Convention of Cintra, by which Portugal is now liberated from her cruel invaders, a new scene of action is opened for the British arms. A great portion of our army, about 20,000, was preparing to march, under the command of Gen. Sir John Moore, for New Castile, in order to co-operate with the patriotic Generals of Spain, in their plans for attacking the French army posted on the left bank of the Ebro. A corps of 10,000 Spaniards, under Gen. Jones, who had approached Lisbon, had been joined by the 4000, who had been disarmed and put on board the hulks by Junot, (see p. 628.) These were also in motion on their return to Spain; and, together with the British, would form a reinforcement of 34,000 men to the patriotic armies. The remainder of the British army, about 8000 men, are understood to remain at Lisbon, and Sir Charles Cotton to guard the Tagus with six ships of the line, which, with the native Portuguese forces, may be considered as sufficient to defend the kingdom against any future attempt of the enemy.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, Lord Paget, Gen. Ferguson, and a number of officers of inferior rank, have come over to England on leave of absence.

SPAIN.

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SPAIN.

Proclamation of Ferdinand VII.

Madrid, August 27.

On the evening of the 24th of Aug. the proclamation of our beloved Sovereign, Don Ferdinand VII. was celebrated here.—The celebrity of that day was marked by all those circumstances which could render it great and memorable. If we consider the joy and delight manifested on the occasion, they could not be exceeded; if we consider the magnificence of the preparations, they could not be surpassed; if we consider the order and demeanour preserved by the people, it will seem that every individual had imposed upon himself the severe but equitable law of not giving the smallest offence to his neighbour; not to offend in actions nor in words; not to profane a day dedicated to Ferdinand VII. with the least appearance of impropriety.

The city of Madrid, who were particularly anxious to demonstrate their love for their Sovereign, requested permission of the Supreme Junta of Castile to wear at the act of proclamation the ancient dress of the Spaniards, that they might in this manner record the heroic deeds of their ancestors, and to banish from their minds the very name of the dress of Frenchmen, who had brought such misery upon Spain. The Supreme Tribunal, with much satisfaction, granted their request, and with the proclamation celebrated the evening of the 24th. The time being arrived, the procession began to pass through the different streets. The houses and public buildings were splendidly decorated; but our limits do not permit us to give a particular detail of the ornaments. Portraits of Ferdinand VII. were hung on all the houses. The houses which deserve particular attention were those of the Marquis d'Astorga and Conde Altamira, standard bearer of Madrid. On the front of his house were placed four statues, representing Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. The city of Madrid preserved for this day the magnificent triumphal arch, which had been erected for the entrance of the victorious armies of Valencia and Andalusia. The house of the Royal Philippine Company was splendidly ornamented. In the great entrance was placed a handsome portrait of King Ferdinand VII. painted by Don Joseph Cameron, surrounded with laurel. The other houses that attracted much attention were those of the Marquis de Cumpera, the Marquis of Montealegre, the Conde de Onate, &c. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the beautiful perspective exhibited by the streets of Madrid. His Excellency the Marquis of Astorga, as the standard-bearer of Madrid, had invited the Grandees of Spain, the Nobles of Castile, the Officers of the Palace, the Councellors of State, the Judges of the Tribunals, the Officers of the Armies of Valencia and Andalusia, the Inspectors and Colonels of the Royal Spanish and Walloon Guards, the Governor and Mayor of the Palace, the Secretaries of Dispatches, and many other persons of distinction, to attend on horseback, and assist at the solemn ceremony. What gave additional lustre to the procession, and joy to the spectators, was the happy circumstance of the presence of Signors Doyle and Whittingham, who were likewise both invited to perform a function, as an acknowledgment for the generous friendship manifested by the British nation towards this country. Scarcely had the procession begun to move, when the people began to express their joy with loud shouts and acclamations. Their dress were highly becoming, giving them an appearance of great dignity and gravity. Madrid never was the scene of such happiness; never did its inhabitants express such satisfaction, because they never saw a Monarch proclaimed so beloved as Ferdinand VII.

A party of cavalry led the procession, and were followed by a company of liberdiers, with twenty-four alguazils, preceded by the Alguazil Mayor. The persons invited followed, attended by the maces and arms of Madrid, the Alcides of the Brotherhood, the four Kings at Arms, and a great many other characters of distinction, and public officers. On the arrival of the procession at the court of the Palace, the Chief Standard Bearer, Corregidor, the Regidor Dean, the Kings at Arms, with the Secretaries of State, ascended a platform, which had been prepared for their reception, whereon was placed a handsome portrait of Ferdinand VII. Having arranged themselves according to seniority, the eldest, according to the an-

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ient custom, spoke in a loud tone of ice, "*Silencio, Silencio, Silencio, oid, oid,*," and the Chief Standard Bearer re-ated three times, the following words, *Castilla, Castilla, Castilla, por el Senor i Don Ferdinando VII. que Dios garde.*" id the four Kings at Arms threw a antity of gold and silver money a-ongst the people, which they had pro-led for the purpose.

Scarcely had the august name of Fer-ıand been mentioned, when the peo-: with one voice, from the bottom of eir hearts, cried out, *Viva! viva! viva!* d expressed their determination to ed the last drop of their blood in de-ace of the just rights of their legiti-ate Sovereign, and the glory of the ıanish nation. They saluted the En-ish officers, Colonels Doyle and Whit-ıgham, and the words England, Spain, ıd Ferdinand, were continually mix-l. The procession went to the Plaza layor, the Plazuola de la Descalzas, ıd de la Villa, where the proclamation as repeated with the same formalities, ıd in the Court of the Palace.

During the night of the 25th, very rilliant fire-works were displayed on ıe Prado. On the 27th and 28th there ere bull-fights.

A supreme Junta of the kingdom ıs been at length convoked, and Spain ıs now a Regency and a central oint of union and co-operation. The llowing is the official account of the stallation of the Supreme Junta of overnment at Aranjuez on the 25th September.

INSTALLATION OF THE SUPREME JUNTA AT THE PALACE OF ARANJUEZ.

List of the Members Assembled.

President ad Interim.

The most Excellent Senor the Conde Florida Blanca.

Arragon.—Don Francisco Palafox and n Lorenzo Caloe.

Asturias.—The most Excellent Senor n Melchor de Jovellanos and the rquis del Campo Segrado.

Old Castile.—Don Lorenzo Bonifacio Quinran and — Valdes, absent.

Catalonia.—The Marquis de Villel and Marquis de Sabazona.

Cordova.—The Marquis de la Pue- and Don Juan de Dios Rabe.

Estremadura.—Don Martin de Garoy and Don Felix de Ovalle.

Granada.—Don Rodrigo Requelinde and Don Luis Gines y Salido.

Jaen.—Don Sebastian de Tocano and Don Francisco Paula Castanedo.

For Majorca and the Adjacent Islands.—Don Thomas de Vizi and Don Josef Sanglada de Tajores.

Murcia.—The Most Excellent Senor the President ad interim, and the Senor Marquis de Villar.

Seville.—The Senor Archbishop of Laodicea and the Conde de Tille.

Toledo.—Don Pedro de Bibero and Don Josef Garcia de la Torre.

Valencia.—The Conde de Contamina and El Principe de Pio.

In consequence of the agreement of yesterday, the 24th inst. made in a preparatory conference, and by which it was resolved, that, at half past nine o'clock this morning, the Supreme Central Junta of Government of the kingdom should be installed (to which effect all the most Serene Deputies, present in this royal residence, amounting to more than two-thirds of the number which should compose the Junta of Government, who are mentioned alphabetically in the margin, were summoned); the ceremony was observed in the following manner:—

The said Most Serene Deputies, assembled in the sacristy of the chapel belonging to the palace of this royal residence, and, when formed, seated themselves on the benches placed on both sides for that purpose. They then heard mass, which was celebrated by the Most Excellent the Archbishop of Laodicea, coadjutor of the Archbishop of Seville, and deputy of that kingdom; after which the following oath, which had been previously taken by that Prelate, was administered by him, upon the book of the Holy Evangelists, to all the Most Serene Deputies:—

"You swear by God and his holy Evangelists, and by Jesus Christ crucified, whose sacred image you have here present, that, in the employment and functions of a Member of the Central Supreme Junta of Government of the kingdom, you will defend and promote the preservation and increase of our holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion; that you will be loyal to, and defend our august Sovereign Ferdinand VII.

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VII. and his rights and sovereignty; that you will promote the preservation of our rights and privileges, our laws and usages, and especially those relative to the succession of the reigning family, and those also which are particularly laid down in the same laws; and, finally, that you will promote every thing conducive to the general welfare and happiness of this kingdom, and the amelioration of its customs, keeping secret every thing that should be so, protecting the laws from every evil, and persecuting their enemies even at the hazard of your life, safety, and property:—*So I swear.*"

"If you do so, God be your helper; and if not, may he punish you as one who has taken his holy name in vain."—*Amen.*

A solemn *Te Deum* was sung by the community of Barefooted Monks of St Pasqual of this place; and this religious act being concluded, the Junta passed in front of the battalion of light troops of Valencia, which was formed in two files from the entrance of the Chapel to the staircase of the Royal Palace, and adjourned to one of the principal halls destined at present for the sitting of the Junta.

In this public proceeding, and among the multitude of people of all classes and conditions who were assembled, the greatest interest and enthusiasm were discovered in favour of Ferdinand VII. His name resounded on all sides, together with that of the Junta, who had sworn, before God and men, at the hazard of their lives, to restore to his throne a Sovereign so beloved, to defend our holy religion, and our laws, usages, and customs. The opening of the gates of the Royal Palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solitude of the magnificent habitation of our Kings, and the remembrance of the epoch at which, and of the reasons for which they were shut up, drew tears even from the firmest of the spectators, who performed the most affectionate and interesting action, and the most useful in exciting vengeance against the causes of those evils, and a just confidence in the subjects who, after incurring such danger in so just a cause, nevertheless present themselves in as great number as is necessary to bring it to a happy termination. Such, doubtless, is what we ought to hope from the union and fraternal affection with which the united kingdoms are mutually animated. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most Serene Deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the palace, from which the actual President *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed our beloved King Ferdinand, and the people followed, often increasing their lively acclamations, joy, and the affection with which they were inspired by a body who were to fulfil such great hopes, which were the more properly conceived, in proportion to the dignified sincerity with which the most august proceeding which the nation has ever witnessed has been celebrated.

The most Serene Deputies being placed in their respective stations, and the President having pronounced a short but appropriate discourse, the Junta declared itself legitimately constituted, without any prejudice to the absentees; who, according to the agreement of yesterday, are to compose the Junta of Government, in absence of our King and Master, Ferdinand VII. and ordered a literal certification of this act to be drawn up, and directed to the President of the Council, for his information and that of the Tribunal. In the mean time communications are made to him of the last orders agreed upon.

MARTIN DE GALOS,
General Secretary ad Interim.

Royal Palace, Aranjuez, the 15th Sept. 1808.

The Patriots are again in a state of full activity, and their affairs are still proceeding in a promising manner. In several skirmishes they have had the advantage; but the principal affair that has taken place since our last details was on the 20th September at Bilbao, which was again wrested from the French by a division of General Blake's army, headed by the Marquis de Portazgo, after an engagement of three hours. The enemy's force consisted of 5000 men, who were attacked so suddenly and vigorously by a superior body of Spaniards, that after having 2000 killed and wounded, the remainder surrendered at discretion. On the expulsion of the French, the inhabitants immediately pro-

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laimed Ferdinand VII. Gen. Portzago fterwards proceeded against St Sebasian, which it was his determination o storm, and the French found it neessary to evacuate Burgos, after spikng their artillery, and destroying their owder.

We regret, however, to learn that the uccess of the brave Marquis del Portago was only temporary, and that he as obliged to retreat from Bilboa, a w days after his victory over the rench division posted there. In the eginning of September, the French larshal Ney, accompanied by four Geerals of Brigade, several aids-de-camp, nd an escort of cavalry, entered Irun om Bayonne. He set out for Tolo , where he took the command of e French army, and concentrated a rce of 30,000 men, according to the panish accounts. It appears that the ench attach much value to the posession of Bilboa, as affording a more rtain means of communication with rance. Accordingly, the Marshal arched with his whole force, with the ew of surprizing Portzago; but the ter having notice of the approach of e enemy, collected his small corps, hich consisted only of 6000 men, and ected his retreat with all his artillery d baggage, and without losing a man. he French again entered the town on e 27th of September, with 14,000 n. All the principal inhabitants had t Bilboa, after being completely pilged by the French. Gen. Blake was vantageously posted on the heights out 10 miles from Bilboa. His ar- amounted to 50,000, and he was eparing to make a general attack u- n the French at that place.

One more attempt seems to have been ended to have been made on Saragos-

A column of 18,000 men was deched from the main body of the French ay towards Saragossa. Palafox was at t time advancing to co-operate with other armies under Blake and the rquis de Castellar. Not wishing, wever, to risk a general engagement, rossed the Ebro, and descended to rja. The French, however, did not ry their intentions into execution.— ke was advancing so rapidly from pa, that Marshal Bessieres thought dvisable not to have so large a corps arated from the main body, and therefore recalled it after it had reached Tudela.

The Spanish papers contain a circumstantial detail of the brave and successful defence of Gerona, in Catalonia. The French force under Duhesme consisted of from 7000 to 8000 infantry, and about 600 cavalry, with a complete train of artillery. The Count de Caldagues, commanding at Gerona, received orders to raise the seige. He could only muster about 6000 men, of whom only 300 were regulars. With this force he attacked the enemy on the 16th August. The action continued the whole day. The Spaniards attacked the batteries with the bayonet with incredible ardour and gallantry; the enemy were again and again defeated, and as often returned to the charge, but in the evening, beaten at all points, they precipitately sought for safety in the centre of the plain of Sarria, on the other side of the river, and under the protection of their cavalry; the want of cavalry on the part of the Spaniards alone saved their army from destruction. Next morning the enemy retreated in two divisions, leaving behind large quantities of arms, ammunition, cannon, shells, mortars, wheat, and other articles, the fruits of their rapine. One division took the route to Barcelona, the others to Figueras, and both were pursued by the Spaniards. The former encountered opposition at every step, and lost about 1200 men on their march. Those marching by the coast, were so much annoyed by some English frigates, that they abandoned their artillery (six pieces of cannon and a howitzer) and 70 waggons with provisions. Their loss before Gerona had not been ascertained, but it was very considerable. The Spaniards had 22 men killed, 108 wounded, and 13 missing. The enemy have now no place of strength in Catalonia, except the fortresses of Barcelona and Figueras, from whence the Spaniards expected soon to expell them.

The latest accounts from Catalonia state, that from 6000 to 8000 French were still in Barcelona, and their position was so strong that there was little hope of their speedy retreat. The inhabitants were reduced to great misery, rich and poor had been indiscriminately plundered, and many of them murdered in cold blood. All the French house-

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in Catalonia and Valencia had been seized, the owners imprisoned, and their property sequestrated for the use of the patriots.

The following were the positions of the respective armies at the date of the last accounts:—

On the 22d September the French evacuated Burgos, and fell back to the Ebro. They now occupy a line along that river, which extends from Miranda de Ebro to Cientruinigo, a small town on the left bank of one of those numerous small rivers that run into the Ebro. This line is about 60 miles in length. Behind Cientruinigo, after crossing the Ebro, the road runs direct to Pampeluna. Their whole force amounts to about 40,000 men. On the Ebro, it should seem as if they had received orders to maintain themselves, if possible, until reinforcements reach them. We do not hear, however, of any having yet passed the Pyrenees. The enemy expect to be attacked by the Spaniards, and have therefore taken a position which is best calculated to receive that attack. In the rear is the Ebro; their left flank extends to the river near the little town of Cientruinigo; their right is at Miranda, on the Ebro, where there is a castle on a mountain of considerable strength.

From the preparations and positions of the Spaniards, it would seem to be their intention to attempt cutting off the retreat of the enemy to the Pyrenees, and to force them to surrender, by depriving them of the power of getting supplies. On their right flank no Spanish force is stationed to watch them, because there is no danger of their making a movement to the west of their position, and thus abandoning the Ebro; but on every other side there is a strong Spanish force. In their front the Castilian army is advancing by Aranda and Osma; Blake is on the left of that army at Quintanilla. Palafox's army, or the army of Arragon and Valencia, (now under the command of Cuesta,) is on the other side of the Ebro, and its headquarters are at Sos, a little to the south-east of Sanguessa. This position shows clearly that the army of Arragon is to attempt to interpose itself between Pampeluna and the Pyrenean frontier.

The total amount of the Spanish armies on the above stations, is estimated at 140,000 infantry, but their cavalry does not exceed 8000.

Dupont, says a Spanish paper, had he got off with his plunder, would have been the richest General in France. At Cadiz alone there were taken from him 60,000 piastres in silver, 8000 ounces of gold, a large quantity of plate, and other valuables, stolen at Cordova and other places. Among these was a valuable golden cross set with diamonds, the property of the Archbishop of Toledo.

The French General Dupont, Adm. Rossilly, and other officers, prisoners, were confined in the castle of St Sebastian, to save them from the fury of the people, who were much enraged both at their insolent behaviour, and at the discovery of the immense quantity of valuable effects of which the country had been robbed by such a rapacious set of freebooters. Dupont's army still remained prisoners at some distance from Cadiz, there being no shipping to convey them to France.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS ALEXANDER AND NAPOLEON.

The great subject of political speculation on the European Continent, is the meeting of these two mighty personages at Erfurth, in Saxony. It was naturally to be expected that the primary attention of Bonaparte would be called to the adverse situation of his arms in Spain. But the views and designs of this extraordinary man set all reasonable conjecture at defiance. Turkey, Austria, and Poland, have been for some time objects of his jealousy, and he will endeavour to remove any cause for disquietude from these quarters, before he set seriously about the subjugation of Spain.

The Paris papers accordingly announce, that "His Imperial and Royal Majesty, at five o'clock in the morning of the 22d September, set out from the Palace of St Cloud for the States of the Confederation of the Rhine. He was accompanied by the Prince of Neufchatel, Minister Secretary of State; the Duke of Frioul, Grand Marshal of the Palace; General Nansouty, Premier Esquire; by the Aides-de-camp, the Duke

Duke de Rovigo (Gen. Savary) and Lauriston; by the Chamberlain, M. Kemurat; and by the Esquire, M. Caldaletti. The Prince of Benevento and M. Champagne had preceded his Majesty."

Erfurth, Sept. 28.

"Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the morning, arrived here his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Commandant of the town, the Magistrates, the Deputies of the Livery, the University, and the Clergy, met him without the gates; the President of the Senate tendered him the keys of the gates of the city, and presented an address, expressing the fidelity and attachment of the inhabitants to his person and government. The Emperor having perused the address, and testified his satisfaction, entered the town on horseback, amidst the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and joyful acclamations of the inhabitants, and alighted at the hotel prepared for his reception. Soon after the Emperor mounted his horse again, to pay a visit to his Majesty the King of Saxony, who arrived on the preceding day. He afterwards inspected the troops quartered in this town, and then proceeded on horseback on the road to Weimar, to meet his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. About three o'clock in the afternoon the two great Monarchs entered the town on horseback, attended by a great number of persons of the first distinction, and escorted by two regiments of foot and two of horse. At night the whole town was illuminated.—At Weimar 300 men of the Imperial Russian Guards are expected. His Majesty the King of Westphalia, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Duke and Hereditary Prince of Weimar, have arrived in this place."

The Emperor Alexander left Petersburgh on the 1st of Sept. accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Romanzow, his Prime Minister, and the noted Caulincourt, the French ambassador. His Majesty must have left his capital privately; for private letters assure us, that the Russian nation is almost universally disgusted at the war, in which the blood and honour of the empire are so profusely wasted, and from which nothing great or good can result. The journey to Erfurth has increased that disgust; for the people who know the consequences that resulted from the conferences at Tilsit, naturally fear and expect that the consequences of the conferences at Erfurth will be equally disastrous and disgraceful.

Alexander, in passing through Konigsberg, condescended to visit the unfortunate King of Prussia, and, we are told, "embraced him in the most affectionate manner!" With the knowledge of what he had suffered from this imperial associate of the grand spoiler, and with the presentiment of what further humiliations were likely to be the result of this second imperial interview, surely this fresh mark of duplicity and hypocrisy must have been regarded by the hapless monarch with disgust and indignation.

Great importance is very naturally attached to the meeting at Erfurth. The Paris journals say it will furnish "abundant matter for the historical pen, whether we consider the importance of the decision *which will involve the fate of nations*, or the lustre and authority of the *two Sovereign arbiters*."

Private accounts state the object of the meeting at Erfurth to be, *a partition of the whole of the eastern part of Europe, of which Austria will be offered a considerable portion.* The Emperor Francis, however, we are assured, has declined all participation in this project of spoliation; and it is even supposed, that should an attempt be made to carry it into execution, he will make common cause with the Ottoman Porte. It is added, that the plan of the grand conspirators is most deeply laid, and that its first effects will be visible in Asiatic Turkey, where a formidable revolutionary movement has long been organised in concert with the court of Persia. In the mean time, Napoleon appears to continue the exercise of his baleful influence over the Ottoman councils, and to have induced the new government to adopt the rigorous system he has so generally prescribed, relative to the exclusion of British commerce from their ports.

It seems to be at least certain that the Emperor of Austria (though pressed by the French minister Andreossi, and another special envoy from Paris) does not attend the interview at Erfurth, nor does his Ambassador attend Bonaparte; yet,

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yet, according to the French statements from Vienna, all is harmony with the three imperial courts, and all the military movements of Austria are only the completion of previous details no way connected with the present state of things! The circumstances adduced in proof of these statements, are such as have been a thousand times repeated in a thousand different shapes. Time will try their value.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The opinion that Europe is on the eve of a general war, is strengthened by the language of the French official documents before alluded to (p. 711.); the tenor of which, as far as they relate to Austria, is to the following effect:—

"The best understanding subsists between the two powers: Austria has shewn every disposition to second the views of Napoleon against England;—she is making no extraordinary preparations; and as for France, her troops are in cantonments at more than 100 miles from Austria, properly so called; she is indeed sending 40,000 conscripts to Germany, but it is to replace double the number of veteran troops which have been drawn off for Spain. In this same article, however, a jealousy of Austria is apparent, and it is broadly hinted, that she must expect to have Russia against her, should she break with France. "The closest union," it is said, "exists between France and Russia, and those two great powers are resolved to combine their forces, and to *consider as an enemy every friend to England.*" This jealousy and apprehension of Austria are more strongly marked in the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Senate, and in Bonaparte's message. "Austria," says the Minister, "has carried its armaments beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your Ministers, Sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your Majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the powers and the population of the two empires." And Napoleon, in his message to the Senate, says—"My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the Continent; but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and errors of other Courts; and, since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine."

This is not very pacific language, and the bustle of military preparation, apparent on all sides, is the best comment upon it.

The military preparations of Austria are on a scale so extensive as to place beyond a doubt that war is regarded as inevitable. The greater part of the Austrian troops, forming the cordon on the Turkish frontiers, are recalled into the interior of Hungary. A fresh levy of between 60 and 70,000 men, to be called the Militia of Reserve, has been ordered in the Austrian dominions. There are thus two armies of reserve, consisting of nearly 180,000 men, besides numerous corps of drivers, &c. The regular army comprises upwards of 450,000 men. In several provinces, the government, taking advantage of the abundant corps, is forming extensive magazines. Various other measures have been adopted for the security and defence of the country, and the zeal and ardour of the people keep pace with the vigour and activity of the government. Every thing, even the amusements of the children, has assumed a military character. At Vienna [illegible] all the boys are enrolled on Sundays and holidays in corps.

SWEDEN.

Official accounts by the last mail announce that a sanguinary action took place on the 17th Aug. between Bijonborg and Nystadt, in which the Russians were defeated with a great loss of killed and 1300 wounded and prisoners. The Swedes had 200 killed, and among the wounded is Gen. Cronstedt. According to accounts says, the Russians left 1200 dead on the field, and the Swedes 22 officers and 800 privates wounded. An attack [illegible] announced, was [illegible] flotilla in [illegible] the [illegible] ta[illegible]

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Letter from his Majesty the King of Sweden to the Emperor of Russia.

"Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty against the cumberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance, by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war which cannot fail to bring down on your own person, and your government, the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops. Your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without hopes of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.

Given at my head-quarters,
Sept. 7. 1808.
(Signed) Gustavus Adolphus."

Naval Intelligence.

A very gallant action has been fought in the Baltic, between two ships of the British fleet under Sir Samuel Hood, aided by the Swedish fleet, and a Russian fleet of 12 ships of the line, which sailed from Cronstadt about the middle of August, for the purpose of attacking the Swedes; but from the result the Russians do not appear to have had any intention to fight.

The following is Sir Samuel Hood's report to Sir James Saumarez, dated Centaur, off Rogerswick, August 27:—

"Sir,—It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Adm. Hanikoff, after being chased 34 hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Adm. Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of 74 guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command; and have also to state, that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than that by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which, although from the inferiority of their sailing, were prevented from getting into action, Rear-Adm. Nauckhoff and the captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships.

"My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian squadron having appeared off Oro Road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd, the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable, they were soon in advance, so that at the close of the evening the enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, apparently to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line-of-battle to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decided and judicious was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about 20 minutes; and

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and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me.—Captain Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieut. Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer, Captain Martin, I could do it with the most heartfelt gratification, and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express.

"The Russian Admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chace, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick.

"The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having sailed to leeward, grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions made to repair her damage. At sunset, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Captain Webley to stand in, and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Captain Webley, the officers and ship's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boats had made a considerable progress, and the enemy's ship was just entering the port, when we had the good fortune to lay her on board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit came to the mizen-rigging, I ordered it to be lashed; this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of Captain Webley, Lieut. Lawless, Mr Stroke, the master, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which, I am sorry to add, Lieut. Lawless is severely wounded. The ships being in six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Capt. Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our stern-chace guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Capt. Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected: at the moment two of the enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty.

"The prize proved to be the Sewolod, of 74 guns, Capt. Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieut. Biddulph, of the ship, by seven o'clock in the morning.

Sir Samuel highly praises the brave and gallant conduct of Capt. Webley and his officers and men. Capt. Martin's note, above referred to, merely expresses his high sense of the conduct of Lieut. Baldwin, Mr Moore, the master, and all the officers and crew of the Implacable. Three men were killed, and two officers (Lieut. Lawless, and Mr Morton, boatswain) and 25 men wounded, in the Centaur. Six were killed and 26 wounded, in the Implacable. The Russian ship Sewolod had 43 killed and 80 wounded in the action with the Implacable. On her anchoring near Rogerswick, 100 sailors and soldiers were put on board her from the port, to supply the loss in the action. In the subsequent

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tack by the Centaur, she had 180 killed, ounded, and missing. Total 303 kil- d, wounded, and missing. The Swedish et consisted of 10 sail of the line (the vo English making 12) five frigates, id a brig; the Russian squadron of nine il of the line, three fifties, eight fri- ites, two corvettes, and two cutters.

Sir James Saumarez arrived on the 9th Aug. off Rogerswick, with four sail the line, and joined Sir S. Hood and e Swedish squadron. Captain Mar- n, with a small squadron, was detach- l to blockade Cronstadt. Fire ships ere preparing to assist in the destruc- on of the Russian ships, one of which rries 120 guns, and another 118, but r James, in his letter to the Admiralty, ys, "The present position of the Rus- an fleet, within the batteries at the en- ance of the harbour, leaves but slen- r hopes of their being attacked with y probability of success. Admiral auckhoff has requested a body of land rces to be sent from Finland, with a ew of taking possession of the island East Raga, which would effectually mmand the harbour; but as the ene- y have been occupied in placing it in e best state of defence, it is very doubt- l if a descent upon the island could be fected.—But every endeavour will be ctised with the force under my or- rs, jointly with the Swedish squadron, at can tend to the further defeat of e enemy."

The Swedish papers are filled with counts of this action, and express their lmiration and astonishment at the da- ng gallantry displayed by Sir S. Hood d his brave companions, in attacking e whole Russian fleet with only two ips, unsupported by any other ship. r S. Hood is equally liberal in his mmendations of the Swedes, whose ill and bravery, and zealous exertions bring their ships into action, inspir- l with confidence all the officers and en under his command.—Sir Samuel esented the colours of the Sewolod to s Swedish Majesty, but the latter re- rned them with the following note, hich affords a satisfactory proof that perfectly good understanding conti- es to subsist between the British and edish Governments:—"The above lours his Swedish Majesty transmits his Britannic Majesty, because they were taken by his ship of war; and as an additional proof of the peculiar satis- faction which his Swedish Majesty feels on account of the distinguished gallant- ry displayed by Rear-Admiral Hood, and the officers and men under his or- ders, which his Majesty considers as the most unquestionable proof of the close connexion which unites the two na- tions."

By later accounts, it had not been found practicable to attack the Russian fleet in Port-Baltic, as they had strong- ly fortified both sides of the harbour, but they appeared to be in great con- sternation and confusion, had struck yards and top-masts, and moored so close to the shore, that the first strong breeze from the west would, it was believed, drive them all on shore. They were daily harrassed and annoyed by our squadron; and, on the 5th September, on throwing shells, a powder magazine blew up with a very great explosion. It is added that the Russian Admiral had sent out a flag of truce, offering to give up all his ships, on condition of their be- ing restored on the conclusion of peace; or, according to another account, on con- dition of their being allowed to remain at Cronstadt, and to be laid up till after the peace. The offer was refused, and some fire-ships were preparing to attack the fleet. Sir J. Saumarez had written to Mr Thornton, at Stockholm, that he expected the Russian fleet must surren der, or be destroyed.

The latest dispatches, brought by Capt. Martin of the Implacable, how- ever, state, that their hopes were likely to be disappointed. The Russians had fortified the entrance to the port on both sides so strongly, as to bid defiance to the attack of fire ships. In the mean time, we learn that a Russian messenger had arrived under a flag of truce with some communication to the King of Sweden, and Admiral Sir James Saumarez; of which notice was sent by the Admiral to Mr Thornton, the English minister at Stockholm, who immediately sailed for the English fleet. He was on board the English Admiral's ship at the date of the last accounts, and it appears that some pacific proposals had been made to the King; for an armistice was conclu- ded on the 29th of September, in North Finland, for an unlimited time.

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Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Session.

A Case of great importance to the community has lately been decided in the Court of Session. As most of our readers will feel themselves materially interested in the result, we presume it will be gratifying to lay a short account of it before them.

In the year 1800, a number of individuals in the town and neighbourhood of Perth formed the design of baking their own bread. As very few of them had accommodation for baking in their own houses, they formed themselves into a society, purchased ground in the neighbourhood of Perth, and out of the jurisdiction of the town, and erected thereon the necessary buildings for the baking of bread. They purchased the materials, and hired servants for manufacturing the bread; and this bread, when manufactured, was distributed among the members of the society, some of whom resided within, and some without the town of Perth.

This society was found to answer so well the purpose for which it was designed, that a second society, of a similar nature, was lately instituted. The bread which was baked by these societies was allowed to be equal to any manufactured by the bakers, and was got by the members at a comparatively cheap rate. In evidence of this, it need only be mentioned, that while the price at present charged by the bakers for the quartern loaf of wheaten bread is *twelvepence halfpenny*, and of household bread *ninepence halfpenny*, the members of the societies are supplied with the first at *eightpence*, and with the second at *sevenpence* the loaf.

It will not appear surprising that these societies should not have been very much liked by the bakers. They suffered the first one, however, to exist for four years without any challenge; but at last they thought fit to complain of it, as encroaching on their exclusive privileges. We have not room to detail the different pleas urged by the bakers. It is sufficient to observe, that they admitted that each inhabitant of the burgh might bake his own bread separately; but they contended, that a number of persons were not entitled to associate and club together for this purpose. It was said that such an association was a mere device to evade their privileges, and, if sanctioned, might end in the annihilation of all the corporations of Scotland.

The bakers accordingly presented a petition to the Sheriff of Perthshire, wherein they craved his Lordship to discharge the members of the societies "from baking bread for the use of themselves." As the Sheriff (the present Lord Advocate) considered the question to be of very great importance, he allowed a proof to the parties; and afterwards (September 10th, 1806,) on considering the proof and whole process, he "dismissed the action, and assoilzied the defenders."

The bakers brought this interlocutor of the Sheriff under the review of the Court of Session by advocation; and, at the same time, they raised a summons of declarator, for having it found and declared that the societies in question were illegal. These processes of advocation and declarator were conjoined, and the Lord Ordinary appointed the case to be stated in mutual memorials. On advising these memorials, his Lordship (May 30th, 1807) pronounced an interlocutor, dismissing the two actions, and assoilzying the defenders. The bakers having thus lost their cause both before the Sheriff and Lord Ordinary, applied, by petition, to the whole Lords, and their petition was appointed to be answered. On advising the petition and answers, the Court, by a great majority (May 19th, 1808,) refused the desire of the petition. A second petition was presented by the bakers, and, as the Court considered the case to be of great importance in point of precedent, and therefore worthy of mature consideration, they appointed the petitions to be

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swered. Answers were accordingly it into the petition, and the case came ain to be considered by the Court on uesday (July 5th), when the whole teen Judges were present. A consirable time was spent in deliberating the question, and some difference of inion prevailed on the Bench; but it rried, by a majority, to refuse the peion. So that it is now finally settled, a solemn judgment of the Supreme ourt of this country, that the inhabints of royal burghs are entitled to bake ead for their own consumption, either parately or in company.

Counsel for the corporation of bakers, e Dean of Faculty and George Joseph ell, Esq.

For the inhabitants of Perth, David ithcart, Adam Gillies, and John Shank lore, Esqrs.

Circuit Intelligence.

Aberdeen, Sept. 7.—Before Lord Ardale. James Findlay, shoemaker in ortsoy, accused of committing a rape. he diet against him was deserted *pro o et tempore*, and he was recommitted a new warrant. There was no other usiness.

Inverness, Sept. 13.—Before Lord Ardale.—Alexander Lawson, in the unid parishes of Cromdale and Inverallen, cused of murder, and James Maekay, oemaker in the parish of New Spye, county of Elgin, accused of housebreaking, were outlawed for not appearg.—Walter Ker Boston, late schoolaster in Contin, accused of housebreaking and theft; the libel being reicted to an arbitrary punishment, he as found guilty, and sentenced to transortation for 14 years.—Elspet Begg, rish of Speymouth, also accused of ouse-breaking and theft, was found uilty on her own confession, and sennced to transportation for seven years. -In this case the Court repelled an obction of a *misnomer* in the verdict, staed by the pannel's counsel, viz. that e was named *Elspet* in the indictment, id *Elizabeth* in the verdict. The Adocate-depute said that Elspet and Eliabeth were the same name, and addued the only similar instance on record, hich was as far back as 1728.—Janet oss, alias Oag, and Andrew Ross, alias ain, of Tain, accused of the murder of John M'Gregor—the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were re-committed on a new warrant.

Perth, Sept. 20.—Before Lords Craig and Armadale.—Wm. M'Lean, and John M'Lean, his son, accused of deforcing a revenue-officer. John was outlawed for not appearing. The diet against William was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommited on a new warrant. John M'Laren, was found guilty of the same offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months, and to keep the peace for two years thereafter. John Galloway, accused of wilful fire-raising; Alexander Robertson, accused of fraud and imposition; Margaret Coaze, accused of child-murder—the diet against all the three was deserted. Galloway and Coaze were recommitted. Margaret Cramond, accused of child murder, was outlawed for not appearing.

Stirling, Sept. 7.—Before Lords Cullen and Hermand.—John Forsyth, at Bucklyvie, Walter Bartison, at Cashlie toll, and Walter Forsyth, indicted for assaulting and deforcing Excise-officers in the execution of their duty. The two first were outlawed for not appearing. Walter Forsyth was found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace for three years.

Inverary, Sept. 12.—Before Lords Cullen and Hermand.—Archd. M'Callum, lately weaver in Clachan, and Archd. M'Lean, in Tynloan, accused of forgery, were outlawed for not appearing.—James M'Glashan, inn-keeper in Knockrioch, accused of murder—the diet deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

Glasgow, Sept. 17.—Before Lords Cullen and Hermand.—Rachael Wright, an Irishwoman, accused of stealing Flora Amos, a child of about three years of age, was found guilty upon her own confession. Counsel was afterwards heard as to the extent to which the pains of law should go in inflicting punishment on her. The Court, considering that the case in question had very rarely occurred in this country, and merited the most deliberate attention of the High Court of Justiciary, remitted the consideration of the case to that Court, and granted warrant for transmitting the prisoner to Edinburgh, to hear the sentence of

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of the High Court of Justicary on the 19th October next.

James Waddel, of Meadowside, accused of assaulting James M'Clayman, labourer, and severely wounding him with an axe,—The Jury were unanimous in finding the assault proven; but by a plurality of voices found that there was no proof of premeditated malice. He was sentenced to be confined two months in the jail of Glasgow, and thereafter until he pay a fine of L.100 sterling, to be applied as the High Court of Justiciary shall direct, and to find caution to keep the peace for three years, under the penalty of L.500.—John Fraser, now or lately residing at Finnart, accused of forging a letter to obtain re delivery of a quantity of herrings, seized from him by the Excise—the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*.—James Munro and William M'Farlane, accused of fraud and imposition, by enlisting and receiving bounties, and concealing that they were apprentices,—the libel was dismissed as irrelevant. The prisoners were recommitted, but afterwards liberated, on finding caution to answer a new action.—John Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, sailor in Port-Glasgow, a boy of 14 years of age, accused of murder or culpable homicide, in killing a boy of the like age, by throwing a brick-bat at him. The Advocate-depute passed from the charge of murder, and the boy pled guilty, but added, "I did not intend it." The jury found him guilty of culpable homicide, but recommended a lenient sentence, as the facts libelled appeared to have taken place in consequence of a boyish quarrel; he was sentenced to be imprisoned one month in Glasgow jail.—Ann O'Brien, late servant to Sam. Thomson, at Achintorlie, and Francis Toal, labourer, accused of theft from the house of the said Thomson—the diet was deserted *simpliciter* against Toal. O'Brien was found guilty, on her own confession, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Ayr, Sept. 24.—Before Lord Meadowbank. William Burnside and Thomas Taggart, shoemakers in Kilmarnock, were indicted for entering the house of a woman in that town, and murdering, by means of strangulation, her and her servant maid, and thereafter robbing the house of a sum of money and various articles. The Jury found the libel not proven, and the pannels were dismissed from the bar. Hugh Andrew, accused of stealing from a church in Maybole, sundry tools belonging to carpenters working there, was, upon his own confession, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Mary Johnstone, for theft, was, upon her own petition, banished from Scotland for life. Moses M'Kean, for theft, was outlawed for not appearing. Mary M'Kean, his wife, also for theft, was, upon her own petition, banished from Scotland for life. The diet was deserted respecting Rosina Dornen, also for theft. John M'William, smith in Challoch, for murder or culpable homicide, was recommitted on a new warrant, and afterwards liberated on bail.

Dumfries, September 29.—Before Lord Meadowbank. Joshua Brown, butcher in Castle-Douglas, accused of sheep-stealing, was, upon his own confession, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Hugh Dallas, soldier in the 72d foot, for forging a receipt for 12 guineas, by Capt. Lucas of said regiment, whereby he procured the money. The pannel persisted in confessing his guilt; and evidence having been adduced for the farther satisfaction of the court and jury, he was unanimously found guilty, but recommended to his Majesty's mercy. Sentence of death was pronounced on him.—George Turdie, travelling chapman, for forging, or uttering notes of the Bank of England, knowing them to be forged. The libel was restricted to his having such notes in his custody; to which charge the pannel pled guilty, and was sentenced to 14 years transportation. Daniel Feggan, and Helen Feggan, his wife, for uttering base coin, to a small amount, were, upon their own petition, banished from Scotland for seven years.

Jedburgh, Oct. 4.—Before the Lord Justice Clerk.—Agnes Baillie, and Henry Rutherford, a sheriff-officer, accused of theft and reset of theft. A petition was presented for the former, stating that she was in a state of insanity, and now confined in the county asylum for persons in that situation, and praying that she might be delivered to her friends. Her situation being proved, the desire of the petition was granted. The diet against Rutherford was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

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MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

Tuesday, October 4. the Magistrates and Council walked in procession to the High Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Brunton, one of the ministers of this city, from Matthew xv. 15. "And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one," &c. After divine service they returned to the Council Chamber, when the following gentlemen were chosen Magistrates for the ensuing year:—

The Right Hon. WILLIAM COULTER, Lord Provost.

Peter Hill, Esq.
John Turnbull, Esq.
A. C. Younger, Esq.
Alexander Manners, Esq. } Bailies.

William Calder, Esq. Dean of Guild.

Robt. Scott Moncrieff, jun. Esq. Treasurer.

Donald Smith, Esq. Old Provost.

George White, Esq.
William Tennant, Esq.
David Kinnear, Esq.
John Gloag, Esq. } Old Bailies.

James Carfrae, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.

Thomas Henderson, Esq. Old Treasurer.

Messrs. Kincaid M'Kenzie
William Gilchrist
Richard Young } Merchant Counsellors.

Adam Anderson
Wm. Farquharson } Trades Counsellors.

John Auchterlonie, Convener
Alexander Ritchie
James Rennie
William Sibbald
Robert Hogg
Andrew Wilson } Ordinary Council Deacons.

Andrew Inglis
Alexander Spence
Charles Smith
Matthew Martin
Robert Clark
John Aird
Andrew Gardner
Robert Wilson } Extraordinary Council Deacons.

MARRIAGES.

July 19. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Robert Shirra, Yetholm, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Gibb, merchant, Aberdeen.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr George Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Coyent Garden, to Miss Lambe, daughter of —— Lambe, Esq.

Sept. 14. Mr James Kerr, accountant in Glasgow, to Miss Jean Carmalt.

15. At London, Major Alexander Morison, of the Hon. East India Company's service, of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex, to Miss Jane Carnell, youngest daughter of John Carnell, Esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Paterson, merchant, Edinburgh, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr James Reid, merchant, Edinburgh.

17. At Laggan, the Rev. Mr Lachlan M'Pherson, minister of Knockando, to Miss Penuel Grant.

20. Dr Robert Benstead Wright, of Southampton, Jamaica, to Nicola, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Watson, writer to the signet.

20. At Mousewald Place, the Rev. Thomas Inglis, minister of Lochrutton, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late Robert Henderson, Esq. of Cleugh-heads.

21. At Chester, Lord Charles Bentinck, son to the Duke of Portland, to the Hon. Miss Seymour. After the ceremony, his Lordship received orders to proceed to Yarmouth, to embark with the expedition to Spain.

22. At Coldstream, William Scott, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Jordan of Edinburgh.

23. At Inverness, the Rev. Dr Griffith, master of University College, Oxford, to Miss Ironside, daughter of the late Rev. William Ironside, and sister to Mrs Grant of Rothiemurchus.

28. At Ochtertyre, James Glasford, Esq. advocate, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir William Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre.

George Paton, Esq. of Bedford Square, to Miss Ashmore.

Lately, Thomas Heaton Norres, Esq. of Moswel Hill, Middlesex, to Miss S. Dempster, eldest daughter of Mr James Dempster, of Baron House, Mitcham.

Oct. 1. At London, Edward Majoribanks, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Latour, third daughter of the late Francis Latour, Esq. of Madras.

3. At Leckiebank, Andrew Murray, younger of Murrayshall, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Thomson, daughter of the late Oliver Thomson of Leckiebank, Esq.

3. At Halbeath, Mr Charles Chrystie, writer, Stirling, to Isabella, daughter of Mr Young of Halbeath.

3. At Diverswells, Mr John Hooper, manager of Sauchie coal-works, to Ann, daughter of Alexander Flint, farmer.

5. At Houghton le Spring, Archibald Jerdon, Esq. of Bonjedward, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Robert Millner, Esq. of Barnes.

7. At Broughton manse, the Rev. Alexander Telfer, minister of the gospel, Johnstone, to Helen, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Gray, minister of Broughton.

12. The Rev. Henry Grey, minister of Stenton, to Miss Grey, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr Grey, of Millfield-hill.

Oct.

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Oct. 24. At Moffat, Mr Robert Watt, merchant, Dumfries, to Miss Grace Chrichton of Moffat.

25. At Spring Garden, Stockbridge, Mr James Bonthron, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr Edward Simpson.

26. At Leith, Dr Nimmo of Glasgow, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Gladstones, Esq. Leith.

BIRTHS.

June 7. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of John Pringle, Esq a son and heir.

July 17. At Grenada, the Lady of John Ross, Esq. of Clerkscourt, a son.

Sept. 3. At Houghton, near Darlington, the Lady of Major John Malcolm, a son.

At Highgate, the Lady of Walter Carruthers, Esq. a daughter.

8. At Capenoch, Lady Kirkpatrick, a son.

12. At Shielhill, Forfarshire, Mrs Buchan, a son.

12. At Aberdeen, Mrs Beaumont, of the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, a daughter.

14. At Kelso, Mrs A. Ballantyne, a son.

15. At Perth, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Macquarrie, 73d regiment, a daughter.

23. At Craigforth, Mrs Callander, a daughter.

26. At Leith Fort, the Lady of Brigadier-General Layo, commanding the Royal Artillery in North Britain, a daughter.

26. At Hermitage Park, near Leith, the Lady of J. A. Borron, Esq. a son.

27. At Kilmarnock, Mrs Gregory, a son.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grant, wife of Mr James Grant, writer to the signet, a son.

At Aberdeen, the Lady of Capt. Russell, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

At the Grange, the Lady of Lord Henry Stuart, a son.

At Camberwell Grove, the Lady of Captain Honyman, Royal Navy, a son.

At Ayton, Mrs Fordyce, jun. a daughter.

At Clayhill, the Hon. Mrs Wedderburn, a daughter.

Oct. 3. At Kelly, the Lady of the Hon. Major Ramsay, a son.

4. At London, the Lady of John Spalding, Esq. of Holm, a son and heir.

18. The Lady of Dr John Hume, of Hamilton, a son.

19. At Newbottle, Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter.

20. At Castlecraig, the Lady of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, Bart. a daughter.

20. At Blairadam, Mrs Anstruther Thomson, Lady of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton, a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady of David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor-General, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1807. *Oct.* 17. At Calcutta, after a residence of 26 years, Capt. Henry Thomas Spence, of the Diamond Pearl, country vessel. This gentleman left Edinburgh at an early period of life, and, after serving with reputation 13 years in the British navy, went to India, where he acquired a handsome fortune.

1808. *Jan.* 8. At Onore, Lieut. Spottiswoode Lawson, of the 14th regt. Madras native infantry, second son of the late William Lawson of Cairnmuir, Esq.

July 10. At Montreal, Mrs Eweretta Jane Richardson, wife of Alexander Auldjo, Esq.

20. At Kingston, Jamaica, General William Anne Villettes, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the forces in that island.

At his estate in Berbice, Alexander Bruce Morris, Esq.

At Sierra Leone, Capt. Wm. Murray, of the Royal York Rangers, commanding the detachment in that colony.

Aug. 2. At Riga, aged 23, Mr George Forbes, eldest son of Mr John Forbes of Upper Boyndlie. He was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the river there.

4. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, in Nova Scotia, Mr John Grimly, merchant there, aged 24 years, eldest son of Mr William Grimly, broker in Leith.

5. At Clifton, Bristol-Hotwells, aged twenty seven years, Hugh Mair, Esq. late of Friday Street, London, merchant, youngest son of John Mair, Esq. of Plantation, near Glasgow, after a severe protracted illness, which he bore with exemplary resignation to the divine will, and whose remains are deposited in the Cathedral Church, Bristol, where a monument is erecting to the memory of this excellent young man.

15. At Greenock, Mrs Flora M'Allister, wife of Mr John M'Allister, merchant, and daughter of Alexander M'Allister Esq. of Strathaird.

Sept. 4. On board his Majesty's ship Phippa, Colonel Charles Williamson, on his passage home from the Havannah with important dispatches for Government.

11. At Dundee, Agnes Gibson, spouse of Patrick Macvicar, one of the ministers of Dundee, and daughter of John Gibson, minister of Mains, aged 34.

13. At Bridgend of Dumfries, Mr Matthew Jardine, farmer, late in Brecs.

13. At Edmonston, Laurence Brown, Esq. of Edmonston, in the 84th year of his age.

14. At Carlisle, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Colonel James Campbell, inspecting Field Officer at that place.

Sept.

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Sept. 14. At Knightsbridge, the Rev. Dr ohn Trotter, of the Scots Church in Swalw Street, London, in the 81st year of his ge, and 57th of his ministry.

17. At Glenkin, Argyllshire, in the 90th ear of his age, Thomas Harkness, Esq. of lachaig. Mr Harkness was thrice married, id has left behind him fourteen children, irty-seven grand-children, and sixteen reat grand-children, in all sixty seven deendants now living. He had the merit of ring the first who introduced the present stem of sheep-grazing into Cowal. This ode of farming, with a very inconsiderale capital, enabled him to amass so ample fortune, that by his death, five of his sons e become landed proprietors in Cowal, id a suitable provision is also left for the her members of his family. His industry, mplicity of life, and strict attention to ecoomy, were remarkable—his integrity, chaty, and unaffected piety truly exemplary. is tenants, by whom he was deservedly lored, requested and obtained from the eirs permission to be exclusively the bearers f the corpse of their respected master to e place of interment; but, from the conourse assembled, from various quarters upon this occasion, this arrangement was unroidably broke in upon.

18. At Pinnacle-hill, Robert Davidson, sq.

19. At Littletown of Ardersier, in the 5th year of his age, Andrew Allan, farmer, a truly worthy and honest man.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Douglas of Cavers, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott, Esq. of ala, and widow of Archibald Douglas, sq. of Cavers.

20. At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, Esq. dmiral of the Red, and Master of the int in Scotland.

20. At Gayfield Place, Mrs Margt. Stirng, relict of Mr Chas. Robertson, painter Edinburgh.

21. At Peterhead, Mrs Mary Mackay, aughter of the Hon. Colonel Mackay, ate of Bighouse, and widow of the deceasd William Baillie, Esq. of Rosehall.

21. At Jerviston, Mrs Cunison, wife of ames Cuniston, Esq. of Jerviston.

22. At Dumfries, Miss Jean Williamson, aughter of Mr David Williamson, merhant there.

22. At Edinburgh, John Rae, Esq. surgeon. He was Captain-Commandant of he Sharpshooters attached to the 1st batt. d regt. R.E.V. and was interred with military honours.

23. At Foyers, Patrick Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston.

22. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Wardrop, relict of Mr James Patrick, late shipmaster in Dundee, aged 74.

23. At Hawick, Mr Samuel Hoy, whitesmith, aged 67.

23. At Leith, Mr Matthew Comb, sen. aged 70

27. At Stirling, Mrs Rind, sen.

27. At Cameron Bank, near Edinburgh, Alexander Crawford, fifth son of Mr Crawford land-surveyor.

27. At London, aged 54, Mrs Fyers, wife of Colonel Fyers.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Innes, writer to the signet.

28. At Linlithgow, Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Hugh Campbell, at Islandrie.

28. At Durham, Mrs Elphinston, widow of Alexander Elphinston, Esq. advocate.

28. In the Fleet Prison, London, where he was confined for a libel on Mr Aris, governor of Coldbath Fields, Mr Dickie, late of the Strand, a steady supporter of Sir Francis Burdett and his party. The jury found him liable in 700*l.* damages, for which he was imprisoned, being unable to pay it. Mr Dickie had been confined five years.

29. At Bath, George Donaldson, Esq. town-clerk of Haddington.

At Gijon, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, who had gone out as a volunteer to Spain; and Mr Creed, son to Mr Creed, Navy Agent. The Swallow brig having arrived there with some vessels to take on board 2000 Merino sheep, presented to his Majesty by the Junta of that Principality, a boat put off from her, having on board these gentlemen and others, but upset on the bar, and Capt. H. and Mr C. perished. The rest were picked up by boats from the shore.

—. Lately, at London, Richard Porson, A.M. Greek Professor of the University of Cambridge. He was one of the best scholars in Europe, particularly in Greek literature.

Lately, Mr William Metcalf, midshipman, late of his Majesty's ship Eolus, and son of the Rev. Francis Metcalfe of Kirkbride.

At Hagley, near Birmingham, the Right Hon. Wm. Henry Lord Lyttleton, aged 84.

At Rendlesham, the Right Hon. Peter Thellusson, Lord Rendlesham.

At Leeds, Mr Kemp, partner in the house of Sanderson and Kemp, linen-drapers.—He dropped down dead, while in the act of leaving his own house on a journey to Manchester.

At Cheltenham, Lieut. William Abercromby Gordon, of the Royal Artillery.

At Wyham, John Grant, Esq. one of the most considerable farmers and graziers in the county of Lincoln, having in his possession, at the time of his death, 10,000 acres of land.

At

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At Northbar, Mrs Elisabeth M'Gilchrist, aged 93, daughter of the late James M'Gilchrist, Esq. of Northbar.

Oct. 1. At Cromarty, Mrs Allan, aged 99.

1. At View Park, Bruntsfield Links, Miss Jane Inglis, eldest daughter of the late Mr Jas. Inglis, merchant, Edinburgh.

3. At Winterfield, near Dunbar, Major General John Forbes, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

4. At Garthamlock, Mrs Christian Campbell, widow of Alexander Buchanan, Esq. of Auchmar.

5. At Mid-shiels, Mrs Johnston, wife of John Johnston, Esq. Queen Street, Edinburgh, and eldest daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderston.

6. At Strathaven, Mr Thomas Duncan, surgeon there, a gentleman highly respected for his professional abilities and private virtues.

10. At Glasgow, Mrs Cecilia Gairdner, wife of Mr James Calder, merchant.

11. At Whitehaven, Joseph Harriman, Esq.

14. At Manse of Dalry, Mrs Mary Fullarton, wife of the Rev. John Thomson.

14. At Perth, Mrs Isobel Wilson, relict of Mr John Scotland, merchant there, aged 85. She only survived her sister, Mrs Alison, 12 days, who died on the 2d, in the age of 97.

15. At Westham, Essex, James Anderson, L.L.D. of Mounie, in the county of Aberdeen. He was the author of several works on Agriculture, Political Economy, and other subjects of general interest.

17. At Wilmslaw, Cheshire, on his way to London, Lieut.-Colonel James Paterson, of the Hon. the East India Company's service.

19. At Musselburgh, Capt. John Johnston, barrack-master.

At Glasgow, in his 90th year, Mr Daniel Cullen, one of the linen stamp-masters of Glasgow, and brother of the late Dr William Cullen, Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh.

At Summerlee, Mr Donald M'Intyre, late of the East India service.

At Lower Tooting, Captain King, R. N. Governor of New South Wales.

At Bath, Major John Duddington, 28th regiment.

At London, Andrew Yule, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Bath, James Mayer Grant, Esq. barrister, eldest son of Charles Grant, Esq. of the Island of St Vincent.

At ——, Dowager Lady Myddleton, in her 78th year.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Oct. 3.	234	2¼ disc.	66½ ¼
10.	——	3¼ —	65¼ 66¼
17.	232 3	2¼ —	66¼ ½
24.	——	1 1¼ —	66½ 67

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.
Oct. 7.	42 s. 53	26 s. 33	23 s. 29	28 s.
14.	42 52	25 32	22 29	28
21.	44 53	26 31	24 30	29
28.	44 54	26 32	23 28	28

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Oct. 3.	70 95	38 42	30 36	58 62
10.	70 96	40 45	32 37	56 61
17.	70 92	40 45	34 39	55 59
24.	72 98	40 47	34 40	54 60

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Oct. 4.	280	22 21	47	16 —
11.	260	21 20	34	16 —
18.	180	21 20	26	16 —
25.	280	21 20	41	16 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to *Timon* for the information he has given us, of which we shall carefully avail ourselves; though, from different considerations, it does not appear necessary to communicate it to our readers.

We shall avail ourselves, in part at least, of the communications of *Glaucus*.

The Poem on *Arthur Seat* is unavoidably postponed till our next.

R. will not suit our Miscellany.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1808:

With a View of BLACKFRIARS CHAPEL, ST ANDREWS.

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Oct. 26. to Nov. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Oct.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	29.3	39	50	0.02	Showers
27	29.35	40	49	——	Clear
28	29.4	41	48	——	Ditto
29	29.72	31	47	——	Ditto
30	30.15	33	46	——	Cloudy
31	30.48	40	47	——	Clear
Nov. 1	30.32	30	42	——	Ditto
2	30.25	43	48	——	Ditto
3	30.35	43	50	——	Ditto
4	30.3	42	48	——	Ditto
5	30.	38	39	0.01	Showers
6	29.9	24	40	——	Clear
7	29.85	32	39	——	Ditto
8	29.82	38	42	——	Cloudy
9	30.1	40	44	——	Clear
10	30.1	42	44	——	Ditto
11	30.11	42	43	0.04	Showers
12	30.1	29	40	——	Clear
13	30,1	24	32	——	Ditto
14	30,01	29	48	——	Cloudy
15	29.5	38	51	0.03	Showers
16	29.1	54	56	0,04	Ditto
17	29.	39	44	0.02	Ditto
18	29.1	40	42	0,15	Rain
19	29,35	34	41	——	Clear
20	29.75	28	39	0,4	Rain
21	29.5	38	41	0,01	Showers
22	30.01	41	45	——	Clear
23	30.1	44	44	0,02	Showers
24	30.15	34	42	——	Clear
25	31.0	33	42	——	Ditto
				——	

Quantity of Rain, 0.74

High Water at LEITH For DECEMBER 1808.

Days.		Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Th.	1	0 36	0 59
Fr.	2	1 22	1 46
Sa.	3	2 10	2 34
Su.	4	2 58	3 22
M.	5	3 46	4 10
Tu.	6	4 33	4 59
W.	7	5 23	5 46
Th.	8	6 18	6 33
Fr.	9	6 57	7 21
Sa.	10	7 45	8 9
Su.	11	8 33	8 58
M.	12	9 23	9 49
Tu.	13	10 15	10 42
W.	14	11 10	11 38
Th.	15	——	0 8
Fr.	16	0 38	1 9
Sa.	17	1 40	2 11
Su.	18	2 41	3 12
M.	19	3 41	4 10
Tu.	20	4 37	5 4
W.	21	5 29	5 54
Th.	22	6 18	6 42
Fr.	23	7 4	7 27
Sa.	24	7 48	8 10
Su.	25	8 31	8 53
M.	26	9 14	9 36
Tu.	27	9 58	10 20
W.	28	10 42	11 5
Th.	29	11 28	11 52
Fr.	30	——	0 16
Sa.	31	0 40	1 4

MOON's PHASES
For DECEMBER 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	3.	9.	25.	morn.
Last Quar.	10.	9.	40.	even.
New Moon,	17.	1.	24.	even.
First Quart.	24.	4.	51.	even.

Dec. 10. Forth and Tay fishing begins.
21. Shortest day.
25. Christmas day.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR NOVEMBER 1808.

Description of BLACKFRIARS CHAPEL, ST ANDREWS.

THIS ruin is situated in the ancient city of St Andrews, near the west end of the South or principal street. The convent here situated is generally understood to have belonged to the Dominicans, or Black friars; and to have been founded by Bishop Wishart in 1274. What now remains forms a mere fragment, tho' extremely elegant in its appearance, with an arched roof. The building appears to have been anciently of great extent. All the garden on the South side of the ruin, and of the present grammar school (which stands immediately contiguous to it) exhibits, when dug, the marks of having been built upon; and there are still standing, and inhabited, on the same side of the street, about forty yards west from the ruin, some old houses which have much the appearance of having once formed part of the buildings of the convent.

This convent, with all the other fine ruins of St Andrews, was demolished in one day (in June 1559) in consequence of a sermon of John Knox, which moved the hearers with such zeal, that "as weill the Magistrates, the Proveist, and the Commonalty, did agree to remove all monuments of idolatry, quhilk also they did with expeditione*." This expedition would no doubt be promoted by the plunder of those famous edifices, which fell to the share of the mob.

* Knox's reformation.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN *Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting of this Society, 12th November, the Rev. Mr Jameson of St Mungo, Dumfries-shire, read a paper intituled, Observations on Meteorological Tables, with a description of a new Anemometer. After some general observations on the importance of meteorological observations, and on the merits and defects of registers of the weather, &c. he pointed out what he considered to be the best form of a meteorological journal, and then described the external form and internal structure of an extensive and complete meteorological observatory, and enumerated about twenty different instruments, which ought to find a place in every establishment of that kind. He remarked, that a daily examination of the changes that take place in these instruments, joined with a careful record of the external appearances in the atmosphere, will afford a constant and most fascinating employment to the most

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most zealous observer, and will in time enable us to form a just theory of meteors, to prognosticate with considerable accuracy the nature of the coming weather,—and enable us to ascertain the climate of different countries, with the view of determining the influence it exerts on organic bodies. He next described an Anemometer which, by a very simple and ingenious arrangement of parts, will enable the most common observer to ascertain the velocity of the wind with perfect accuracy.

At the same meeting, the Rev. Mr Fleming of Bressay in Shetland, (who has, for some time past, been engaged in examining the mineralogy of those remote islands,) communicated to the Society an interesting account of the geognostic relations of the rocks in the islands of Unst and Papa Stour, in the course of which he answered the queries formerly published in regard to the serpentine and sandstone of Shetland. After a general account of the position, extent and external appearance of the island of Unst, he next described the different rocks of which it is composed, in the order of their relative antiquity, and remarked that their general direction is from S. W. to N. E. The rocks are gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, limestone, hornblende-rock, potstone, and serpentine. The *gneiss*, in some places, appeared to alternate with the oldest mica-slate, and in others, to contains beds of hornblende-rock. The *mica-slate*, which is the most abundant rock in the island, is traversed by numerous cotemporaneous veins of quartz, and also of felspar, and passes distinctly into clay-slate. It contains beds of hornblende-rock and of limestone. The *clay-slate* occurs but sparingly in this island. The *potstone* usually accompanies the serpentine. The serpentine occurs in great abundance, *in beds*, in the oldest clay-slate and mica-slate, and hence must be referred to the oldest or first serpentine formation of Werner. Mr Fleming is also inclined to believe that the serpentine of the neighbouring island of Fetlar belongs to the same formation.—The island of Papa Stour, situated on the west coast of the Mainland (the name by which the largest of the Shetland islands is known,) contains no primitive rocks; on the contrary, it appears to be entirely composed of floetz-rocks. These are conglomerate, greenstone, claystone, porphyritic-stone, hornstone and sandstone. The sandstone, as appears from observations made in this island and other parts of Shetland, would seem to belong to the oldest coal formation. The claystone, conglomerate, porphyritic-stone, greenstone, and hornstone (probably claystone,) rest on the sandstone. In some places, Mr Fleming observed the greenstone alternating with the sandstone: hence he properly concludes that they belong to the same formation. In no place, however, did he observe any of the other rocks alternating with the sandstone: are therefore the formation to which they belong is still somewhat problematical. We recommend the re-examination of this interesting island to the zealous and indefatigable author of this paper; and as he announced to the Society his intention of again examining the whole of the Shetland isles, and constructing a mineralogical map, in which the rocks should be laid down according to their relative antiquity and their extent, we anticipate much valuable information.

At the meeting of the Society on the 19th November, Mr Mackenzie, younger of Applecross, read a short account of the coal formation in the vicinity of Durham. From the precise and accurate description communicated by this gentleman, the rocks appear to belong to the oldest coal formation of Werner. In the course of his observations he explained what is called the *creep* by miners, and exhibited specimens of the different rocks and

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nd a plan or section of the coal-mine f Kipia, in which both the miners' ap-ellations and the scientific names of the ifferent strata and beds were inserted.

At the same meeting, Dr Ogilby, f Dublin, read a continuation of his ineralogical description of East Lo-hian, under the title of Observations n the Veins of the Newest Floetz-trap f East Lothian. After some prelimi-ary observations on the general geo-nostic relations of the rocks of East Lothian, and of the precipitation of elspar in its different states of fineness, rom earthy to glassy felspar, he pro-ceeded to describe the different veins e had an opportunity of examining n this tract of country. These veins e considered as of three different pe-iods of formation, viz. 1. Veins deriv-d from partial formations subsequent o the floetz-trap, which however are f unfrequent occurrence; 2. Veins f the different rocks of the formation enetrating the older beds; and, 3. Those of cotemporaneous origin. He next enumerated and described, fter the manner of Werner, the fol-owing veins,—greenstone, jasper, uartz, heavy-spar, and calcspar; and oncluded with several interesting ge-eral remarks.

At this meeting, also, Mr P. Neill ead Observations on the Great Sea nake of the Northern Ocean. He irst enumerated and read extracts rom the different authors who have nentioned the existence of such an nimal, or described its appearance, particularly Ramus, Egede, and Pon-oppidan. He then gave an account f a vast animal, shaped like a snake, which had recently been cast ashore in Orkney. Malcolm Laing, Esq. M.P. happening to be in Orkney at the ime, communicated the circumstance o his brother Gilbert Laing, Esq. ad-ocate, Edinburgh, on whose property, it Rothesholm Bay in Stronsa, the nimal had been stranded. Through his authentic channel, Mr Neill stat-d, he had received his information. This sea-snake was measured by Mr Shearer, a tenant of Mr Laing's, and found to be 55 feet long. The thick-est part of the body was equal to the girth of an Orkney poney. The head was not larger than that of a seal, and was furnished with two spiracles, or blow-holes. Along the back was a row of filaments, hanging down like a mane. The animal had three pairs of large fins, resembling paws. Before men, with ropes, &c. could be assembled in order to secure this truly wonderful creature for the in-spection of naturalists, a tempest oc-curred, and unfortunately beat the carcase to pieces. Some of the re-mains, however, have been picked up by Mr Laing, and are to be transmit-ted to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural His-tory.

Oct. 28. 1808. WE mentioned in our last Monthly Memoranda, that the herring-fishery had commen-ced in the Frith of Forth, near to Queensferry. In one of the herring-nets, *shot* nearly opposite to Hopeton House, a Shark was entangled, which measured, from the snout to the tail, 8 feet 3 inches. It was a female, of the kind denominated Beaumaris or Porbeagle Shark (Squalus Cornubi-cus.)

Nov. 1. A large Whale having, within these few days, been stranded near Alloa, we resolved to view the animal on the spot. Before we could reach it, however, the body was alrea-dy very much disfigured by the opera-tion of *flenching* or flaying off the fat, (which was only about one-third of the thickness of the blubber on the com-mon Greenland whale.) Still, thro' the kindness of Mr R. Bald of Alloa, we learned all the particulars relative to its external appearance, necessary to determine the species. It was the Ba-læna rostrata of Gmelin's edition of the

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the Systema Naturæ,—the Pike-headed Whale of English authors,—Baleinoptère museau pointu of La Cepède.—The total length of the animal was 43 feet, and, where thickest, it was nearly 20 feet in circumference. Dr Walker, late Professor of Natural History, has left a description of a whale of the same species which was cast ashore at Burntisland in 1761. It was 46 feet in length. From the numerous plaits or grooves in the skin along the thorax, he called it Balæna sulcata. Sibbald, in his Phalainologia, mentions another, precisely of the same kind and of the same dimensions, as having been cast ashore at the same place in 1690. This species seems, therefore, pretty frequently to leave the remoter parts of the northern ocean, and to visit the Scottish seas. The whale in question had probably been induced to run so far up the river in order to find shelter from the effects of the very tempestuous weather, which, for several days before its appearance, had kept the frith and the German ocean in furious agitation. It seems unaccountable that none of the neighbouring farmers should have availed themselves of the *krang*, or carcase, to form manure. Along with peat-moss, it would, on Lord Meadowbank's principle, have produced a very rich compost: it would, indeed, have formed a dunghil equal, if not superior, in money-value, to the blubber which was so carefully flayed off, and which, we believe, was sold for about L.15 sterling.

Nov. 4.—A fine specimen of the Toothed Gilt-head (Sparus dentatus) was found cast ashore near Newhaven. It has been beautifully preserved by Mr John Wilson, janitor to the University of Edinburgh, whose excellence in preparing specimens of birds, quadrupeds, and fishes, is unrivalled in this country.

—— 17,—20. The tides at Leith have, during these days, been remarkably high. Tides equally great, or perhaps even greater, are remembered; but *four successive tides*, of such height and impetus, no one recollects to have observed. The same observation has been made at other ports on the Forth.

Nov. 25. The Snow-bunting (Emberiza nivalis) has appeared in the neighbourhood. One was shot about a week ago near Alloa.

P. S. SEA-SNAKE. In our last, we announced the Rev. Mr Fleming's discovery of the Small-headed Narwhal, or Sea-Unicorn, at the Sound of Weisdale in Shetland. This was an excellent and rare addition to the Fauna of Scotland. But we have, this month, to congratulate zoologists on the appearance, in Orkney, of a still greater rarity;—an animal, nearly 60 feet long, yet a non-descript, or unknown to the writings of Linnæus and other systematic naturalists. It is the Great Sea-snake, described and figured by Pontoppidan in his History of Norway, and which has very generally been considered as a fabulous monster: at least, it evidently appears to be the animal which has served as the prototype of the Serpens marinus magnus of the Bishop of Bergen. For particulars, we refer our readers to the report of the proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society (p. 605). The destruction of this wonderful specimen by the fury of the waves is much to be regretted. It will not, in consequence, be possible to form, with precision, a generic character on Linnæan principles; and centuries may revolve, before another animal of the same sort shall again be wafted to our shores.

Edinburgh,
Nov. 25th 1808.

Query respecting Dr NISBET.

To the Editor.

SIR,

TOO often do the names and the actions of those who justly merit

called great men pass into oblivion.
a often is the memory of men of
learning, talent, and worth, allow-
to fade. True it is, that

ull many a gem of purest ray serene,
he dark unfathom'd caves of ocean
bear:
all many a flower is born to blush
unseen,
nd waste its sweetness on the desert
air."

it is as true, that many who have
inguished themselves as men of the
t elevated minds are often forgot-
by their contemporaries and suc-
ors, as the morning dew by the
ing traveller. Some, no doubt,
e a better fate. Some kind friend
ies his friendship beyond the grave,
records the life of the departed.
as thus that Gray, Smith, Reid,
per, Beattie, found biographers in
ton, Stewart, Hayley, Forbes.
t is now nearly four years since
death of Doctor Charles Nisbet,
, for many years, was first minis-
of Montrose, and afterwards presi-
of the College of Carlisle, in
nsylvania; yet nothing but a mono-
o his memory, written by Doctor
h, and published anonymously,
appeared in this island, to acquaint
ith the particulars of his life or
acter. Willingly would I endea-
to supply this defect through the
ium of your valuable magazine,
not feel myself both destitute of
ecessary materials, and every way
ual to the task. The author of
above-mentioned elegant monody
in his preface, given us a few of
characteristic traits of Dr Nisbet,
he has withheld every circum-
e respecting his birth, education,
and death. Some of your corres-
ents may probably be able to ob-
your readers with some circum-
ces respecting these.
am happy to add, Mr Editor,
if any attempt was to be made to
ish the letters of Doctor Nisbet,
I have it in my power to furnish a few
of considerable length and importance,
and remain,

Your most humble servant,
GLOTIANUS.

Particulars respecting MUNGO PARKE.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

Scarborough, Oct. 27. 1808.

HAVING seen, in many of the late newspapers, paragraphs respecting the uncertainty of the fate of that enterprising traveller Mungo Park, and particularly one in your paper of Tuesday, the 18th instant, wherein his death is very much doubted, I beg leave to communicate to you circumstances which have come to my knowledge, during a residence of 20 months at and about Goree. The last letters that were received from Mr Parke and his companions, were dated the 10th of November 1805, if I recollect right, from some place in the neighbourhood of Sego; one was from Mr Parke to Dr Heddle, the Garrison Surgeon at Goree, in which he states being kindly received by the natives, who recognised him: the diseases that had swept off almost all his followers; and concludes with stating the number left alive, I think six or eight, out of forty-five that started, and saying, "From the inquiries I have been enabled to make, I think you may expect me on the coast in about three months:" the other is dated the next day, and is from Lieut. Martin, of the Royal African Corps (who commanded the detachment accompanying Mr Parke) to Mr MacGaw, Assistant Surgeon of the Corps, also at Goree. The letter is written in a strain of great spirit, ridiculing the dangers and privations to which they have been exposed, mentions the names of the survivors, and concludes thus: "From what Mr Parke has been enabled to learn, he is convinced that the long-sought Niger is the Congo,

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Congo, and he says, you may expect us on the coast in three months."—The survivors, then, were the gentlemen who composed the heads of the Expedition, and one or two of the African Corps; not one of whom had reached the coast when I left it in October, 1806; although Mr Parke, whenever he left any sick man at a native house, promised them two slaves value on their delivering such man to a white factory. Shortly after these letters were received, an account came down the Gambia, by a Slatee, or travelling slave-dealer, of Mr Parke and his companions being put to death at Sego, by Mansong the King; a similar account was also brought down the Rio Pougons (a river three days journey from Sierra Leone) and both accounts agreed with regard to circumstances, and the cause, which was stated to be, the intrigues of the Moorish traders, jealous of their mercantile interests, if the whites should find a passage to the interior. Your paper stated that a fort on the Niger had been stormed, and all Christians found in it were put to death. As to a fort on the Niger, I do not imagine such a thing to be in existence; and, you may depend upon it, that Parke and his companions were the only Christians who have reached that river for many years. Had I not at present trespassed so far on your time and patience, I would endeavour to offer such remarks on the subject as many enquiries and local advantages gave me an opportunity of making, which might tend to throw the least light on so interesting a subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. M. B. R. M.

Memorial for Mr ROBERT DONALDSON, *Lyon Clerk, at* EDINBURGH, 1767, *concerning the late* GENERAL JOHN FORBES.

LIEUT.-COLONEL John Forbes, of Colonel M'Donald's regiment in the Portuguese service, is desirous, and finds it necessary in his present situation, to have his pedigree on the father and mother's side properly attested from the Lyon Office; and as he is just now in a foreign country, where it may be of consequence, it is hoped that Mr Donaldson will make out such certificate in the usual form with all possible dispatch, and deliver the same to Colonel John M'Donald, who will talk to him upon the subject, and pay the ordinary fees, being at present in Edinburgh.

The above-mentioned Col. Forbes is second son of George Forbes of Skellater, whose predecessor was uncle to Forbes of Towie, and Forbes of Towie was a son of Lord Forbes's. The family of Skellater have flourished in Aberdeenshire, and have been very respectable for three centuries past; and their genealogy, as above mentioned, can be instructed, by charters and infeftments, and by an authentick manuscript history of the family of Forbes, to be found in the hands of Sir Robert Douglas, who will be a proper person to give assistance in making out the certificate necessary.

Col. Forbes's mother is Christian Gordon, daughter to the late John Gordon of Glenbucket, whose genealogy can be had from the history of the family of Gordon, wrote by William Gordon; and, assistance there may also be had from Sir Robert Douglas.

It is believed, that tho' Skellater is an old family, their coat of arms was never matriculate; but it is supposed that the armorial bearing should be the arms of the family of Forbes, with a mallet, as the distinction of a younger son; and a crescent, as a mark of descendency from him, with a proper crest and such motto as the present Skellater uses, and will be hereto subjoined.

Motto—SOLUS INTER PLURIMOS

William Forbes

Journey

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Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Continued from p. 738.

Letter V.

DEAR SIR,

Took leave of you in my last at a very alarming crisis, when we were l expecting in a few moments to be lunged in the deep, and in all probaility into eternity. The case was ius: We had got within the rocky oint which bounds the north side of ie harbour, and just when endeavourg to put the vessel about for the last me on that side, a tremendous gale ommenced, which threw her so much ver, that the main-sail dashed into ie sea, and rendered fruitless every fort, not only to bring about the ip, but even to get down the maineet, in order to let her scud out to a, clear of the rocks. She was, dung the time of this short struggle, iving with great force straight upon e rocks; and the men, not being ble to effect any thing in the consterition they were in, a moment of awl pause ensued. Every man quitted s hold, save old Hugh at the helm, id if my chops had not been so much ackened at the inner end, I would ave raised the tinker's whistle; when, r a singular interposition of Provience, the ship gave a great roll backards, and the main-sail dropped down itself, the ropes having been previsly loosened, and the vessel whirled und clear of the rocks, tho' within x, or at most, seven yards of them. ld Hugh thanked his Maker aloud r this signal deliverance, and indeed very heart seemed sensibly affected y it. We now stood out to the open und, intending to weather out the orm without risking the vessel aong rocks, to gain a harbour a second time. It was now wearing late, and I shall never forget the stormy appearance of that awful night: the sun, when about to sink into the waves beyond the isles of Bara, frowned upon us through a veil of pale vapour, and seemed swelled to three times his ordinary size. The atmosphere was all in a ferment, having a thin white scum settled stedfastly on its surface, over the face of which, at short intervals, small clouds flew with amazing velocity. It was not long ere they were convinced that their plan of keeping the sea was impracticable, for, besides that the rigging began to give way, the ship was gradually driving towards the rough coast of Morven. We now steered southward, purposing to try for an anchorage at the green islands in the middle of the sound; this also was rejected as of no avail, and it was determined to turn and run for Loch-Sunart, Donald M'Eachern of Mull having some acquantance with it.

This Loch-Sunart is a narrow arm of the sea, running about twenty miles into the country, and dividing the districts of Ardnamurchan and Morven. It is a most dangerous place, being all over interspersed with rocks, islands, and narrow rugged points. Towards this place, then, we ran before the wind, depending wholly on Donald, who even confessed that his knowledge of it was but partial: we entered the mouth of it before it was quite dark, and shaping our course for an island that lay about mid-way up, came in sight of it a little after eleven at night. The storm was all this time rather increasing, and such another night I never witnessed at that season, if ever in my life: the elements were in a tumult, and seemed to be taking flame: the pale, vivid bolts, bursting from the rolling clouds, added horror to the scene, and to minds already nearly stupified: the sea seemed covered with sparkling fire, an appearance

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ance quite new to us, and which we had no conception of, though we were told it was common in great storms. But Burns shall describe that night, who well can do it:

The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last,
The thickning shower rose on the blast;
The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed, &c.

In the midst of this confusion and anxiety, when we had past several dangerous straits, and were too far gone to retreat, judge of our consternation when we found the wind all at once turn a-head of us, with still increased violence! while we were in a strange channel which was not clear above a quarter of a mile in any one direction, and at the dead hour of the night, when we could not see from stem to stern. Our condition may be conceived, but cannot be described. In this situation we turmoiled, beating up until half-past one in the morning, always rather losing ground than gaining, when, at last, in spite of all our efforts, she drove so close upon a rocky isle, that we were obliged, as our last and only resource, to drop the anchors, altho' straight on the weather side of a precipitate rock. The sails were not then got down, and she was swinging about so near the rock, that I could not discern the sea between them; and she passed so near one high point, that I actually offered to leap from the quarter deck, and had certainly perished in the attempt. After passing this, there was a small creek, about a cable's-length over, before we reached the other rocks, but she still continued to drag the anchors; and when we were again expecting her to go all in shivers—wonderful to relate! when we were so near the rock as to be able to touch it with a staff, the little anchor held.—The vessel struck twice; but as the shore was bold, and the anchor continued immoveable, she received little injury. The sailors now gathered double courage, threw the trunks and valuables again out of the boat on board, and cursed, and swore again, as fast as ever. We soon hauled her a good space from the rocks, sent out another anchor by the boat, and tied the hawser to the rocky point which we first so narrowly escaped; when, thinking our danger over, we retired to the cabin, where Mr M'Alister treated us with as much wine as we chose to drink. This cheered again our hearts, and made us talk with kindling ardour on the dangers we had escaped.

I accused my comrades of perplexing the people with questions and advices, when they were already desperate; while they, on the other hand, reprobated me for my indifference, and for taking no more notice of our danger than if such things had not been. We had each of us something to retort upon the other. Mr William got an hundred falls. Mr John cut a cable with his razor; and I lost a shoe. But the most interesting figure of the whole group was old Hugh, who had kept by the helm from the commencement of the storm. The master, who seemed glad to resign his charge, wrought like the rest of the men in obedience to his orders.

To convey some faint idea of this picture, imagine to yourself a fair complexioned man, about sixty years of age, or upwards, having a blue duffle coat buttoned on him, the tails of which met a little above his knees; and a huge quaker's hat on his head, which he was every minute dashing up with his arm, to drive it from its horizontal direction, and prevent it from intervening betwixt his eyes and the sails, on which they were constantly fixed: his legs were set amazingly wide, in case *Mr Boreas*, in these freaks of his, might launch him: he was all this while eating tobacco most voraciously, and not having time to spit often, the juice was obliged to find its way from each corner of his mouth in the best manner it could: yet, this was the man who alone we

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ained firm and composed, giving or-
rs and advice with the utmost calm-
ss! his motto being in effect thus, *et us do our best, and trust to God r the rest.*

After the others went to sleep, I t up and regaled the crew, after eir meal, with whisky, and was de-ghted to hear old Hugh, after lay-g aside his broad hat, return thanks God for his kind interference in ur behalf, with the utmost warmth ad gratitude. There was another cir-umstance which occasioned a num-er of surmises amongst us for some ime, and had nearly brought to light everal latent sparks of superstition, hich, though hereditary, we rather ished to remain dormant. About he time when we were at the bitter-st, just before dropping anchors, we eard the voice of the sand lark upon he adjacent rocks, complaining in ueful notes of our intrusion upon her olitude at that untimely season of the ight. Whilst a voice so familiar to s countrymen, conveyed a kind of melancholy pleasure, our ears were sa-uted all at once with an elderich broken shriek, as if uttered by a per-son in the utmost desperation: in a few seconds it was again repeated, and we heard no more. As soon as we got time to reflect, we concluded that it had been some person who had eyed our distress from the shore, and was crying aloud to warn us of certain destruction, if we did not a-void that place; but on discovering that it was an uninhabited island, we could father it upon nothing but the angry spirit of the waters. Next day, however, as some of us were traversing the rock, we started a few goats, which cleared up the mystery, it being evident that the noise from the vessel had scared them, and their bleating, echoed by the rocks, had been that which alarmed us. Next day we were visited by several boats from Morven; wo of these arrived before sun-rise, retending that they thought the ves-sel wrecked, and lying on the rocks, and wished to render us what assist-ance they could; we suspected their motives to be quite different, but per-haps we judged wrong. We remain-ed on board and on the island all that day, and the following night; but on the morning of the second day, the wind still continuing boisterous from the N. W. which rendered it impossi-ble to get out the ship, we were ob-liged, reluctantly, to take leave of the Johnson and Mr M'Alister, and en-deavour exploring our way on foot through the pathless mountains of Ardnamurchan and Moidart, towards the kyles of Sky. This Loch-Sunart, and its environs, is a very wild scene, and though not destitute of beauty, it is rather of the savage kind, being a group of precipitate rocks, green hal-lows, and wild woods; with the sea winding amongst them in every direc-tion; and the back ground shaded by a range of black-topped mountains, embosomed in which the mean ham-lets lie hid from all the rest of the world. I am, dear SIR,

Your ever faithful sarvant,

J. H.

Translation of the SCRIPTURES *into* INDIAN *Languages.*

A Memoir has just been published, addressed by the Baptist Mis-sionaries in Bengal, to the Society in England, giving an account of their progress in translating and printing the Scriptures, in twelve languages of the Continent of Asia; which, while it displays the ability, prudence, inte-grity, and indefatigable assiduity of these disinterested men, cannot fail to impart peculiar gratification to all those, who believe the Bible to be a Divine Revelation, and who appre-ciate the value of its contents, as af-fecting the present and future happi-ness of their fellow creatures.

In the year 1801, the first edition of

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of the New Test. in the Bengalee language, was published, and copies of it sent home to Britain, as a pledge, to christian expectation, of future exertion and success. That edition, of 2000 copies, has long since been distributed, and a new one of 1500 has been printed; along with an edition of 10,000 of a small volume, containing the gospel by Luke, the Acts, and the Romans. The whole of the Old Testament, likewise, has now been translated: three volumes of it have been successively printed and published; and the fourth, which is the last, is ere this in the press.

In the *Orissa*, nearly the whole New Testament is translated, and several books of the Old: and the printing has advanced to the middle of Luke.

The four gospels are nearly translated in the *Telinga*, *Kernata*, and *Guezzerattee*; and in the last of these the first sheet of Matthew is printed.

In the *Mahratta*, the New Testament is almost finished, and several books of the Old. In this language the gospel by Matthew was printed, two years ago, in the Deva-Nagree character; the present edition of the New Testament, of which the same gospel is nearly printed off, is in the current Mahratta character.

In the five preceeding languages, the labour of translating has been greatly facilitated, by a previous acquaintance with the Sungskrit, and Bengalee, to which these different dialects bear a close affinity.

In the *Hindostanee* direct translations into two different dialects have been found necessary. In the *Sungskrit Hindee*, one of these, nearly the whole New Testament, and several books of the Old, wait for revision: and the printing of the book of Matthew is about finished.

In the language of the *Seeks*, the translation has advanced to the gospel by John, under the assisting superintendance of a learned Seek, eminently skilled in Sungskrit, with which this language has nearly the same affinity as the Hindee.

In the *Sungskrit* itself, the four gospels are printed off. This is the language of all the Pundits, or Priests, in India; and is venerated by them as being that of their sacred books. It is remarkable, according to this account, for copiousness, exquisite grammatical structure, and stability of meaning; the import of every individual word having been fixed for ages. In its arrangement and idioms, it bears a much nearer resemblance than any of the common dialects to the original Greek, and its currency exceeds that of any other language in India*.

In the *Persian*, a great part of the New Testament is completed, with the Psalms, and some other portions of the Old. This translation has now the benefit of the superintending aid of Nathaniel Sabat, a native of Arabia, a descendant, and once a devoted follower of Mahomed; who, by residing some years in Persia, has acquired this language in a degree of perfection scarcely attainable by a European.

In the language of the Burman empire, nearly the whole of Matthew is translated.

And lastly, Even in the Chinese, which once appeared to present insuperable difficulties, a translation is now effected to the middle of Luke.

* Copies are in this country of a very large Grammar of this language, the work of Mr Carey, one of the Missionaries, who is professor of Sungskrit and Bengalee in the College of Fort-William. Various other valuable works of Indian literature have been published, or are in course of publication, from the Serampore press; the profits of which together with the salary of the above teacher, which is very considerable, and all other personal emoluments, are, with generous disinterestedness, thrown into the common fund, for the objects of this mission.

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[r Lassar, a learned Chinese of tried inciple, and steady diligence, superintends this translation. Under his ition, with the aid of three Chinese ictionaries, one of them the Imperial 32 vols. 12mo. the standard of the nguage, and a library of nearly 300 lumes, one of the Missionaries, and veral of the younger branches of the mily, are making very rapid proess in the attainment of this singur tongue; which, according to Sir eorge Staunton's estimate, is the vecle of communication among not wer than 330 millions of people! he characters of this language are igraved, for printing, on blocks of ood, upon the plan of Stereotype. hey can be given accurately, at Seampore; and, through the cheapness labour in Bengal, it is hoped that, process of time, the Chinese Scripres may be printed there, to nearly great advantage as at Canton or ekin.

By the assistance of a well-skilled tist, trained under Wilkins, a letterundry has been erected; at which ere have been cast two or three unts of types in the Bengalee chacter; a beautiful one in the Devalegree; and one in each of the Orissa d Mahratta. A complete fount of ersian was sent off from Britain in 806.

By a pretty minute calculation, roceeding on data, furnished by past perience, it is estimated, that the m of 8000l. or 2000l. annually, for out four years, will be required, to nish Translations of the New Testaent into the preceding 12 languaes and to print an edition of 1000 pies in each.

SKETCH *of the* RISE *and* PROGRESS *of the* BRITISH NAVY.

(*Continued from p.* 744.)

CHARLES I. on his accession to the throne, found the navy in a flourishing state, and he paid every attention to support and augment it. His skill in this particular is very generally acknowledged. Mr Pepys, who was very capable of judging, says, that his Majesty "possessed a transcendent mastery in all maritime knowledge." When war was declared against the Dutch, in February 1665, the English fleet at sea, and ready for sea, consisted of 114 sail, besides fire ships and ketches. Considerable improvements were made about this time in the construction of vessels. It was observed, that the Dutch and French built ships with two decks, and so contrived, as to carry their lower guns 4 feet from the water, and to stow four months provisions; whereas the guns of our vessels were but three feet from the water, and they could carry provisions only for ten weeks. Soon our vessels not only equalled the French and Dutch in these respects, but even improved upon them, so as to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the water, and to carry six months provisions.

In the speech of the Lord Keeper Bridgeman, it is affirmed, that from 1660 to 1670, the charge of the navy had never amounted to less than 500,000*l.* a-year.

In 1672 and 1673, the French brought a fleet to Spithead, the vessels composing which were found to be constructed in a very superior manner to ours. In consequence of this observation, the *Superbe*, a French 74, was made the model for our 2d and 3d rates.

In 1675, the navy consisted of 151 vessels of 70,587 tons burthen. Of these, forty-two carried above 50 guns, two carried 100, and one 102. In February 1677, the king laid before Parliament the decayed state of the navy, and asked money for repairing it. The House of Commons, the same year, voted 586,000*l.* for building 30 ships, and strictly appropriated the money to that service. Till 1673, the Duke of York had exercised, with great diligence, the office

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fice of Lord Admiral, and, on his resignation, the king took the management of the navy under his own immediate inspection, but, in 1679, was persuaded to entrust it to a Commission, which is accused of having greatly neglected it; and, in 1684, the king took it again into his own hands. The neglect, however, seems to have consisted rather in the want of repairs, than in any diminution of number; for, at that monarch's death, in 1685, the navy consisted of 179 ships, whose tonnage was 103,558. Of these, 95 carried above 44 guns. The thirty new ships, it appears, were all of large dimensions.

James II. had been peculiarly attached to the naval service, he had been in several sea engagements, and had long held the office of Lord High Admiral. The navy therefore seems, from the first, to have been the object of his peculiar attention. He found it in a state of extreme neglect and decay, and, notwithstanding his utmost exertions for the space of a year, it was found, by an examination at the end of that time, that none of the necessary repairs were even begun, nor the timber and plank necessary for them collected. Upon this, he determined to supersede the ordinary managers of naval affairs, and to appoint a special commission, on which he thought he might rely. At the same time, 400,000*l.* a-year was set aside for this service. This commission was to continue till the conclusion of the year 1688. The commissioners performed their office with such diligence and success, that, on the 12th Oct. 1688, their continuance was judged to be no longer necessary. All the vessels, except three, were placed in a complete state of repair, and a provision of stores made for eight months, all at the annual expence of only 310,000*l.* The navy, at the end of the reign of this monarch, consisted of only 173 vessels, which was less by 6 than in 1685, but as they were all in a state of complete repair, and ready for service, the navy was really in a much more flourishing condition.—This attention to the interests of our great bulwark of national defence, which has not hitherto been sufficiently noticed, deserves to be placed in contrast to the errors of this unfortunate and misguided monarch: and it is curious to reflect, that the fleet, which he was so industrious in putting into a respectable situation, proved, afterwards, the grand bar to his recovery of the crown.

William III., finding himself, on his accession to the throne, embarked in an obstinate war with France, was under the necessity of making large additions to his navy. In the second year of his reign, an act was passed for building 30 new ships, of from 60 to 80 guns, for which, the sum of 570,000*l.* was appropriated. Money was voted, about the same time, for constructing and repairing docks at Plymouth and Portsmouth. In 1693, upon complaints of the insufficiency of the navy, Parliament voted 1,996,518*l.* for that service, including the ordnance; also, additional small sums for building bomb and gun vessels. About 1694, fireships, called machines, or infernals, were introduced, and were attempted to be employed in the expedition against Dunkirk. It does not appear that Parliament were thoroughly satisfied with the application of this sum, for, in 1695, the House of Lords sent up an address to his Majesty, representing to him the decayed state of the navy, in consequence of long war, and begging that he would be pleased to give speedy and effectual directions for its repair and increase.

The war ended in 1697, in the course of which, there were taken and destroyed by the enemy, 50 vessels carrying 1112 guns. The loss of the French, however, was greater; for, in the course of that period, we had taken or destroyed 59 vessels, carry-

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; 2244 guns. Seventeen of these re ships of the line. At this time, : navy of Great Britain consisted 323 vessels, of which 81 were ships the line, and 31 were 50's. A num- : of vessels being sold off, in conse- ence of peace, the navy was reduced t year to 266 vessels.

The following is a comparative te of the navy at the king's acces- n and death:

	Ships.	Tons.
At Accession, .	173	101,892
At Death, . . .	272	159,020
	99	57,128

Soon after the accession of Queen nne, war, which had already been eparing, was declared against France d Spain. The navy sustained a con- lerable loss by the great storm which ok place in November 1703. Ele- n vessels, several of them 2d or 3d tes, were lost. Orders, however, ere given to build a greater number an had been destroyed. The House Commons addressed her Majesty to is purpose; but it is remarkable at no money was voted in the course this reign, expressly for the build- g of ships. The losses sustained in ie course of the war of the succes- on, are estimated at 38 vessels, car- ing 1596 guns. The French ves- ls, on the other hand, which were ken or destroyed in it, are reckoned : 92, carrying 3094 guns. Altho' ldition were constantly making to ie navy during this reign, they seem) have been no more than sufficient) repair the losses occasioned by war id casualty; for, at the close of it, ie number of ships was 247, and their nnage 167,219; being 25 vessels ewer than at her accession, though, om their increased bulk, the tonnage as augmented by 8199.

At the accession of George I., the avy was found considerably out of epair. All the stores in his Majesty's ock-yards were valued at 664,728*l.* At the meeting of the new Parliament, in 1715, the sum of 237,277*l.* was voted for the extraordinary repairs and rebuilding of ships. Large sums were also voted for similar services in the three or four following years.—The navy, however, did not, on the whole, prosper much during this reign, but rather declined. At the king's death, it consisted of 124 ships of the line, (including 50's,) and 109 smaller vessels; the whole containing 170,862 tons.

During the first part of the reign of George II., and until the breaking out of the war in 1739, little more was done than merely to keep up the previous number. On the opening of that war, the size of the ships of the line began to be increased, and an augmentation was made to the number of smaller vessels. In 1745, a general complaint was made, that the construction of British vessels was, in several respects, inferior to that of the enemy, upon which measures were taken by the commissioners of the Admiralty for obviating these complaints. Considerable additions appear to have been made to the navy during this war. At the conclusion of peace, in 1748, it consisted of 138 ships of the line, (including 50's,) and 196 smaller vessels. In the course of this war, there had been taken from the enemy, 19 ships, ten of which were of the line, 16 large vessels were likewise destroyed. In 1750, a large sum was voted for building and repairing of ships, and every year, except one, throughout the peace, money was voted for the like services, greatly exceeding, on the whole, what had been granted during the last peace. In the beginning of the year 1756, the navy contained 142 ships of the line, and 178 smaller vessels.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

On the foundation of VIRTUE.

IN treating of *Virtue*, there are two questions which principally deserve con-

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consideration: 1st, Is there any foundation in nature for a distinction between *Virtue* and *Vice?* and, 2d, If there is, in what does *Virtue* consist?

To the first of these, it does not appear difficult to return an answer, for does not experience teach us, that in every age and country, actions possessed of certain qualities have been approved of, while others have been condemned. The parricide has always been detested, and the affectionate son applauded; piety has ever met with love and esteem, and impiety with hatred and contempt.—Simple and plain, however, as this question is, some biassed by prejudice, and eager to attract the attention and admiration of the multitude, by the novelty of their sentiments, have first magnified its intricacy, and then answered it in a decided negative. An opinion so contrary to the universal voice of mankind, we should expect to be supported by some weighty arguments, and the more so, as it has been espoused by some who have called themselves philosophers. This, however, is by no means the case: the reasoning employed is so flimsy, that its fallacy may be detected at first sight.

The chief argument of those who maintain the negative side of the question, is, that the approbation of *virtue* is not universal; whereas, if there was any foundation in the nature of things, and the constitution of the human being for moral distinctions, and if there was any thing intrinsically good or bad in actions, all would approve, or all would condemn. At Sparta, when a new born infant was so weak or deformed, that it would not probably survive infancy, or, when the parents were in such circumstances as would render it difficult for them to maintain it, they were allowed, by law, to expose or put it to death. Among the rude hordes of the North American savages, as soon as any one is so depressed by age, and its usual concomitants, infirmity and disease, as to be unable to join in the chace, or take part in predatory expeditions, his nearest relation removes him to the wood, and leaves him there to perish, or, immediately puts an end to his days, by means of the tomahawk, or the scalping knife. An ancient Egyptian killed a cat, and was punished capitally: a modern Roman Catholic eats fish in Lent, and is regarded as the perpetrator of a crime of considerable magnitude. From these, and similar instances, some have concluded, that the approbation of virtue is not universal; but their reasoning loses all its force, when we reflect that the human understanding may form false, as well as just conceptions of the objects which are presented to it.

When the Spartan commends him who exposes his sickly or deformed child, and the Indian him who puts to death his aged parent, they cannot be said to approve of inhumanity; for these actions they regard as merciful, because they seem to inflict on the sufferers a lesser evil to escape a greater. The conception, it is true, may be erroneous, but this does not in the least affect our argument: for, convince them that they are wrong, and they will no longer approve.

In like manner, the killing of a cat, and eating flesh in Lent, are actions in themselves indifferent; that is, actions in which the good or evil is too minute to be perceived by our limited faculties: but, in certain nations, they who infringed certain religious dogmas, or superstitious opinions, were held highly impious, and, as such, met with punishment and detestation. The only conclusion then that can be drawn from such examples, is, that man may form erroneous conceptions.

The same sort of argument has likewise, in a form somewhat different, been made use of as new. It has been objected to the propriety of moral distinctions, that persons who have arrived at equal degrees of improvement, frequently contemplate the same action

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on with very different sentiments, d that even the same person thinks fferently of the same action at differ- t times. Thus, Brutus killed Cæ- r, and has, by some, been highly ex- lled for it; whilst others declaim ainst him with the utmost virulence. at can those who hence infer that oral distinctions are idle, assure me at those two men contemplate the tion in question in exactly the same ht? can they assure me that nei- er of them is swayed by any particu- bias, and that the association of as in the mind of the one is the me as in that of the other? If they n, then I will certainly allow that ere was nothing in the killing of esar intrinsically good or bad. This, wever, is an assurance which they nnot give; for the one contemplates utus as a bold and determined pa- ot, as a friend to virtue and liberty, o sacrificed the ties of friendship, d of private interest, to the love of country; whilst the other consi- rs him as a cowardly conspirator, as inhuman, perfidious, ungrateful as- sin. Since, therefore, the brave, e humane, the generous, the just, or ose who are esteemed so, are every ere approved; and the perfidious, e cowardly, the cruel, the envious, those who are conceived such, are ery where hated and despised, we ay, with reason, conclude, that there some inherent or positive quality in ery virtuous action, which renders the object of our approbation.

To discover what this quality is, s been always a favourite object of quiry with the most eminent philo- phers, and accordingly many hy- thesis have been formed concerning

Some have fixed on *Benevolence;* hers on *Prudence;* a third set, on nsistency with the *law of God;* a urth, on *Propriety;* and a fifth, on *tility.* None of these, however, ap- ar to be satisfactory, nor was it to expected that they would, for their spective authors seem to have re- mained satisfied with discovering a quality which may be found in every action which we approve, without giving themselves the trouble to consider, whether it is the quality on account of which we approve or not; a point which was certainly well worthy of attention.

Dr HUTCHESON, who maintained that the *Benevolence* of every virtuous action is that which constitutes its merit, and induces us to approve of it, has formed a system very celebrated, and, in one sense, very amiable. "If," says he, "we examine all the actions "that are counted amiable, and if "we enquire into the grounds on "which they are approved of, we "will find, that in the opinion of "mankind they are all benevolent, "and appear to flow from good will "towards others, whether the person "be one of those benefited or not.— "And all actions which are supposed "to flow from such motives appear "to us morally good, provided, while "they are benevolent to some, they "are not hurtful to others; and we "shall find no disposition, no action, "amiable, in which there is not some "benevolence."

Such is this theory, a theory which, when defended with ingenuity, may be made, in a great measure, to assume the appearance of truth; and which, in every man of sensibility, is apt to excite prejudices in its favour, by the encouragement which it affords to the gentler virtues; or rather, by considering them as the only proper objects of moral approbation, and, by the tendency which it has to cherish, in the human breast, the noblest and most pleasing of all the affections.— Still, however, to a calm and unimpassioned observer it cannot be satisfactory. To the following objections it is in a particular manner liable.

Benevolence is a quality which is not to be found in every action which we applaud. Of the four cardinal virtues into which some have divided the whole

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whole of *virtue*, there are three which cannot easily be comprehended under the category of *Benevolence*, namely, Temperance, Prudence, and Fortitude; besides many other less general affections, which meet with universal commendation, as, Contentment, Patience, Self-command, Composure under distress, &c. It may, no doubt, be said, that he who is moderate in his own enjoyments, will not readily interfere with the enjoyments of others; that he who takes care not to injure himself, will be less inclined to injure another; that he who is contented with his own condition, will not be excited by envy to molest his neighbour; and that he who is firm and composed in distress, will be a more able and steady friend to mankind than one of a weaker mind. There are, indeed, various ways in which all these may be made to assume the appearance of *Benevolence*. Thus, by an effort of thought, I can conceive that Contentment promotes the happiness of those around us, because it will not subject them to the painful necessity of hearing the querulous complaints of ill nature, and sympathizing with distresses real or imaginary. But tho' we allow this to be really the case, it does not prove that Contentment springs from *Benevolence*; for it is by no means a fair conclusion, that because a certain train of conduct is productive of happiness to others besides the agent, it is therefore benevolent.

Should we even grant that *Benevolence* has really a share in producing the above-mentioned actions, we may still object to it, that our approbation of them cannot be accounted for in a satisfactory manner by Dr Hutcheson's theory; because their connection with *Benevolence* is at least so remote, that all cannot trace it, and even when it is traced, it does not strike us with much force; whereas all approve of them, and approve instantly. We behold a man who has encountered the severest calamities, but who has supported them all with fortitude, and is still contented; and we approve of him. Our applause, however, is not preceded by a cold formal induction concerning the secret motives from which he may have acted; it is instantaneous and ardent. Nor is it philosophers alone, and others skilled in investigating the various workings of the human soul, that applaud such a character; the rude as well as the most civilized, applaud.

An argument in favour of this theory, which has been strongly insisted on by some, is, that by means of it we can easily account for the pleasurable emotions which attend our approbation of virtuous actions: but even in this point it will be found to have little or no advantage over the other hypotheses which have been formed concerning our moral sentiments. Every one who has paid the least attention to the sentiments of approbation with which we contemplate virtuous conduct, and has endeavoured to investigate their nature, must have perceived that there is such a connection between the judgement and the emotion, that the one invariably follows the other. There may, indeed, be a few exceptions, in which, while our judgement seems to approve, our feelings, as it were, revolt. Such cases, however, are very rare; and, in any that do occur, their virtue will be found to be considerably doubtful. Now, as the perception of necessary connection, or invariable sequence, is the very idea which we form of cause and effect, we may justly conclude that the approving judgement is the cause of the pleasurable emotion. Taking then this for granted, it follows, that because the cause is always proportioned to the effect, no system can account well for our moral feelings which does not give a satisfactory explanation of our moral judgements. But we have already seen that the theory of *Benevolence* gives only a partial and imperfect account of the

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rigin of our judgements; therefore, must give an equally partial and mperfect account of the origin of our eelings.

If, however, it should be thought hat it is too much to say that the udgement is the cause of the emotion; t must, at any rate, be allowed, that he former has a great influence on he latter, so that our conclusion will emain nearly the same.

Nor does the argument, that in all lisputes of casuists, concerning rectiude of conduct, the public good is he standard to which these constanty refer, prove any thing in Dr Hutcheson's favour, though he appears to ıave placed much confidence in it. It s no more than an argument of auhority, and therefore, in its very naure, is not of the most convincing cind; and, besides, it may be observed, that an action may promote the good of the community at large, and yet not proceed from *Benevolence*.—For, as the happiness of the community depends on the happiness of each ndividual in it; so, conversely, the happiness of each individual will depend, in a great measure, on the happiness of the whole community; and, herefore, the most obvious dictates of *elf-love* are, to promote the public good.

For these reasons, among others, I would conclude, that *the virtue of an ction does not consist in its benevolence.*

(To be continued.)

Account of the Application of GAS *from* COAL *to economical Purposes.*

By Mr William Murdoch.

From Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London, for 1808.

THE facts and results intended to be communicated in this paper, are founded upon observations made, during the present winter, at the cotton manufactory of Messrs Philips and Lee, at Manchester, where the light obtained by the combustion of the gas from coal is used upon a very large scale; the apparatus for its production and application having been prepared by me at the works of Messrs Boulton, Watt, and Co. at Soho.

The whole of the rooms of this cotton mill, which is, I believe, the most extensive in the united kingdom, as well as its counting-houses and storerooms, and the adjacent dwelling-house of Mr Lee, are lighted with the gas from coal. The total quantity of light used during the hours of burning, has been ascertained, by a comparison of shadows, to be about equal to the light which 2500 mould candles of six in the pound would give; each of the candles, with which the comparison was made consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce (175 grains) of tallow per hour.

The quantity of light is necessarily liable to some variation, from the difficulty of adjusting all the flames, so as to be perfectly equal at all times; but the admirable precision and exactness with which the business of this mill is conducted, afforded as excellent an opportunity of making the comparative trials I had in view, as is perhaps likely to be ever obtained in general practice: and the experiments being made upon so large a scale, and for a considerable period of time, may, I think, be assumed as a sufficiently accurate standard for determining the advantages to be expected from the use of the gas lights under favourable circumstances.

It is not my intention, in the present paper, to enter into a particular description of the apparatus employed for producing the gas; but I may observe generally, that the coal is distilled in large iron retorts, which, during the winter season, are kept constantly at work, except during the intervals of charging; and that the gas, as it rises from them, is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or ga-

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zometers, where it is washed and purified, previous to its being conveyed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. These mains branch off into a variety of ramifications, (forming a total length of several miles,) and diminish in size, as the quantity of gas required to be passed through them becomes less. The burners, where the gas is consumed, are connected with the above mains, by short tubes, each of which is furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas to each burner, and to shut it totally out when requisite. This latter operation, may likewise be instantaneously performed throughout the whole of the burners in each room, by turning a cock, with which each main is provided, near its entrance into the room.

The burners are of two kinds: the one is upon the principle of the Argand lamp, and resembles it in appearance; the other is a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures, or perforations, of about a 30th of an inch in diameter, one at the point of the cone, and two lateral ones, through which the gas issues, forming three divergent jets of flame, somewhat like a fleur-de-lis. The shape and general appearance of this tube has procured it, among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner.

The number of burners, employed in all the buildings, amounts to 271 Argands, and 633 cockspurs; each of the former giving a light equal to that of four candles of the description above mentioned; and each of the latter, a light equal to two and a quarter of the same candles; making therefore the total of the gas light a little more than equal to that of 2500 candles. When thus regulated, the whole of the above burners require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas produced from cannel coal; the superior quality and quantity of the gas produced from that material having given it a decided preference, in this situation, over every other coal, notwithstanding its higher price.

The time during which the gas light is used, may, upon an average of the whole year, be stated at least at two hours per day of twenty-four hours. In some mills, where there is over work, it will be three hours; and in the few where night work is still continued, nearly twelve hours. But taking two hours per day as the common average throughout the year, the consumption in Messrs Philips and Lee's mill, will be $1250 \times 2 = 2500$ cubic feet of gas per day; to produce which, seven hundred weight of cannel coal is required in the retort. The price of the best Wigan cannel, (the sort used,) is $13\frac{1}{2}$d. per cwt. (22s. 6d. per ton,) delivered at the mill, or say about eight shillings for the seven hundred weight. Multiplying by the number of working days in the year, (313,) the annual consumption of cannel will be 110 tons, and its cost L.125.

About one third of the above quantity, or say forty tons of good common coal, value ten shillings per ton, is required for fuel to heat the retorts; the annual amount of which is L.20.

The 110 tons of cannel coal, when distilled, produce about 70 tons of good coak, which is sold upon the spot at 1s. 4d. per cwt., and will therefore amount annually to the sum of L.92.

The quantity of tar produced from each ton of cannel coal is from eleven to twelve ale gallons, making a total annual produce of about 1250 ale gallons, which not having been yet sold, I cannot determine its value; but whenever it comes to be manufactured in large quantities, it cannot be such as materially to influence the economical statement, unless, indeed, new applications of it should be discovered.

The quantity of aqueous fluid which came over in the course of the observations which I am now giving an account of, was not exactly ascertained, from some springs having got into the reser-

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servoir; and as it has not been yet plied to any useful purpose, I may mit further notice of it in this state-ent.

The interest of the capital expend-l in the necessary apparatus and uildings, together with what is consi-red as an ample allowance for wear d tear, is stated by Mr Lee at about .550 per annum; in which some al-wance is made for this apparatus be-g made upon a scale adequate to the pply of a still greater quantity of ht than he has occasion to make use

He is of opinion, that the cost of tendance upon candles would be as uch, if not more, than upon the gas paratus; so that in forming the com-rison, nothing need be stated upon at score, on either side.

The economical statement for one ar then stands thus:

st of 110 tons of cannel coal, ...	L. 125
itto of 40 tons of common ditto, ...	20
	145
duct the value of 70 tons of coak, ...	93
e annual expenditure in coal, after deducting the value of the coak, and without allowing any thing for the tar, is therefore ..	52
d the interest of capital and wear and tear of appa-ratus, ...	550

king the total expence of gas ap-atus about L.600 per annum.

That of candles, to give the same st, would be about L.2000. For, h candle consuming at the rate of 0ths of an ounce of tallow per r, the 2500 candles, burning upon verage of the year two hours per , would, at one shilling per pound, present price, amount to nearly sum of money above mentioned.

f the comparison were made upon an average of three hours per day, the advantage would be still more in favour of the gas light; the interest of the capital, and wear and tear of the apparatus, continuing nearly the same as in the former case; thus,

1250 × 3 = 3750 cubic feet of gas per day, which would be produced by 10¼ cwt. of cannel coals; this multiplied by the number of working days, gives 168 tons per annum, which, valued as before, amounts to ..... L. 188

And 60 tons common coal, for burning under the retorts, will amount to, ..	30
	218
Deduct 105 tons of coak at 26s. 8d. ..... -	140
Leaving the expenditure in coal, after deduction of the coak, and without allowance for the tar, at .	78

Adding to which the interest and wear and tear of apparatus, as before, the total annual cost will not be more than L.650, whilst that of tallow, rated as before, will be L.3000.

It will readily occur, that the greater number of hours the gas is burnt, the greater will be its comparative economy: although in extending it beyond 3 hours, an increase of some parts of the apparatus would be necessary.

If the economical comparison were made with oils, the advantages would be less than with tallow.

The introduction of this species of light into the establishment of Messrs. Philips and Lee has been gradual; beginning in the year 1805, with two rooms of the mill, the counting-houses, and Mr Lee's dwelling-house, after which it was extended through the whole manufactory, as expeditiously as the apparatus could be prepared.

At first, some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the un-con-

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consumed, or imperfectly purified gas, which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded: but since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated, not only in the mill, but also in Mr Lee's house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work people: and its being free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks, and frequent snuffing of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed.

The above particulars, it is conceived, contain such information as may tend to illustrate the general advantages attending the use of the gas light: but, nevertheless, the Royal Society may perhaps not deem it uninteresting to be apprised of the circumstances which originally gave rise in my mind to its application as an economical substitute for oils and tallow.

It is now nearly sixteen years since, in a course of experiments I was making at Redruth in Cornwall, upon the quantities and qualities of the gases produced by distillation from different mineral and vegetable substances, I was induced, by some observations I had previously made upon the burning of coal, to try the combustible property of the gases produced from it, as well as from peat, wood, and other inflammable substances. And being struck with the great quantities of gas which they afforded, as well as with the brilliancy of the light, and the facility of its production, I instituted several experiments, with a view of ascertaining the cost at which it might be obtained, compared with that of equal quantities of light yielded by oils and tallow.

My apparatus consisted of an iron retort, with tinned copper and iron tubes, through which the gas was conducted to a considerable distance; and there, as well as at intermediate points, was burned through apertures of varied forms and dimensions. The experiments were made upon coal of different qualities, which I procured from different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of ascertaining which would give the most economical results. The gas was also washed with water, and other means were employed to purify it.

In the year 1798, I removed from Cornwall to Messrs Boulton, Watt, and Co's works, for the manufactory of steam engines at the Soho Foundry, and there I constructed an apparatus upon a larger scale, which, during many successive nights, was applied to the lighting of their principal building, and various new methods were practised, of washing and purifying the gas.

These experiments were continued, with some interruptions, until the year of 1802, when a public display of this light was made by me in the illumination of Mr Boulton's manufactory at Soho, upon that occasion.

Since that period, I have, under the sanction of Messrs Boulton, Watt, and Co., extended the apparatus at Soho Foundry, so as to give light to all the principal shops, where it is in regular use, to the exclusion of other artificial light; but I have preferred giving the results from Mess. Phillips' and Lee's apparatus, both on account of its greater extent, and the greater uniformity of the lights, which rendered the comparison with candles less difficult.

At the time I commenced my experiments, I was certainly unacquainted with the circumstance of the gas from

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oal having been observed by others
o be capable of combustion; but I
m since informed, that the current of
as escaping from Lord Dundonald's
ar ovens had been frequently tried,
nd I find that Dr Clayton, in a paper
i vol. xli. of the Transactions of the
loyal Society, so long ago as the year
739, gave an account of some obser-
ations and experiments made by him,
hich clearly manifest his know-
dge of the inflammable property of
ie gas, which he denominates "the
pirit of coals;" but the idea of ap-
lying it as an economical substitute
or oils and tallow, does not appear to
ave occurred to this gentlemen; and
believe I may, without presuming
o much, claim both the first idea of
pplying, and the first actual applica-
on of this gas to economical purpo-
es.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 731.)

ON the unlawfulness of the oath of allegiance required by James I." ublished at Rome (by Reboul) in 1611. his work was the cause that the au-ior was hanged (not beheaded, as me have supposed.) When James read this virulent work, in which eboul boasts that he will come over mediately to England, will raise an surrection against the king, and will rangle the tyrant with his own hands, imputed it to Cardinal Duperron; at the latter was justified by Casau-on, who, even in Paris, had received rtain information that the piece was ritten by Reboul. It was the Pope ho ordered the punishment of this rious writer, as one guilty of having iolated Majesty in the person of King mes. It is not known what could ave induced the Pope to interest him-lf so much for a prince whom he re-arded as a heretic.

"*Reply* of the English people to "their king Edward, upon certain ar-"ticles respecting religion, which have "been sent to them in his name."— This work was condemned by a de-cree of the parliament of Paris, 13 February, 1550, upon a complaint made to the King of France by the English ambassador.

"Satirical couplets ascribed to *Jean* "*Baptiste Rousseau*, 1709." These couplets occasioned a very long and very serious criminal prosecution, which terminated in a decree issued the 7th April 1712, which condemned Jean Baptiste Rousseau to perpetual banish-ment from the kingdom, not only as a suborner of witnesses, but as author of the impure and satirical verses to which this prosecution relates. This decree, which was attached to *la Greve*, fully acquitted Saurin, upon whom Rousseau had attempted to throw the odium of these shocking verses. The following was the occasion on which these fa-mous couplets appeared. A coffee-house, called the coffee-house of *le Laurent*, was, in 1708, the literary and political rendezvous of the wits and idlers of Paris. Lamotte and Rous-seau were the leaders of this Parnas-sus, when Danchet's opera of Hesione appeared. A very ill-natured poet, suspected to be Rousseau, dared to publish very satirical couplets against those who frequented this coffee-house. The first of these were not those which gave rise to the famous process of which we speak; they only caused the deser-tion of the coffee-house of la Laurent. The literary men, who had been ill-treated in these couplets, having resol-ved to go no more to this coffee-house, met at the house of M. de Liviers; but the satirical poet pursued them with new couplets of the same nature as the first. It is pretended that these second couplets did not occasion the process in question, but that they were occa-sioned by the publication of a third set. Paris and Versailles were inundated with these compositions. The tribu-nals,

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nals, fatigued by the complaints of the injured, sought the author of these enormities. Every one named Rousseau; they seemed to recognize the warmth of his style. His infamous epigrams, which he called the *Gloria Patri* of his psalms, many ill-natured couplets against different persons, his licentious tales, his propensity to slander, seemed to testify against him in the eyes of his adversaries. People compared circumstances; they recollected speeches which he had been heard to utter. It was observed, that the victims sacrificed in the couplets were precisely the persons whom he most hated. In spite of these presumptions, it was impossible to pronounce a certain judgment on this fatal affair; because, on the other side, it was known that Rousseau had violent enemies, raised up, as well by the envy inspired by his talents, as by his satirical disposition. The poet would not perhaps have been condemned, had he merely denied that he was the author of the couplets. But not content with seeking to appear innocent himself, he attempted to make the Geometer Saurin guilty of the crime of which he was accused. William Arnold, a young man of weak understanding, was said to be the instrument whom Rousseau employed to crush his enemy. This wretch deponed, that Saurin had given him couplets for the purpose of having them secretly circulated. The cause was carried before the parliament; and the blow, with which Rousseau meant to strike the geometrician, fell upon his own head. Saurin shewed the contrast between his own character and that of Rousseau. He accused him as a suborner of witnesses; and in particular of William Arnold, to whom he had given money. The proofs of this subornation appeared evident, and Rousseau was banished for ever from the kingdom. After having wandered in Switzerland, in Germany, and in Brabant, he died at Brussels, 17 March 1741.

"*Emile*, or, On Education, by Jean "*Jacques Rousseau*, citizen of Geneva." The parliament of Paris, by a decree of 9 June 1762, orders that this work shall be torn and burnt in the court of the palace, at the foot of the great stair, by the executioner of public justice:—That the said J. J. Rousseau, named in the frontispiece of the book, shall be taken, apprehended, and carried to prison, to be heard and interrogated on the facts of the said book, and to reply to the charges which the prosecutor general means to bring against him. On Friday, 11th June 1762, the work mentioned above was torn and burnt at the foot of the great stair of the palace. Emile was also condemned to be burnt by the hand of the executioner, at Geneva.

The reading of the "*Social Contract*" has been severely prohibited in France; several editions of it were confiscated in 1762, and a bookseller of Lyons, named de Ville, was arrested, and carried to Pierre Encyse, on being found to have begun the printing of an edition.

The "*Letters from the Mountain*" were condemned to the flames by a decree of the parliament of Paris, 19 March 1765.

"Treatise on heresy, schism, &c. "By Antonio Sanctarel. (Latin.) "Rome, Zanetti, 1625, 4to." This book is rare, having been censured by the Sorbonne, suppressed by decree of the parliament of Paris, 13 March 1626, and condemned to the flames as contrary to the laws of the kingdom. It was suppressed also in England, at the instigation of the court of France. The author maintains that the Pope has a right to set regents over kings incapable of reigning, and even to depose them if he thinks fit. Moreover, he gives them an exorbitant power, not only over the throne, but even over the life of Princes. This book was approved by the General of the Jesuits. The monks of this order, having been sent for, and interrogated upon

ıpon the subject of this work, attempt-
d to excuse their General. They
rankly owned, that though, at Paris,
hey disapproved the doctrine of this
ook; yet, at Rome, if they were
here, they would approve it. They
sked time to deliberate; three days
rere granted them; and it was de-
reed, that if these fathers should not
hen disapprove the doctrine of Sanc-
ırel, they should be treated as guilty
f high treason. The consequence was,
ıat they condemned the decree of
ıeir General, by an authentic act,
hich they signed 16th March 1626.

" Discovery of witchcraft, by *Reginald Scott*." This work was con-
emned to the flames in England.—
hat island was then, like the rest of
urope, enslaved by popular prejudi-
s. The great crime of the author
as the not believing in sorcery: he
plains, in his work, the practices
d the arts which fortune-tellers and
rcerers usually employ in deceiving
e simple; and he solicits compassion
favour of those who are accused of
rcery. This book was severely cri-
ized by many learned men, and
mes I. wrote an answer to it, under
e title of *Demonology*. Reginald
ott, born in the province of Kent,
1645, died in 1599.

" Michaelis Serveti, de trinitatis erroribus libri VII, anno 1531.—Ejusdem Serveti de trinitate dialogorum libri duo, et de justitia regni Christi capitula quatuor, 1532, 8vo." work excessively rare.

" Ejusdem Serveti de trinitate libri
res, lingua Belgica editi, per R. T.
mpressum, anno 1620, in 4to."—
ry rare.

" Ejusdem Serveti Christianismi Restitutio. Viennæ Allobrogum, 1553, 8vo." This is said to be the rarest all books.

" Joannis Calvini defensio orthodoxæ fidei, de Sacra trinitate contra Serveti errores. Oliva Rob. Stephani, 1554, 8vo." Rare. A translation of s work by Colladon, one of the *Nov.* 1808.

judges of Servitus, is still more in request.

" Apologia pro Serveto. Authore " Gulielmo Postello, 8vo." Manuscript never printed.

He who should possess these five works, would have, perhaps, the most precious and rarest collection known. The *Christianismi Restitutio* alone was sold to M. de la Valliere, in 1784, for 4120 livres (200*l.*) It is well known that the books of Servetus were burned, either with the author at Geneva, or elsewhere, which has rendered them excessively rare. Servetus, by his correspondence with Calvin on the subject of the Trinity, drew upon himself the animadversion of that famous sectary; accordingly the latter declared, that if ever Servetus set foot in Geneva, he should not go out of it with impunity. In fact, the latter having escaped from prison, and wishing to go into Italy, was so unfortunate as to pass through Geneva. Calvin caused him to be arrested there, and soon after condemned. On the 27th Oct. 1553, Servetus was led to the stake; he continued more than two hours in the flames, because the wind drove them in a contrary direction; and it is said that he cried out, when he felt his torments prolonged: " Wretch, cannot I then die? What! with a hundred pieces of gold, and the rich necklace which they took when they arrested me, could they not purchase wood enough to consume me more quickly?"

Servetus was born at Villa Nueva, in Arragon, in the year 1509. He was a physician, and practised that art for some time at Paris.

Character of the late SIR WILLIAM FORBES.

(*From Funeral Sermon, by the Rev. Archibald Alison.*)

IT was the first blessing of his life, that it was begun *in the way of righ-*

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righteousness. In those early years, when all our profoundest opinions and affections are formed, he had the happiness of being brought up by a widowed parent, who, like the pious mother of the infant Prophet, educated him in *the temple of God;* whose voice instructed him in the service of the Christian, and whose example spoke the truth of the lessons which she taught. I can testify, with what deep emotion, even in his last hours, he recollected this blessing of his infant years; and I can say, to every mother that hears me, that such, in the exquisite system of Divine Wisdom, is at once the fruit and the reward of maternal piety.

It was at this period, accordingly, that all the leading principles of his mind were formed; that he acquired that early love of God, which is the parent of virtue, as well as of devotion; that he felt that alliance between his revealed laws and the precepts of his own uncorrupted mind, which constitutes the liberty of religion; and that, from the cool shade of youthful contemplation, he looked forward upon life, not only as the theatre of time, but as the school of immortality. It was from this high discipline, that, in the years of inexperience, no illusions of the world, and no seductions of example, were ever able to detain him amid the sordid scenes of youthful dissipation; and that although his early years were passed in that dark age of our country, when infidelity was fashionable, and when the guilty hand of genius was shaking all the foundations of human faith and hope, no vanity of youth, and no authority of age, ever induced him to let go one principle of his religious faith, or to relax one spring of the ambition of virtue.

When from this scene of preparation he entered upon the various duties, which his rank and situation in life prescribed to him, he entered upon them with the same views, and the same principles. Born the representative of a noble, but unfortunate family, he felt it his business to restore it, if not to the rank, at least to the dignity, which it had bequeathed to him. Looking forward to that connection, and to that numerous family, with which heaven afterwards blessed him, he felt it his duty to prepare for them, (in an age when wealth had more than its real value) all the honourable independence, which his industry and activity could provide. He felt still more, perhaps, the ambition which is natural to every noble mind, of distinguishing himself in the eyes of his country, and of shewing to mankind, that there is a prouder honour, which the virtues of the individual can attain, than all that hereditary titles can bestow. But, most of all, he felt the ambition that belongs to evangelical virtue; the ambition of *walking worthy of the hopes* to which he was called; and of demonstrating to the world, that the faith of the christian may be united with every thing that is dignified in public conduct, or amiable in private manners. Such were the lofty ends, which, in the race of time, it was his ambition to accomplish, and which, by the grace of God, he did accomplish.

The race which he ran, my brethren, was not *in secret.* It was in the midst of all the dangers, and of all the duties of social life: for many years the world have been spectators of it; and there is scarcely one of us, of any age or condition, who has not marked it in some of its aspects. I dare then to say, that in all this long time, and that, in a period of our country, when neither talents nor virtues were infrequent among us, there was no person of our age who has so fully *united* in himself, the same assemblage of the most estimable qualities of our nature: the same firmness of piety, with the same tenderness of charity; the same ardour of public spirit, with the same disdain of individual

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dual interest; the same activity in business, with the same generosity in its conduct; the same independence towards the powerful, and the same humanity towards the lowly; the same dignity in public life, with the same gentleness in private society. In some of these qualities of mind, he was inferior to few; in others, he was equal to many; but, in the union and combination of the whole, he was superior to all. There was a balance and proportion among the attributes of his mind, which made them all harmonize together; and there was something in his nature, which seemed always superior even to the very virtues he was called to exercise. The minds of most men are distinguished only by particular qualities: and when we say that they are learned, or generous, or active, we give them all the praise of their character. In him, on the contrary, there seemed always some greater *substance*, as it were, to which these qualities belonged; some higher principle, from which they flowed at his obedience, and by which they became, not the measures of his character, but the occasional instruments of his will.

In this discipline of his mind, there was one quality alone, to which he imposed no limits. You know, my brethren, that it was the quality of CHARITY; not that feeble and hypocritical spirit, with which men often deceive the world and themselves; but that high and holy spirit, which is learnt from the gospel; that charity which is the end of the *commandment;* that charity which is kindled by once looking firmly at the *Author* of good, and which then returns to the world to be its minister and dispenser. It was the habit that was fitted to the original character of his mind; and he wore it with the grace of a thing that was natural, and with the ease of a thing that was habitual. It accompanied him into every scene of business, or of pleasure; wherever happiness could be given, wherever modesty could be encouraged, wherever merit could be exalted, or melancholy could be relieved. But, in the scenes of wretchedness and distress, *where the widow and the fatherless were found,* and where *they lay who had none to help them,* it assumed then a higher aspect, and wore a more majestic form. On this magnificent subject I will not speak; because something of it is known to us all; and because there is a voice yet to reach us, which will tell us, what is now known only to God. I will say only, that there is scarcely an abode of human misery in this great city, which his pity has not reached; that there are few of us, whom duty has called to visit the scenes of wretchedness, who have not found his known, or his unknown steps to precede us; that no vulgar boundaries, of faith, or country, or climate, limited the boundless humanity of his mind: that, even in an age of benevolence, the charities of the proudest and greatest among us, sunk before *his;* that there is scarcely a province of our land, which has not known his protection, or his benignity; and that the noblest records which this city can leave to posterity, contain, at the same time, the records of his wisdom, his labours, and his benevolence.

The character, however, of a christian, like that of the leader of his salvation, *can only be made perfect by suffering.* During the course of this long and beneficent life, it pleased God to leave him to his common share in the sorrows of mortality He had to know, at different times, the anguish of disease, and all the weakness of infirmity. He had to follow to the grave many of the friends of his youth, and of his manhood; to see his children taken from him, in the hour when they met his love, and looked up for his instruction; and, as life was declining, and the snows of age were falling upon his head, to lose the kindred mind that had so long been the part-

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partner of his feelings, and of his virtues. Amid all these scenes, the character of his mind was the same; and, in the deep convictions of his heart, there was a *faith* which was able to meet distress, and resist misfortune.—He *was afflicted*, but *not subdued*. He knew that *afflictions rise not from the dust;* that there are *ends* they serve, which one day the *faithful* mind will know; and that around the childhood of humanity, there are yet the *Everlasting arms*. These, indeed, are the common, and the blessed convictions of the pious; but in him, amid such scenes, there was something more:—There was, in his sorrows, no *selfishness*, no ostentatious *pride* of suffering, no abandonment of the business of life, for the indulgence of solitary grief. In the midst of his misfortunes, his time, his advice, his exertions, were still at the command of all who needed them: while he gave way to the sensibility of his private nature, he lost nothing of the perseverance of his duty; and there was no hour of calamity, in which he was incapable of happiness, when he could be the author, or the minister, of happiness to others.

It was in this manner, withdrawing himself gradually from the love, but not from the duties, of mortality, and feeling the call of a higher being, as the ties of the present were dissolving, that life led on to its final scene; to that scene which has been ended since we last met in this house, and which many of us will forget only with the last remembrances of our being. Upon this subject I dare not expatiate; I dare not remember the lengthened sufferings with which it pleased heaven to try his last days; the vicissitudes of hope and fear, which the prayers of this place have so long expressed; and which have been expressed in many a midnight prayer from those who had none else to help them. I dare still less to remember the fortitude with which the visitations of heaven were borne; the genuine resignation with which he prepared himself either to live, or to die, the ardent devotion with which, in the hours of struggle and of endurance, *he walked humbly with his God*; and the unabated zeal with which he employed the temporary cessations of affliction, in every labour in which he could yet do *justice*, or *shew mercy to men*. I wish rather to remember, that while the last trial was approaching, and ere *the silver cord was loosed* for ever, the mercy of heaven granted to the prayers of his family, one parting gleam of tranquillity and repose; that a ray, as of celestial light, came to irradiate the closing scene; and that, in his last hours, he seemed to have conquered the infirmities of mortality, and to have experienced the earnest of eternal peace.

Evidence collected at BRISTOL *on the subject of the* SLAVE TRADE.

From Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

AMONG the persons whom I found out at Bristol, and from whom I derived assistance, were Dr Camplin, and the celebrated Dean Tucker. The former was my warm defender; for the West-Indian and African merchants, as soon as they discovered my errand, began to calumniate me. The Dean, though in a very advanced age, felt himself much interested in my pursuit. He had long moved in the political world himself, and was desirous of hearing of what was going forward that was new in it, but particularly about so desirable a measure as that of the abolition of the Slave-trade *. He introduced me to the Custom-

* Dean Tucker, in his Reflections on the Disputes between Great Britain and Ireland, published in 1785, had passed a severe censure on the British planters for the inhuman treatment of their slaves.

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Custom-house at Bristol. He used o call upon me at the Merchants' Hall, while I was transcribing the uster-rolls of the seamen there. In hort, he seemed to be interested in all ıy movements. He became also a rarm supporter both of me and of my ause.

Among others, who were useful) me in my pursuit, was Mr Henry ulgar, an amiable minister of the gos-el belonging to the religious society f the Moravians in the same city. rom him I first procured authentic ocuments relative to the treacherous assacre at Calabar. This cruel tran-ction had been frequently mentioned) me; but as it had taken place renty years before, I could not find ıe person who had been engaged in , nor could I come, in a satisfactory anner, at the various particulars be-nging to it. My friend, however, ıt me in possession of copies of the al depositions which had been taken the case of the King against Lip-ncott and others, relative to this e-nt, namely, of captain Floyd, of the y of Bristol, who had been a wit-ss to the scene, and of Ephraim Ro-ı John, and of Ancona Robin Robin ın, two African chiefs, who had ın sufferers by it. These deposi-ns had been taken before Jacob rby, and Thomas Symons, Esquires, nmissioners at Bristol for taking davits in the court of King's Bench. e tragedy, of which they gave a cumstantial account, I shall present the reader in as concise a manner I can.

In the year 1767, the ships Indian een, Duke of York, Nancy, and ıcord, of Bristol; the Edgar, of erpool, and the Canterbury of Lon-, lay in old Calabar river.

t happened at this time, that a rrel subsisted between the principal ıbitants of Old Town and those of v Town, Old Calabar, which had inated in a jealousy respecting es. The captains of the vessels now mentioned, joined in sending several letters to the inhabitants of Old Town, but particularly to Ephraim Robin John, who was at that time a grandee or principal inhabitant of the place. The tenor of these letters was, that they were sorry that any jealousy or quarrel should subsist between the two parties; that if the inhabitants of Old Town would come on board, they would afford them security and protection; adding at the same time, that their intention in inviting them was, that they might become mediators, and thus heal their disputes.

The inhabitants of Old Town, happy to find that their differences were likely to be accommodated, joyfully accepted the invitation. The three brothers of the grandee just mentioned, the eldest of whom was Amboe Robin John, first entered their canoe, attended by twenty-seven others, and, being followed by nine canoes, directed their course to the Indian Queen. They were dispatched from thence the next morning to the Edgar, and afterwards to the Duke of York, on board of which they went, leaving their canoe and attendants by the side of the same vessel. In the mean time, the people on board the other canoes were either distributed on board, or lying close to, the other ships.

This being the situation of the three brothers, and of the principal inhabitants of the place, the treachery now began to appear. The crew of the Duke of York, aided by the captain and mates, and armed with pistols and cutlasses, rushed into the cabin, with an intent to seize the persons of their three innocent and unsuspicious guests. The unhappy men, alarmed at this violation of the rights of hospitality, and struck with astonishment at the behaviour of their supposed friends, attempted to escape thro' the cabin windows, but being wounded, were obliged to desist and to submit to be put in irons.

In the same moment, in which this at-

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atrocious attempt had been made, an order had been given to fire upon the canoe, which was then lying by the side of the Duke of York. The canoe soon filled and sunk, and the wretched attendants were either seized, killed, or drowned. Most of the other ships followed the example. Great numbers were additionally killed and drowned on the occasion, and others were swimming to the shore.

At this juncture the inhabitants of New Town, who had concealed themselves in the bushes by the water-side, and between whom and the commanders of the vessels the plan had been previously concerted, came out from their hiding-places, and embarking in their canoes, made for such as were swimming from the fire of the ships. The ships' boats also were manned, and joined in the pursuit. They butchered the greatest part of those whom they caught. Many dead bodies were soon seen upon the sands, and others were floating upon the water; and including those who were seized and carried off, and those who were drowned and killed, either by the firing of the ships, or by the people of New Town, three hundred were lost to the inhabitants of Old Town on that day.

The carnage, which I have been now describing, was scarcely over, when a canoe, full of the principal people of New Town, who had been the promoters of the scheme, dropped along-side of the Duke of York. They demanded the person of Amboe Robin John, the brother of the grandee of Old Town, and the eldest of the three on board. The unfortunate man put the palms of his hands together, and beseeched the commander of the vessel, that he would not violate the rights of hospitality by giving up an unoffending stranger to his enemies. But no entreaties could avail. The commander received from the New Town people a slave, of the name of Econg, in his stead, and then forced him into the canoe, where his head was immediately struck off in the sight of the crew, and of his afflicted and disconsolate brothers. As for them, they escaped his fate; but they were carried off with their attendants to the West Indies, and sold for slaves.

I determined to inquire into the truth of the reports that seamen had an aversion to enter, and that they were inveigled, if not often forced into this hateful employment. For this purpose I was introduced to a landlord of the name of Thompson, who kept a public-house called the Seven Stars. He was a very intelligent man, was accustomed to receive sailors, when discharged at the end of their voyages, and to board them till their vessels went out again, or to find them births in others. He avoided however all connection with the Slave-trade, declaring that the credit of his house would be ruined, if he were known to send those, who put themselves under his care, into it.

From him I collected the truth of all that had been stated to me on this subject. But I told him I should not be satisfied until I had beheld those scenes myself, which he had described to me; and I entreated him to take me into them, saying that I would reward him for all his time and trouble, and that I would never forget him while I lived. To this he consented; and as three or four slave-vessels this time were preparing for their voyages, it was time that we should begin our rounds. At about twelve at night we generally set out, and were employed till two and sometimes three in the morning. He led me from one of those public houses to another which the mates of the slave-vessels used to frequent to pick up their hands. These houses were in Ratcliff street, and most of them were then kept by Irishmen. The scenes witnessed in these houses were truly distressing to me; and yet, if I wished to have practically what I had purposed, to

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ıld not avoid them. Music, danc-
, rioting, drunkenness, and profane
:aring, were kept up from night to
ht. The young mariner, if a stran-
to the port, and unacquainted with
nature of the Slave-trade, was sure
be picked up. The novelty of the
/ages, the superiority of the wages
this over any other trades, and the
vileges of various kinds, were set
ore him. Gulled in this manner,
was frequently enticed to the boat,
ich was waiting to carry him away.
these prospects did not attract him,
was plied with liquor till he became
oxicated, when a bargain was made
:r him between the landlord and the
te. After this his senses were kept
such a constant state of stupefaction
the liquor, that in time the former
ght do with him what he pleased.
ımen also were boarded in these
ıses, who, when the slave-ships were
ng out, but at no other time, were
:ouraged to spend more than they
l money to pay for; and to these,
en they had thus exceeded, but one
ernative was given, namely, a slave-
sel, or a gaol. These distressing
nes I found myself obliged frequent-
to witness, for I was no less than
ıeteen times occupied in making
se hateful rounds. And I can say
m my own experience, and all the
ormation I could collect from
ıompson and others, that no such
ıctices were in use to obtain seamen
other trades.

The treatment of the seamen em-
yed in the Slave-trade had so deep-
interested me, and now the manner
procuring them, that I was deter-
ned to make myself acquainted with
:ir whole history; for I found by
ort, that they were not only person-
y ill treated, as I have already pain-
ly described, but that they were
)bed by artifice of those wages
ıich had been held up to them as so
)erior in this service. All persons
re obliged to sign articles, that in
:e they should die, or be discharged,
during the voyage, the wages then due to them should be paid in the currency where the vessel carried her slaves, and that half of the wages due to them, on their arrival there, should be paid in the same manner, and that they were never permitted to read over the articles they had signed. By means of this iniquitous practice, the wages in the slave trade, tho' nominally higher, in order to induce seamen to engage in it, were actually lower than in other trades. All these usages I ascertained in such a manner that no person could doubt the truth of them. I actually obtained possession of articles of agreement belonging to these vessels, which had been signed and executed in former voyages. I made the merchants themselves, by sending those seamen, who had claims upon them, to ask for their accounts current with their respective ships, furnish me with such documents as would have been evidence against them in any court of law. On whatever branch of the system I turned my eyes, I found it equally barbarous. The trade was, in short, one mass of iniquity, from the beginning to the end.

I employed myself occasionally in the Merchants-hall, in making copies of the muster-rolls of ships sailing to different parts of the world, that I might make a comparative view of the loss of seamen in the slave trade with that of those in the other trades from the same port. The result of this employment showed me the importance of it: for, when I considered how impartial the inhabitants of this country were to their fellow-citizens, the seamen belonging to it, and in what estimation the members of the legislature held them, by enforcing the navigation act, which they considered to be the bulwark of the nation, and by giving bounties to certain trades, that these might become so many nurseries for the marine, I thought it of great importance to be able to prove, as I was then capable of doing, that more persons

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sons would be found dead in three slave vessels from Bristol, in a given time, than in all the other vessels put together, numerous as they were, belonging to the same port.

I procured also an account of the exports and imports for the year 1786, by means of which I was enabled to judge of the comparative value of this and the other trades.

In pursuing another object, which was that of going on board the slave-ships, and learning their constructions and dimensions, I was greatly struck, and indeed affected, by the appearance of two little sloops, which were fitting out for Africa, the one of only twenty-five tons, which was said to be destined to carry seventy; and the other of only eleven, which was said to be destined to carry thirty slaves. I was told also, that which was more affecting, namely, that these were not to act as tenders on the coast, by going up and down the rivers, and receiving three or four slaves at a time, and then carrying them to a large ship, which was to take them to the West Indies, but that it was actually intended, that they should transport their own slaves themselves; that one if not both of them were, on their arrival in the West Indies, to be sold as pleasure-vessels, and that the seamen belonging to them were to be permitted to come home by what is psually called the run.

This account of the destination of these little vessels, though it was distressing at first, appeared to me afterwards, on cool reasoning, to be incredible. I thought that my informants wished to impose on me, in order that I might make statements which would carry their own refutation with them, and that thus I might injure the great cause which I had undertaken. And I was much inclined to be of this opinion, when I looked again at the least of the two; for any person, who was tall, standing upon dry ground by the side of her, might have overlooked every thing upon her deck. I knew also that she had been built as a pleasure-boat for the accommodation of only six persons upon the Severn. I determined, therefore, to suspend my belief till I could take the admeasurement of each vessel. This I did; for lest, in the agitation of my mind on this occasion, I should have made my mistake, I desired my friend George Fisher to apply to the builder for his admeasurement also. With this he kindly complied. When he obtained it he brought it me. This account, which nearly corresponded with my own, was as follows:—In the vessel of twenty-five tons, the length of the upper part of the hold, or roof, of the room, where the seventy slaves were to be stowed, was but little better than ten yards, or thirty-one feet. The greatest breadth of the bottom, or floor, was ten feet four inches, and the least five. Hence, a grown person must sit down all the voyage, and contract his limbs within the narrow limits of three square feet. In the vessel of eleven tons, the length of the room for the thirty slaves was twenty-two feet. The greatest breadth of the floor was eight, and the least four.—The whole height from the keel to the beam was but five feet eight inches, three feet of which were occupied by ballast, cargo, and provisions, so that two feet eight inches remained only as the height between the decks. Hence, each slave would have only four square feet to sit in, and, when in this posture, his head, if he were a full-grown person, would touch the ceiling, or upper deck.

Having now received this admeasurement from the builder, which was rather more favourable than my own, I looked upon the destination of these little vessels as yet more incredible than before. Still the different persons, whom I occasionally saw on board them, persisted in it that they were going to Africa for slaves, and also for the numbers mentioned, which they

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ney were afterwards to carry to the West Indies themselves. I desired, however, my friends, George Fisher, Truman Harford, Harry Gandy, Walter Chandler, and others, each to make separate inquiry for me on this subject; and they all agreed that, improbable as the account both of their destination, and of the number they were to take, might appear, they had found it to be too true. I had soon afterwards the sorrow to learn from official documents from the Custom-house, that these little vessels actually cleared out for Africa, and that now nothing could be related so barbarous of this traffic, which might not instantly be believed.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR GEORGE ATKINS has published a description of an improved hydrometer of his contrivance. It consists of a bulb, a small stem, with a cup on its top to receive weights, and a shank beneath the bulb with a pointed screw, to which is affixed a cup to receive weights or solids, when their specific gravities are to be taken. The instrument is accompanied with an accurate set of grain-weights. The weight of the hydrometer itself is seven hundred grains, and on adding three hundred grains in the upper cup, and immersing it in distilled water, at the temperature of 60° Fahr. it will subside to the middle mark on the stem, and will then consequently displace one thousand grains of water.—It follows, therefore, from this adjustment of the bulk of the instrument, that each grain in the upper cup will represent one-thousandth part of the specific gravity of the water, or one unit in specific gravity, if that of water be taken at one thousand; and one tenth of a grain one tenth of unit, which is also the value of each of the small divisions on the stem; and accordingly when the hydrometer is immersed in any liquid until it sinks to the middle point on the stem, the specific gravity of such fluid will be indicated by the sum of the weight of the instrument, and the grains added in the upper cup. To accommodate it to the use of those who are concerned with spirituous liquors and of brewers, the inventor attaches a scale, shewing the relation between specific gravities, and the commercial or technical denomination of per centage with the former, and pounds per barrel with the latter.

M. V. AUARIE, apothecary of Valence, has recently made a number of chemical experiments, on the saccharine matter contained in the stalk of Indian corn. The results deduced from this examination are: 1. That the stalk of Indian corn cannot be employed for the extraction of sugar, because the expence would exceed the profit; since one hundred weight yields only two pounds of saccharine matter. 2. That this saccharine matter constantly retains the consistence of treacle, and is incapable of being crystallized by any known process.—3. That the gummy extract might be employed in medicine, as an attendant, in consequence of its saponaceous quality.

A capuchin of Vicenza, named JOHN BAPTIST DE SAINT MARTIN, has invented a very useful instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in unfermented wine, and showing how to extract it. This instrument, called an *enometer*, has been examined by the academy of Sciences at Naples, who were satisfied that it fully answered the purposes for which it was intended.

A new volcano has made its appearance in one of the Azore islands. An interesting account of it is given in the following letter from the American Consul at Fayal, to a friend at St Michael's, dated June 25th, 1808.

"A

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"A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years; it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday, the 1st of May, at one *p. m.* walking in the balcony of my house at St Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of Saint George's, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of that island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibiting an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the 3d of May, accompanied by the British consul, and ten other gentlemen, for Saint George's; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at eleven *a. m.* We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the 1st of May had broken out in a ditch, in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues S. E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days it had thrown out cinders or small pumice stones, which a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three leagues in length; then passing the channel five leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater; the sulphurous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt approaching the large one.

When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and, as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide; by leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it, in the middle of a pasture, distinctly, at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little.—The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam-engine, multiplied a hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid bellowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents.

We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before-mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the island to a frightful desert. On the same day (the 4th of May) we returned to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen small volcanos broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters

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raters subsided, and the lava ceased unning about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had ain dormant for nine days, burst forth gain like a roaring lion, with horrid elchings, distinctly heard at twelve eagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense uantity of lava, illuminating at night he whole island. This continued with remendous force until the 5th of une, exhibiting the awful yet magnifient spectacle of a perfect river of fire distinctly seen from Fayal) running nto the sea. On that day (the fifth) ve experienced that its force began to ail, and, in a few days after, it ceased ntirely. The distance of the crater rom the sea is about four miles, and ts elevation about 3,500 feet. The ava inundated and swept away the own of Ursulina, and country-houses nd cottages adjacent, as well as the arm-houses throughout its course.— t, as usual, gave timely notice of its pproach, and most of the inhabitants led; some few, however, remained in he vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on he spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate.— The judge and principal inhabitants eft the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned, and, amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready-baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats to bring away the inhabitants who had lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn, and wine, is nearly ruined; and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

Scottish Review.

I. History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Craufurd, A. M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh in 1646. To which is prefixed, the Charter granted to the College by James VI. of Scotland, in 1582.

THIS work, now printed for the first time, from a manuscript in the University library, contains a good deal of curious information. It begins with the very establishment of the University, and gives thus a view of the *primordia* of that celebrated institution.

From the time of the Reformation, it would appear, that the citizens and ministers entertained an ambition to have an University in their city; but this project was so vehemently opposed by the Bishops and the older Universities, that it remained for a long time without effect.— However, in 1578, "by the earnest dealing of James Lawson, minister of Edinburgh," the High Grammar School was compleated, "with some intention, if more could not be obtained, to make it *Scholam illustrem*, with profession of logic, and the parts of philosophy in private classes." But, at length, in 1581, prelacy being extirpated in Scotland, the advocates for an University availed themselves so well of the opportunity, that they obtained permission to effect their purpose.

The Kirk of Field was purchased and enclosed with a wall for the erection of the new building. Mr Robert Rollack, a professor in the University of St Andrews, was, with general approbation, chosen principal; and he, with Mr Duncan Narne, second master, constituted then the whole University. Soon after, a third master was named; and in 1590, the Lords of Session, the practitioners at the

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the Bar, and the Town Council, advanced each a thousand libs. for the maintenance of a professor of Law.—It so happened, however, (for what reason is not stated,) that the two first professors of this science "did only professe Humanity publicly in the colledge, without any mention of the Lawes." Yet in the same year, a Chair of Humanity was also established by the same public bodies. New Professors of Philosophy and Divinity were afterwards established, either by the Town Council, or by private mortifications; and the salary of those already established was augmented by the same methods.

It by no means appears, however, that these appointments were of the same desirable and respectable nature which they now are. The church, as at present in England, seems to have drawn from them on all occasions.—We find constant mention of the Professors, and even the Principals, receiving and accepting calls to the Ministry. Nay, even the Grammar Scohol seems to have been considered as a higher situation, for thither Mr Ray, after having taught for eight years with reputation, as Professor of Humanity, was transported. At a subsequent period, Mr Alexander Gibson, "to the admiration of his friends, embraced a call to the Grammar School of the *Canongate*." Several anecdotes on the subject of this chair, give us not very high ideas of the classical learning of that period. A vacancy having taken place in 1625, was filled up, as indeed all others in this class seem to have been, by a competition of *learned* men. So great a number presented, that the labour of examination threatened to be enormous, till the following expedient was devised, which effectually thinned them.

The Primar, (who by the foundation hath great stroke in the tryal of the Professor of Humanity,) and sundry of the Regents thought the manner of probation lately used to be too slender; there being only prescribed to the candidats an ode of Horace, to be explained in publick for the space of 3 quarters of an hour, after some 4 or 5 days. Heirfore, it was resolved, with the consent of the judges, that the tryal should be in most part of Latin and Greek authors *ad aperturam libri*; whereby divers being *aside*, at the day appointed by the program, Munday 27th March, appeared only Mr John Armor and Mr Thomas Craufurd. P. 114.

This regulation, however, appears to have been thought too severe to continue long, and a new vacancy occurring in 1630,

There appeared two competitors for the vaking chair of Humanity, Mr John Armour (mentioned before) and Mr Humphrey Hood. *Both refusing* the strict tryal *ad aperturam libri*, an Ode of Horace was prescribed to them, upon which they were to discourse 3 quarters of an hour. P. 117.

Both the emoluments and respectability, however, of these livings, appear to have gradually increased, and, in consequence, a singular case takes place, of Mr Henry Charteris, who was first removed from being Principal of the College to the Church of North Leith, and then returned from thence to be Professor of Divinity.—The Professors appear to have associated more, and to have had more family connection, than now, with the Bailies and other members of the Town Council, which opened a source of undue election that does not exist at present. An instance is given in the following passage:

Mr Patrick Sands returning from his travels, by advice of his patron the Earl of Lothian, followed the Colledge of Justice, but finding there less satisfaction then he expected, David Aikenhead, (whose sister he had married,) being Dean of Guild, and having great power in the Council, began to project a way to get him made Primar of the College. In the end of the year 1618, Mr Henry Charteris having only 500 libs. of stipend, desired augmentation equal to the ministers,

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ministers, as had been conditioned, David Aikenhead told him, that he thought it was most reasonable which he sought; but in respect of the present condition of the patrimony of the colledge, it could not be effectuat, and therefore, (being a preacher,) he should do well to embrace some call to the ministry elsewhere. The good man smelling his intention, took resolution to withdraw himself; yet the Regents with earnest dissuasives kept him still for one year. In the beginning of this year 1620, having a call to the ministry at North Leith, he dimitted his charge upon the 20th day of March.

Hereupon the intended project was set a work, and to make it less invidious, the Primar's charge, (who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity,) was divided. The Council and Ministers chuseing Mr Andrew Ramsay, minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theology, and Mr Patrick Sands, Primar of the Philosophy Colledge; and albeit an augmentation stelie could not be found to Mr Henry Charteris above 500 libs., there was now appoynted to Mr Andrew Ramsay 500 libs., to Mr Patrick Sands 1000 merks, with 100 lib. for his house-rent, and the eldest Regents, Mr Andrew Young, was created public Professor of the Mathematicks, and Mr James Reid, public Professor of the Metaphysicks, 250 merks being appoynted to either of them for their stipends in these faculties, besides 250 merks as ordinary Regents. The 2 youngest Regents, (Mr James Fairly and Mr William King,) had either of them an augmentation of 100 merks, making them up 150 merks in all: and to give some satisfaction to Mr Henry Charteris, there was a gratuitie of 2000 merks bestowed upon him for his long and faithfull service. P. 90.

The Philosophy taught at this time seems to have consisted entirely in expounding and commenting upon Aristotle: accordingly, King James, at his interview with the Professors, said, as the highest compliment which could be paid, "These men know Aristotle's mind as well as himself did while he lived." Since we have mentioned this visit, we shall entertain our readers with the author's account of the *witty* compliments paid by his Majesty to the different Professors.

After the disputation, his Majesty went to supper, and, after a very little time, commanded the Maisters of the College of Edinburgh to be brought before him. In their presence, he discoursed very learnedly of all the purposes which had been agitated. Then he fell to speak of the actors. "Methinks (said he) these gentlemen, by their very names, have been destinated for the acts which they have had in hand to-day. Adam was father of all; and very fitly Adamson had the first part of this act. The defender is justly called Fairly: his theses had some fair lies, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many fair lies given to the oppugners. And why should not Mr Sands be the first to enter the sands; but now I clearly see, that all sands are not barren, for certainly he hath shewn a fertile wit. Mr Young is very old in Aristotle. Mr Reid needs to be red with blushing for his acting to-day. Mr King disputed very kingly, and of a kingly purpose, anent the royal supremacy of reason over anger and all passions. I am so well satisfied with this day's exercise, that I will be godfather to the Colledge of Edinburgh, and have it called the Colledge of King James; for after the founding of it had been stopped for sundry years in my minority, so soon as I came to any knowledge, I zealously held hand to it, and caused it to be established; and although I see many look upon it with an evil eye, yet I will have them to know, that having given it this name, I have espoused its quarrel."

One who stood by, told his Majestie, that there was one of the company of whome he had taken no notice, Mr Henry Charteris, Principal of the Colledge, (who sate upon the President's right hand,) a man of exquisite and universal learning, although not so forward to speak in publick, in so august an assembly. "Well," answered the King, "his name agreeth very well to his nature, for charters contain much matter, yet say nothing, but put great purposes in men's mouths."

These who stood by the King's chair, commended his Majestie's wittie allusions to the actors names; whereupon his Majesty pressed, that the same should

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should be turned in verse, wherein his Majesty both delighted much, and had an singular faculty. Some of these versions, (both in English and Latin verses,) were written by such as he and them, and thereafter printed.

P. 84.

At a visit which the King paid to Edinburgh fifteen years after, in 1633, the College busied itself in the erection of a magnificent pageant, which may give some idea of the taste of the age.

The reason of prevention of the diet of this solemnity, was the King's Majesty being in the Citie, and the sitting of the Parliament upon the 15th day of Junij. His Majesty, comeing from Dalkeith, by Lastalrig, and the Long Gate, about half-six at night, came to the West Port. Upon the south side of the port, upon a pretty pageant, the draught of the City of Edinburgh, and suburbs belonging thereto, being exceedingly well powrtrayed, was objected to his Majesty's eye; and a vale being removed, the Nymphe *Edina*, (accompanied with two other nymphes,) after a short speech of congratulation to his Highness, delivered the keys of the Citie, to be disposed of at his pleasure. After this his Majesty entering the port at the Grassmarket, the Magistrates of the Citie, being richly habited, did give his Majesty the welcome off an little stage made for the purpose. In the strait of the West Bow was erected a stately pageant, (arched beneath for passage,) having the country of Caledonia, or Scotland, according to the old topographie, with excellent artifice represented: off the pageant the Lady Caledonia, in ancient, but rich habit, delivered an congratulatorie speech to his Majesty, full of pathetical expressions. Upon the west wall of the Tolbooth, (where now the Goldsmiths' shops do stand,) there stood an vast pageant, arched above, having on an large map the pourtraites of 109 Kings of Scotland. In the cavitie of the arch, Mercury was represented bringing up Fergus the First King of Scotland, in an convenient habite; who delivered to his Majesty a very grave speech, containing many precious advices to his Royal successor.

At the Tron, from the middle of the way southward, the Mount Parnassus was reared up in a vast frame of timber, the superfice representing all the varieties of rocks and vegetables, which are to be seen on mountains; upon the middle betwixt the two tops was erected an pyramide of great height, with an globe of glass on the top thereof; out of the cavity hereof did spring out a source of clear water, representing Hippocrene. In the belly of this mountain sat a considerable number of quiristers of choise singing voices, an organ also, with some other musicians; who, at the King's approaching, in a sweet harmony, emodulated an pleasant air, composed for the purpose, called Caledonia. On the foreside of the mountain, looking to the north, sat Apollo and the Nine Muses, habited conveniently. The song being ended, Apollo uttered a panegyric to the King's Majesty, and at the closeing thereof delivered to him an book of panegyricks, and other poems, composed by the University. Thence he removed to the streight of the Netherbow, where there was erected a stately arch, representing so much of the heavenly constellations and planetary influences as could conveniently be applied to the purpose; and from off this pageant the seven planets, (one after another,) delivered acclamatory and congratulatory speeches, with pithy sentences, agreeing as well to the purpose as to the persons.

P. 120.

This exhibition is said to have been accompanied by some sanguinary preliminaries, which may give an idea of the state of academical manners.

In the morning, when the speakers were conveened in the lower publick hall of the Colledge, to receive their particular directions, the Primar and the rest who were to put them to that which they were to act, being out of the room, the first and last speaker, falling by the ears, did so tear and deface one another's faces, that neither of them could be discerned; which was like to all probability to have marred the whole bussieness; every act being linked to another. The Primar having a balm of soveraign vertue, bound up their faces, annointed therewith, and kept them close: So that the King's entry falling

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e much later than was expected, no rmitie in the time of acting their s appeared in their faces. P. 124.

t is said, in 1625, the number of ents, many years, exceeded sixteen e, or 320.

trict examinations appear to have a made at the close of every ses-, and a curious custom, called *cir-tion*, early prevailed. Of this, the owing account is given:

'he Principal, knowing that every hath reported testimonies of all due-, he taketh report of the 5 Regents very ones carriage and abilitie in ticular, and according to their deserg-, enrolleth their names, being dis-guished in certain ranks accordingly they are judged of more or lesse rth; some being exortes before all circles; some in the first circle; e annexed thereto; some in the se-d circle; the remainder in a line, ose names are thought fittest to be sed in publick calling upon them. e primitive custom was, that immete-ly before the act of graduation in public assembly of the University, candidates were, by publick name-of them, called in according to these tinct ranks, to an eminent place be-e the Principal, from whom they re-ved the degree by solemne ceremonie. verse of good note, thereafter, being satisfied with so public notice of their lldrens weakness, procured the laying de of the circulation, from the year 31 to the year 1643, at which time it s revived in part, the candidates be-g called in according to the ranks a-ve named, the night before the so-nne disputation, in the higher hall, ly in presence of the Town Council, Ministers and Maisters of the Col-lge. The public disputation wont to acted in the kirk called the Trinity lledge. Thereafter in the Grayfriars; d of late, since the 1633 year of God, the lower great hall of the Colledge; d *anno* 1655, in the Lady Yester's irk, and always since either in the eat hall or in the said kirk. P. 60.

A pretty long biographical notice given of Mr Rollock, the first Prin-pal, and shorter notices of several her eminent persons belonging to the College. But for this, as well as other interesting matter, our limits make it necessary to refer to the work itself.

II. The Grave, a Poem; by Robert Blair: Illustrated by Twelve Engravings, from Original Designs, by William Blake; engraved by Schiavonetti. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. boards.

ALTHO' this work, strictly speaking, belongs rather to the fine arts, than to literature, yet as it is employed to illustrate one of the most admired of our Scottish poems, and, from its peculiar nature, has drawn a considerable share of interest, we think a short notice cannot be judged superfluous. We do not recollect to have any where seen so much genius united with so much eccentricity. The author shews throughout a turn of mind altogether his own. A solemn and mystic character, a habit of mind continually dwelling upon the abodes of death and the invisible world, an intimate familiarity with those ideas, which, to common minds, appear the most distant and visionary, appear to fit him peculiarly for the singular task he has here undertaken; and have enabled him to produce a work, altogether *unique*, and possessing high claims to admiration. The strength of the expression, and the lively representation of the different attitudes, have perhaps seldom been equalled. The accuracy of the design, the faithful representation of the different parts of the human form, according to the various postures in which they are placed, are also, we understand, highly admired by connoisseurs. The subject is awful, yet attractive; it is one in which all must feel a deep interest; and though man be a being naturally so bent on pleasure, there is yet a region of mystic gloom, thro' which, in other moments he delights to expatiate.

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There is just one circumstance, which runs through many of these pieces, and which we cannot quite go along with; this is the representation of the soul in a bodily form. Such an idea we think is greatly too bold; nor is there any thing in the manner which can atone for the defect in the original conception. We could conceive that by representing only those parts of the body in which the soul speaks, as it were, and by giving to these a certain degree of faintness and exility, something might be produced, approaching to our idea of an incorporeal substance. But nothing can be more remote from such an idea, than the round, entire, and thriving figures, by which it is here represented. It would even have been tolerable had the soul been introduced by itself, without its bodily companion, for this the mind might have conceived by a single effort; instead of which they are invariably introduced together; and the body being generally worn down by disease, the soul exhibits often a much more bulky and corpulent appearance.

The following are those which appear to us peculiarly striking and beautiful: "The meeting of a family in heaven—the death of the strong wicked man—the descent of man into the vale of death—the soul exploring the recesses of the grave—the death of the good old man." The "day of judgment" displays great powers, but the multitude and variety of figures on so small a space produce a degree of confusion. The "reunion of the soul and body;" and "the soul hovering over the body reluctantly parting with life," do not, for a reason above illustrated, please in proportion to the genius displayed in them. There are also—Christ descending into the Grave—The Counsellor, King, Warrior, Mother, and Child, in the tomb,—and death's door.

Upon the whole, we think this a work which can be contemplated by no artist, or man of taste, without extreme interest. We are glad to see that the list of subscribers is numerous and respectable, tho' we observe with mortification that, of these, Edinburgh has furnished a very small proportion indeed.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MEMOIRS of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by himself. Published from an original MS. in the custody of the Earl of Corke and Orrery. To which are added *Fragmenta Regalia;* being a History of Queen Elizabeth's favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With explanatory Annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d. royal paper 1*l.* 5s.

The Plough-Wright's Assistant; or a Practical Treatise on various implements employed in Agriculture. Illustrated by Sixteen Engravings. By Andrew Gray, Author of the Experienced Millwright. 8vo. 16s.

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c. With Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in general. By Robert Watt, Member of the Faculty of Physicians, and Surgeons, Glasgow. 8vo.

Practical and descriptive Essays on the Art of Weaving. By John Duncan, Inventor of the Patent Tambour Machinery; Part II. illustrated by seven elegant engravings. 8vo.

A Treatise on Scrofula. By James Russel, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 5s.

A Sermon preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, November 16, 1806, the day after the funeral of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. By Archibald Alison L.L.B. F.R.S. 8vo. 1s. 4to. 2s. 6d.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Craufurd, A.M. Professor of

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athematics in the College of Edinrgh in the year 1646. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

'HE important memoirs of Sir Ralph Sadler will appear in a few ys.

Sir John Carr's Tour in Scotland, nnounced for publication in Nomber.

Mr John Roberton, Surgeon, has the press a Treatise on Medical lice, and on Diet, Regimen, &c.

Mr John Murdoch, the early inuctor of Burns, has nearly complet- a work which he intends to publish subscription, to be entitled, the ictionary of Distinctions, which is consist of three alphabets, contain- , 1. Words the same in sound, but different spelling and signification; th which are classed, such as have y similarity of sound. 2. Words at vary in pronunciation and mean. , as accentuated or connected.— The changes in sound and sense proced by the addition of the letter *e*. he shades of difference being point- out and noted as in Mr Walker's ctionary. The utility of such a ork, in preventing errors in speak- and writing, is sufficiently evident.

Mrs Grant, author of Letters from e Mountains, is preparing for the ess, Memoirs of Mrs Cuyler.

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iterary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

T is well known that Mr Robert Kerr Porter, respected by the pub- for his superior genius as an histori- l painter, went to Russia a few years o with the best introductions. The ar compelled him to return, and he is brought to England a collection of awings representing the costume and anners of Russia and Sweden, and a ournal of his Travels into remote parts of the Russian empire. Altogether, the work will form the best modern account of Russia that has been published, and the most interesting and elegant book of travels that has appeared for several years.

The Board of Agriculture proceed in their grand design of completing the County Reports, a work which will bespeak the magnificent character of the present age. Thirty counties are now published, and less than as many more will perfect our knowledge of the whole island. Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are all in the press, and will appear before Christmas. We are happy to say that the encouragement of the public keeps pace with the importance of the work, and the entire series are now to be found in every public and private library. But what is of more consequence to the agricultural interests of the empire, the intelligent land-owners and practical farmers are every where emulous to possess one or more of these volumes; and country gentlemen in general are possessed of the entire series.

The Chevalier de Boisgelin, author of the History of Malta, will speedily publish, in a quarto volume, embellished with thirteen views, Travels in the North of Europe, or a Journal of a Voyage down the Elbe from Dresden to Hamburgh, and Travels through Denmark and Sweden.

A Novel, entitled Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story, is in the press, from the pen of Mrs Hanway, to whom the world is indebted for Elinor and Andrew Stuart. Mrs Hanway, brings her knowledge of society and her humourous severity in the proper period to rescue satire from the obloquy which the writers of personal scandal have brought upon it.

A periodical republication is announced, of that highly curious work the Harleian Miscellany; which it will be recollected consists of a collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining pamphlets and tracts, as well in manuscript as in print, found in the library of the first Earl of Oxford, interspersed with notes, historical, political, and critical.

A new edition is in the press of Quarles's Meditations, called Judgement and Mercy for afflicted Souls. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with

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with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a Life of Quarles, by his widow Ursula; testimonies of his character and talents, with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume; to which will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head, from the original by Marshal.

The Rev. Stephen Weston has nearly prepared for publication the Morning and Evening Lessons, appointed for all the Sundays throughout the year for Christmas and Good Friday; the whole illustrated by Commentaries and short notes, with an Index, in which whatever may stop a learned or unlearned reader, is explained. To each of the books of the Old and New Testament, an historical introduction is prefixed, and analytical contents to the chapters. —The work intended as a Companion to the Common Prayer-book of the church of England, will be neatly printed in a size adapted to the pocket.

The following books were published at Cambridge in 1807 and 1808.—*Euripides Troades*, corrected partly from manuscripts, and partly by conjectural criticism, by Mr Burges, of Trinity college; a third volume of a System of Astronomy, by Mr Vince, Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy; the fifth edition of an Analysis of the Greek Metres, by Dr Seale: a Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws and Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies, by Professor Vince: a splendid volume of Travels in Magna Græcia, with engravings, by Mr Wilkins, relating principally to architecture; a translation into blank verse of Lycophron's Cassandra, by the late Lord Royston: a Treatise on an Error in Euclid, by Mr Sax, of Trinity college: besides a few prize-essays and single sermons. There are several learned works, classical, etymological, and mathematical, now in the press; some in great forwardness. The following will be published early in the winter: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, with an Appendix, containing specimens of the most interesting works, by Major Stewart, Persian professor at the East India college, Hertford: the Choruses of Æschylus's Plays, intended to be explanatory of the Greek Metres, by Dr Charles Burney: and an Etymological work, by the Rev. Walter Whiter, late fellow of Clare Hall. The University has purchased of the son of Hoogeven the following work, which, though printed, is not yet published: "Henrici Hoogeven Opus Posthumum, exhibens Dictionarium analogicum Linguæ Græcæ, cum Auctoris Vita ab ipso conscripta; to which is subjoined, Philippi Cateri Gazophyacium Græcorum, seu Methodus Admirabilis ad insignem brevi comparandam Verborum Copiam, cum Auctario Frid. Ludov. Abresch." Hoogeven was the author of the well-known work, entitled, Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ. It is also understood that Dr Clarke, late fellow of Jesus college, who has already favoured the public with an account of the colossal statue of Ceres, has in the press a description of the other marbles, which he brought into this country, together with his travels. The plan of printing by stereotype plates was adopted by the University as early as 1805, Many beautiful editions of Bibles and Prayer-books have accordingly been published in English and Welch, the plates both having been cast in a foundry erected by the University for the purpose.

The Editor of Letters of a General Officer to his Son, on entering the Army, published under the title of the Military Mentor, is preparing for publication three volumes of Essays on the Art of War, and on Modern Military Tactics.

Dr Carey is preparing to publish, for the use of his private pupils, and of schools, a Familiar English Grammar, intended as an easy introduction to the more difficult grammars, and calculated to facilitate the business of English prosody and versification.

A new edition, with additions, of the Dialogues on Chemistry, by the Rev. J. Joyce, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr Alexander Walker, lecturer on physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work, to be called the Archives of Universal Science. Of Mr Walker's qualifications there can be no doubt. The grand object of his work will be, by giving in detail those subjects which other journals embrace, and by involving also all the other subjects of science which they do not

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t embrace; to exhibit, either in va-
ible original communications, or in
tical analyses of every work contain-
; new and important observations, the
ogress which all the sciences and arts
every day making throughout the
rld; and further, also, by assigning,
each discovery, its place in a natural
angement, to appreciate its value, and
int out its influence upon the sciences,
d its application to the arts.

A new Novel, the scene of which is
d in Greece, will shortly appear from
e pen of Miss Owenson.

The author of the Age of Frivolity,
s in the press a small volume of Poems,
nsisting of Sonnets, Tales, and cha-
cteristic pieces.

A general meeting of the Society for
e Encouragement of national Indus-
y, at which M. Chaptal presided, was
ld on the 24th of August, for the pur-
se of adjudging the prizes offered for
e present year, and determining the
bjects to be proposed for the ensuing.
prize of 3,000 francs for a loom for
aving all kinds of gold and silver
uffs, was adjudged to M. Jaquard, an
tist of Lyons; to whom the Emperor
s also granted a premium of 50 francs
r each of these looms, with which he
all supply manufacturers. He has al-
ady received fifty-one of these pre-
iums. Among the other prizes, were:
ie of 600 francs for improvements in
mbs for wool, and another of 500 for
improved method of constructing
ick tile, and lime-kilns. The society
ted its thanks to M. Gille, type foun-
r and printer at Paris, for having sti
ulated the industry of several engra-
rs on wood, who had executed under
s direction, a great number of works
that kind; to M. Reynouard, printer
d bookseller; and M. Peyrard, pro-
ssor of astronomy and mathematics, at
e Bonaparte Lyceum, for having se-
nded the views of the society, by pla-
ng wood cuts, the one in his edition
'Morceaux choisis de Buffon,' and the
her in his translation of the Works of
rchimedes. The prizes proposed for
e year 1809, are as follow:—For ma-
inery for combing wool, 1500 francs.
—For machinery for carding and spin-
ng thread, 1500 francs.—For machi-
ery for carding and spinning silk
500 francs.—For the discovery of a method of printing copperplate engravings, in a permanent manner on stuffs, 1200 francs.—For the manufacture of cinnabar, 1200 francs.—For the encouragement of stroke engraving, 2000 francs.—For the manufacture of utensils of metal, covered with a cheap enamel, 1000 francs.—For the sizing of paper, 6000 francs.—The prizes, the decision of which is deferred to the year 1810, are:—1. The prize of 3000 francs for the manufacture of iron and steel wire, fit for making needles, and cards for cotton and wool. 2. That of 1000 for determining the produce of the distillation of wood. 3. That of 3000 for the best mode of constructing lime, tile, and brick-kilns, besides two inferior premiums of 500 and 300 francs for the same purpose. Two new prizes were proposed, namely, one of 6000 francs for the discovery of a process, for communicating with madder to wool the beautiful red colour of Adrianople cotton; and the other of 1200 for the person who shall exhibit a bureau made entirely of the wood of trees indigenous or naturalized in France.

A translation of the Rev. J. Gordon's History of Ireland, has just appeared at Paris in 3 vols. 8vo.

M. Gregoire, formerly bishop of Blois, has recently published a work entitled 'De la Litterature des Negres,' being an examination of the intellectual faculties, moral qualities, and literature of the Negroes; to which are annexed notices, relative to the lives and works of such negroes as have distinguished themselves in the sciences, literature, and the arts.

Mr E. A. Kendal has in the press, Travels in Lower and Upper Canada. The work, which will be illustrated with plates, is expected to form one volume quarto, and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

There is also in the press at New York, the Natural, Civil, and Political History of Chili, translated from the Italian of Abbe Molina, with notes from the Spanish and French versions, and a copious appendix, consisting of a translation into English heroic verse, of the most striking and interesting passages in the celebrated Spanish epic poem "The Araucano," by Don Alonzo Ercilla.

It

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It will form two octavo volumes, illustrated with a map of the country.—This work has obtained high reputation. The author, a native of Chili, and for a long time resident in that country, is eminently distinguished as a writer, and a natural philosopher. Whether considered in relation to its natural productions, or its civil and military transactions, Chili affords an interesting subject for the historian. Blessed with a most salubrious and delightful climate, with a soil wonderfully fertile, and adapted to the productions of almost every country, rich in mines of gold and silver, it offers to the naturalist a wide field of curious research. To the moral philosopher it also furnishes a subject still more interesting from the character of its original inhabitants, the brave and hardy Araucanians. Their gallant and successful resistance to the best disciplined troops of Spain, then in the meridian of her military glory, and their firm support of their national independence, exhibit a picture novel, highly impressive, and strongly contrasted with that of the other American nations. This work will also be reprinted in England.

The French Board of Longitude, having appointed a committee of its members, to examine and calculate, with the greatest care, the observations relative to the continuation of the meridian in Spain, as far as the Balearic isles, they have delivered in a report containing the results of their labours.

The new measurement reaches from Fort Montjuy, at Barcelona, to the small island of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. The extent of the arc in the direction of the meridian, from the signal-post of Matas to that of Formentera, is 315,552 metres. As the whole of it is on the sea, it was measured by a series of triangles along the coast of Spain, from Barcelona to the kingdom of Valencia, and joining the coast of Valencia to the islands by an immense triangle, one of the sides of which is more than 160,000 metres (or 82,555 toises) in length. At such distances day-signals would have been invisible; they therefore had recourse to night-signals formed by reflecting lamps, with a current of air, which were kept lighted at the different stations from sun-set to sun-rise. The angles were measured with a large repeating circle of the workmanship of Lenoir, adding every practicable kind of verification. The triangulation was begun in the winter of 1806; that being the only season of the year when the weather is sufficiently clear for the observing of large triangles. At the close of the summer of 1807 all the geodetic operations were finished.

The latitude of Formentera, the northernmost point of the arc, was ascertained that winter by means of 2,552 observations of the polar star, in which they used one of Fortin's repeating circles with a fixed level. The greatest deviation of the partial series, from the mean of the whole, is four sexagesimal seconds, and this happens only twice in a contrary direction. In all the other series the extreme aberration is two seconds. These deviations are the same that Bradley found in his researches on the nutation, in making observations near the zenith with large sectors. They seem to be owing to the variety of refractions produced by the changing forms of the layers of clouds. But from their smallness we may confidently conclude, that the latitude laid down from a mean of all the observations is exact.

This latitude in decimal degrees, or in *grades*, is - 42,961777

That of Dunkirk, observed by Delambre, and laid down only from the observations of the polar star, is - 56,761613

Difference, or arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Fermentera - 13,744[illegible]

From the results stated in this report, it appears, that the new measurement of the meridian in Spain confirms and gives additional certainty to the method by rendering it almost independent of the flattening of the earth. This measuring joined to the meridian of France presents an arc of nearly 14 grades, lying at an equal distance from the equator and the pole; and in the different points of which the latitudes, the azimuths, and the variations of gravity have been observed; and which, on account of its length, its situation, and the exactness of the means employed, may be justly pronounced the most perfect operation of the kind that ever was executed.

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Poetry.

LINES,

ritten beneath the Brow of ARTHUR'S SEAT.

RIEND to the man whom melancholy marks
r that lone path which few are found to trace,
it few to relish, save the chosen band,
hom Genius fires with pure extatic flame,
nd far above th' ignoble crowd exalts,
ature, all pow'rful nature, be my theme!
hy beauties ever shall be deeply felt,
hilst, nobly great, the philosophic mind,
f contemplation, high prerogative!
ıall well distinguish man; to him alone
ir reason manifests a hand divine;
hrough all thy works shall captivating charms
lore justly exercise the nobler gift?
an man more justly feel th' expansive glow,
nd own the rising transport? happy cause!
nd shall th' enraptur'd mind forbear to dwell
n scenes where every landscape can disclose
thousand beauties to demand its praise?
e verdant fields, ye lov'd, though distant spires;
earning, thy favor'd seat! ye sylvan glades,
here first in pensive mood I lov'd to sing
he joys ye gave, to recollection dear!
ill fondly cherish'd in the frequent thought
f many grateful sons, fresh on the mind—
everting oft, breathe in my humble lay,
gain direct my thought to mark the scenes
hich, to the painter, give conception bold,
nd contemplation to the peaceful sage;
here nature's deep explorer loves to rove,
meditation wrapt, where the rude mirth
f happy swains imparts a gladness round.

ir'd at the warm reanimating thought,
feel the vigor new with fancy's pow'r
low in each vein, and, firing every sense,
wake to rapture, harmony, and love!
terile or base is that unfeeling mind,
h'unenvied parent of no generous thought,
prey to every ill, empois'ning life,
Where eye ne'er beam'd in virtue's ardent cause,
Whose heart devotion purer never warm'd,
s on the gifts profuse of bounteous heav'n
e hung enraptur'd: can no ray serene,
ar to the west a milder glow impart,
Say, ye who toil for wealth, untaught to feel,
The gen'rous glow that nobler scenes invite,
Could not the solemn stillness far diffus'd,
That floats the tresses of the ev'ning hour,
Mould to the plastic feeling every heart:
Has not the rustic lay, amid the hills,
Resounding, soften'd from the placid vale,
Breath'd purer balsam to the wounded mind
Than wealth can give? say, has no happier time,
Contentment, smiling thro' the shepherd's lot,
Some faint rude outline of a better scheme
Display'd, though undefin'd, some purer thought,
Some plan, though strange, to virtue near allied.
'Tis hence the deep-drawn inspiration springs,
Of heav'nly love, and hence the great resolve,
The plans of better life, the fervid thought
For patriot argument, the dewy tear
Of pitying zeal, compassion's tender love!
Whate'er adorns, improves, or heightens life,
Is to the rural solitude well known.

Quick in the sense of right, the hate of wrong,
Prompt to forgive, 'twas here the good man drew
The sacred duties of a christian life.
On reason's canvas, here he oft would trace
The varied tint of rosy-finger'd morn,
As on the christian rising; then, afar,
To all the majesty of day arose
The grateful thought:—and thus the picture glow'd,
Till, as conception more sublimely bent,
Would cast a rapid thought, and fervent gaze
At brighter beams, as if a lustre shed
Of more than mortal seeming, born of peace,
Had glanc'd on earth, and kiss'd the high design,
Eugenio was a solitary man!

Ye Groves, that to my aching sight more dear arise,
Thou Sun, that rul'st by day, and thou pale Moon,
Displaying nightly wonders without end,
To thee I yield my renovated praise,
To thee the pious accents shall belong!

Taught

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Taught by his word new wonders to discern,
And look beyond these floating realms of light
To HIM who gave you light!
Yon peaceful shade deserves no humble name.
Mark, is no friend of meditation there,
No still and solemn voice which points the glade,
Devotion's monitor? no tow'ring height,
Conception's grand designer?—every plant
Speaks awful truth in solemn nature's page.
Each sylvan aspect bids the mind explore,
The vista opens to another sky.

But man, for worldly use, shall leave the grove,
And stretch the hand of labour, prone to seek
Another's woes, and shew the gen'ral good;
Nor shall thy tow'rs, *Edina*, vainly warm
The gen'rous heart, for, long as impulse true,
Untaught by prejudice to yield, can boast
The judgement free, thy gifts shall ever live
Dear to remembrance; as thy patient sons
Draw science from her gay abode, and scan
The simple wildness of the *Border Lay*.
Obscure, unhonor'd, yet I love thee still,
Hence shall the poet's genius warm arise,
And reason, borrowing manlier beams from thee,
Assume a bolder flight; affirming truth,
The love of social order shall inspire
With purer ecstacy, the hallow'd theme,
When, nature's truth in admiration mark'd,
Claims from the philosophic eye its gaze.
Hence, taught by many a bard of old to soar,
And spread afar where realms of bliss invite,
Gay fancy blending with her pinion wing,
A varied plumage shall her pride display,
Whilst heav'n-born gratitude, with firmer step,
Shall bend his musing course to nobler souls,
By memory more pleasing, friendship's zeal.
Shall unreserved and unsuspecting yield
The boundless scope; while sympathy shall glow,
For ever ready in the cause oppress'd,
And ever open to the claims of men
Itself the essence of our human kind.

Thrice happy, whom the world's communion gives
No rude collision from the turbid crowd,
But warm'd, as is the fertile pasture wide,
By yon meridian sun that dawns on man,
There shall the gifts of finer feeling prove
Blest prelude, to that state ye best can prize,
Who in the umbrageous solitude rais'd,
Can look from nature's works to nature's GOD.

London,
10th Sept. 1808. } J. L.

SONG,

For the PERTHSHIRE *Florist and Vegetable Society.*

(*Tune,—Woo'd and Married an' a'.*)

LANG syne, whan sweet Perth was a meadow,
And Bertha * near Almond did stand,
Then farmin' was ta'en little heed o',
They ken'd na the worth o' the land;
Our auld fashion'd fathers they tell us,
They had but sma' pieces o't till'd;
The maist o't was mountains and vallies,
Save maybe a handie bit field.
Bogs, an' bushes, an' a';
Haughs, an' meadows, an' a';
Their gaits, an' their sheep, an' their cattle,
Wild staggies, wild fillies, an' a'.

The tenants o' sic sober mailens
Could pay little rent to their lairds:
The gentry thought then birkin palins
Did brawly around their kail yards.
Brick dikes war na then i' the fashion;
Hot-houses they had nane ava;
There grew ne'er a fruit i' the nation
That wantit the help o' a wa'.
Grozzers, an' rizzers, an' a';
Bram'les, blaeberries, an' a';
Content wi' the growth o' the island
Our daddies were couthie an' leal.

Sin' bonny Miss Science (they ca'd her)
Cam' hither this kintry to view,
An' said she wad stay, if they bade her,
In Perth, *wi' the lads o' the blue*,
Pomona an' Flora gat notice,
An' soon cam a visit to pay,
An' mony fair *babie* they've brought us,
To busk the sweet banks o' the Tay.
Melons, pine apples, an' a';
Geranums, carnations, an' a';
We'll nurse them wi' care an' wi' kindness,
Then wha can e'er wyle them awa'.

An' now, since Pomona an' Flora
Delight in the banks o' the Tay,
We'll cultivate a' their sweet graces,
Sae far's they may fa' in our way.
We'll shade them in sultry hot weather;
We'll fend them frae frost an' the snaw;
Syne feast on the fruits o' the simmer,
Tho' Boreas, in winter, may blaw.

Or

* Bertha, the original name of Perth.

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Orchards, an' gardens, an' a';
Forcin', an' framin', an' a';
We'll rival the lads about Lon'on
Wi' Flora, Pomona, an' a'.

he noblest an' best o' our country,
Admirin' our progress and plan,
ave tender'd such proofs o' their bounty
As merit our thanks to a man;
hen joyfully drink to their honours,
Sure nane o' us here can do less,
e lang's we ha'e them for our donors
We weel may depend on success.
Nobles, an' gentry, an' a';
Magistrates, merchants, an' a';
Sae lang as we prove oursels wordy,
Their favours they'll never withdraw.

ow fill up a glass to each Briton,
To King an' to kintry ay true,
n' friendship an' love to each meetin'
Held here by *the lads o' the blue*.
et Statesmen attend to their station,
We envy them not o' their powers,
'is theirs to be ruling the nation,
'Tis our's to be tendin' our flowers.
Roses, an' lillies, an' a';
Daisies, an' violets, an' a';
Sae what a profusion o' beauty
An' sweetness a garden can shaw.

Now drink to our army an' navy,
Success baith by land an' by sea;
.ikewise to our commerce and craftsmen,
With artists of every degree.
.ook round you, an' see how they're thrivin'
As weel as the spade an' the plough;
Their progress is past my descrivin',
In justice to gi'e them their due.
Farmin', an' fencin', an' a';
Ploughin', an' plantin', an' a';
Beha'd how our kintry's improvin',
An' poverty wearin' awa'.

INSCRIPTION ON NELSON.

THIS fabric, sacred to a nation's tears,
To NELSON'S deathless name his country rears.
Not on frail stone his victories to record;
Not with vain praise his merits to reward;
But,—all they can,—their gratitude to shew,
With honours, such as mortals can bestow,
Long as one son of Britain shall survive,
Graved on his heart shall NELSON'S memory live!
Pious to heaven, and bountiful as brave,
Not more his joy to conquer than to save;
His GOD alone his virtues could repay,
And rais'd the hero to immortal day.
And ye, brave SAILORS, Britain's noble bands,
The boast and bulwark of these sea-girt lands:
Lords of the main, in triumph as ye ride,
Be NELSON'S fame your glory and your guide,
A life, a death like his, your envied doom,
And all *an Empire* weeping o'er your tomb.

THE BEE.

Mr Editor,

(Guessing that you are an admirer of whatever is curious of its kind, I make no apology for sending you the following strange production. It is entitled, "The Happy Muse," and was written and published about 1766, by one Robert Andrews. I am,

Your most humble servant,
GLOTIANUS.

HOW happy, see the bee:
Wide her empire! taste refin'd!
Free thro' unforbidden sweets,
How ranges melodious and gay!

In am'rous serenade,
Dancing round the blushing flower,
Looks, admires, enflam'd alights,
Embracing its spirit imbibes.

Yet happier the muse
Gay Anacreon diverts,
Tender Theocrite dissolves,
And, Pindar! thy numbers intrance.

How happy, thro' the scenes,
Nature! thou or fancy drew,
Springing an intrepid flight,
Still varying at pleasure her strains.

With thee, oh! might she dwell,
Leisure! in the temple calm!
Thence wide nature view and sing,
Till bursting this corporal shell,

She spring up yon abodes:
There, with ever-blooming joy,
Radiant virtue, beauty, truth,
And friendship angelic unite.

LINES,

Addressed by an Officer to a Young Lady in Dumfries-shire, who wished to dissuade him from going to the EAST INDIES.

NO, Mary; no, I must not stay,
The cruel fates decree,
That swelling seas, for many a day,
Shall part my love and me.

To climes that hail the rising sun
I go a guest forlorn;
But soon the destin'd years will run,
And speed my wish'd return.

And fancy oft shall paint the glade,
Where first I told my love;
The wooded hill, the deep cascade,
And Mabie's spreading grove.

And

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And oft New Abbey's ivy'd tow'rs
Shall haunt my nightly dream,
And Mavis Grove's enchanted bowers,
And Nith's romantic stream.
Sweet fancy thus 'midst wars alarms
Shall tenderest joys impart,
And each lov'd scene shall grave thy charms
More deeply on my heart.
For let me wander o'er the earth,
Or let me sail upon the sea,
I'll ne'er forget thee, lov'd Dulskairth,
Nor the sweet woods of Goldie Lee.

To CRAIG-MILLAR CASTLE.

YE antique tow'rs, ye rusty, mould'ring walls,
Alas! no more the hospitable scene;
Long have your venerable arch-roof'd halls
Been sad and silent, cloth'd in evergreen.
With jovial mirth no more thou'rt doom'd to teem,
No more shall revelry within thee reign;
Unless when any thoughtless folk shall deem
It good to visit thee in frolic's train.
But to the meditating soul thou e'er
Shalt prove the source of pleasure well refin'd;
When such within thy boundaries appear,
To feed with calm reflective sweets the mind.
Ah! could I find a cot within thy verge,
And would the world allow me there to dwell;
From grovelling objects then I might emerge,
Of thought sublime the joys I then could tell.
Unknown to those who live beside thee now
Are such ideas, careless of the theme;
No heaving sighs assail them as they plow,
And of thy majesty they never dream.
To vulgar eyes thou'rt often now disclos'd,
Who never think, while thro' thy walls they stray,
What sweet regret, what pleasure thou bestow'st
On those who dearly love the plaintive lay.
Who can behold thy ancient woe-worn face,
And not recall the times which saw thee great?
Ah! who can think of these, and fail to trace
The progress to our days, and thy sad fate!
For me—enraptur'd, I could sit for ay
Upon thy ruin'd parapets, and think
How scenes of yore have long-since pass'd away;
And thus absorb'd the cup of fancy drink.
Borne on her wing, I'd quickly overtake
Ages, so long elaps'd, now quite forgot:
My powers of observation would awake,
And mark how various changes round were brought:
Then would I picture, how on summer's eve
The peasants round thy trusty walls would meet,
How passing time they sweetly would deceive,
How rig'rous youth would try th' athletic feat.
Not only these have seen thy happy days,
But royal pomp beneath thy roof has dwelt.
When this the pensive soul intent surveys,
She joy derives which rustics never felt.
(Methinks I see her at the close of day
Traversing slow thy orchard's fruitful ground,
Pensively listening to the roundelay,
Or viewing nature's charms display'd around.
Whom do I see upon yon lofty tow'r,
So early risen to meet the rising sun?
'Tis Mary's self, sweet as the morning flow'r,
Contemplating his glorious course begun.
Ah! hapless woman, doom'd ere while, I ween,
To know the malice of a treacherous friend,
Oh! could I then have liv'd, and then foreseen
What now I know, and what did then pretend,
With rapt'rous joy the Queen of Scots I'd sav'd
From clutches of her deep-designing foe,
A pow'rful sovereign's rancour would have brav'd
To keep an exil'd sovereign from the blow.
But not for such as me could this have been,
In humble life my present lot is set;
And let me not repine, for thus unseen,
Unknown, I 'scape the miseries of the great.
Had'st thou a lowly shepherd's hut been hight,
No sad ideas ever had'st thou rais'd;
Then might thy mud-built walls, obscure a night,
Have stood unminded, unreproach'd, or prais'd.
Excuse these lines, unworthy of the theme—
Alas! my muse ill-versed in rueful strain
With vivid thoughts unable yet to glean.
But ill the honour'd task as yet sustain.
While wand'ring often to thy site withdrawn,
The veil-wrapt scenes of former days unroll.
That pleasant sadness, from the morning dawn,
Till even's advent, may my senses steal.
And may such subjects teach me how to prize
All earthly joys, which pass away like wind:
And may my raptur'd soul surmount the skies,
There heavenly, everlasting joys, to find.

Lauriston, 30*th Sept.* 1808. } J. G. S.

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Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

THE accounts by the last India fleet state that the Company's possessions were in a state of perfect tranquility. Letters from Bencoolen state, that the Malays had attacked the Government-house, and murdered the British resident, Mr Parr. Some unpopular regulations respecting the culture of their vineyards were the cause of this outrage. The Danish settlements of Serampore, on the Hooghly, and of Tranquebar, had been taken possession of by the Company's troops. The stores found are said to have been very considerable.

In November last a most destructive inundation took place at Penang, by which 100 inhabitants perished, and a great number of houses and cattle were swept away. There are several contradictory rumours from Persia. On the one hand it is stated that 12,000 French troops (this is extremely improbable) had actually arrived in Persia, and that the Persian monarch had declared war against Great Britain. On the other hand it is asserted, that the intrigues of the French had been ably, seasonably, and successfully opposed by Colonel Malcolm, whom Lord Minto had sent on a special mission into Persia, to counteract and frustrate the schemes which Bonaparte had been so long maturing for the subjugation of our Indian dominions.

By the same conveyance, we have a long official detail of Sir Edward Pellew's operations at Batavia in June 1807, and of the destruction of the whole of the Dutch naval force in the East Indies, consisting of two ships of 70 guns, a sheer hulk of 68, and an Indiaman of 1000 tons, pierced for 40 guns, but the particulars are not very interesting.

New South Wales.

The dispatches from this quarter, of late April 19. state that the colony had been in a state of violent ferment and commotion. The following are all the particulars that we have learnt:—The disturbance (in which the convicts took no part) had its origin in a difference between the colonists and Gov. Bligh. The latter had thought it expedient, on various occasions, to put in confinement some of the respectable inhabitants, as it was supposed, on unwarrantable grounds. At length the people became tumultuous, and demanded the person of the governor, and were beginning to proceed to acts of violence, in order to get him into their power. Major Johnstone, who had the command of the military in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Patterson, who was at one of the dependencies, finding the people were unmanageable, in order to restore tranquillity, promised to confine the governor until his conduct was properly investigated. He accordingly dispatched a guard to his house to seize him; but the governor, having received intimation of his arrest, made his escape, and hid himself in an adjoining house, where he was found under a bed, whence he was dragged. He was immediately put in a place of security, and Col. Patterson was sent for, who, it was expected, would send him home. Thus this affair has terminated, and the colony became immediately tranquil.

Turkey.

Another of those revolutions so frequent in Turkish history has taken place at Constantinople; the following are the particulars that have transpired:

The object of the revolution was to replace the deposed Selim on the throne.—The chief agent in the business was Mustapha Bairacter, Pacha of Rudschuck. He came to Constantinople with a body of chosen troops, occupied the most important posts of the city, put to death the commandant of the castles of the Dardanelles, the Aga of the Janissaries, and others who had conspired against Selim, and deposed the Mufti, and all the new Ministers of the Sultan Mustapha. The latter, who was at Befectach, and had no suspicion of the project, was informed of it on the 28th of July by the Sultan's mother, and immediately returned by sea to the seraglio, while the Pacha of

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Rudschuck was entering it by land.—The Pacha caused it to be intimated to him that Selim was the only lawful Emperor, but Mustapha disregarded the intimation, and ordered the inner-gates of the seraglio to be shut. The soldiers forced an entrance, but found the unfortunate Selim murdered. The Pacha immediately caused Prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, a youth of 15, to be proclaimed Emperor. A number of the principal partisans of the Sultan Mustapha were strangled in the seraglio. The chief of the eunuchs, and most of those who assisted in the murder of Selim, were executed on the 29th of July. We have no certain accounts of the fate of Mustapha himself.

On the 11th of August, the new Emperor Mahomet was crowned at Constantinople with the usual ceremonies. Mussa Pacha Caimakan, who had a share in the revolution before the last, has been beheaded, and many individuals, males as well as females, involved as accomplices in Selim's death, have shared the same fate.

The new Vizier holds the reins of government with a firm hand. He makes all the Pachas responsible for the execution of his orders. He is determined to restrain the insolence of the Janissaries. He pays them regularly, but the least insubordination or the slightest murmur is punished with death. He has sent 40,000 men to the Danube, of whom 25,000 are organised in the European manner.

It is generally believed that this revolution is the work of French intrigue. It is well known that four or five months ago, the Turkish Government, made acquainted with the real designs of France and Russia, made pacific overtures to Britain, and steps were made by both parties towards a perfect reconciliation; but the unavoidable delays which took place gave time for those machinations which have so probably, for the present, destroyed the reviving influence of this country in the Turkish councils.

BRAZIL.

The President frigate, having Lord Strangford, the British ambassador, on board, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th July. The President sailed from Portsmouth on the 26th of April with a convoy, which she parted from on the coast of the Brazils. Every thing was proceeding in that quarter tranquilly and prosperously, under the auspices of the new Government. The highest veneration was shewn by the colonists of all descriptions for the Prince Regent, and prompt obedience paid to his ordinances and commercial regulations. The most enthusiastic attachment prevails at Rio Janeiro and Bahia towards the English settlers, and the happiest consequences are expected to result from the mercantile enterprises of our new friends in every part of South America.

WEST INDIES.

Government have received dispatches from the Governor of Curacoa, which state that he took the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Governor of Caraccas the intelligence which he had received from England respecting the important events which had occurred in Spain. The Governor of the Caraccas immediately expressed his determination to support the rights of his lawful sovereign, Ferdinand the VII. and to act in concert with the loyal patriots in Spain, and with the British.—He also issued orders for the arrest of all the Frenchmen within his government. The Governor of Maracaybo has also declared a similar determination, and there is no doubt but that these examples will be followed in every part of Spanish South America.

Later dispatches from Curacoa relate the effects of this prompt communication to the Spanish Main, where the news of the events in Spain was received with all the enthusiasm of joy. The news of Joseph's usurpation was sent to La Guira by a French brig of war. It was received in Caraccas with the utmost indignation, insomuch that the French commissioners were obliged to repair on board the brig at midnight, being apprehensive of personal violence. A day or two after, the Acasta frigate arrived with the news of the revolution in Spain. The French brig put to sea, but was pursued and taken by the Acasta.

Dispatches from Jamaica, and from Admiral Cochrane, relate to the state of the Spanish islands, which have warmly

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embraced the patriotic cause. Adm. Cochrane's dispatches state that he had received the accounts and documents relative to Spain, which he had communicated to the Spanish colonies with all possible speed, and in the mean time he had liberated all the Spanish prisoners, had sent them to the Spanish Main, and had discontinued all hostilities against the Spanish vessels.

Dispatches have been seized on board a French cartel at Barbadoes, with an immense quantity of proclamations in the name of Joseph Bonaparte, promising great commercial advantages to the colonies; but the Spaniards spurned him and his promises, and have even commenced hostilities. A vessel sent to the Spanish Main from Martinique, for provisions, has been taken by the Spaniards, and all the crew sent to prison. The Governor of Cuba has issued a most spirited manifesto against France. The Canary Islands have opened all their ports to the English.

We have accounts from Barbadoes of an unsuccessful attempt to carry the island of St Martin's (long a haunt for the enemy's privateers) by a coup-de-main. About 135 men were landed, in August, from the Subtle schooner, and Wanderer sloop, under the command of Lieut. Spearing, of the Subtle. They soon got possession of the lower fort, of six guns, which they spiked, but, on ascending the rocky heights, they found the enemy in such force that success was hopeless. The Lieutenant was killed, and from 20 to 30 of his men were killed or wounded. The rest were obliged to surrender, but were immediately exchanged. Lieut. Spearing was a gallant officer, in the prime of life, and had received 11 wounds in the service of his country.

The distress of the French islands, from the want of provisions, in consequence of the American embargo, and the stoppage of supplies from the Spanish islands, is such, that if our cruisers are vigilant, they must be soon starved into a surrender.

AMERICAN STATES.

Notwithstanding the general and increasing discontent of the people, particularly those of the mercantile class, occasioned by the embargo, which has now subsisted ten months, the President persists in this ruinous measure. The British ministers intimated long ago to the American envoys, that no further modification could be made on the orders in Council. This answer, it seems, did not prove satisfactory, and we understand that no intercourse has taken place for some months betwixt them.—About the end of May, Congress separated, leaving it to the discretion of the President to raise or continue the embargo.

The effects of this measure were felt more severely in the New England States, from whence the trade to the West Indies was most considerable.

At a very numerous meeting of merchants and other inhabitants of Boston, held there on the 9th of August, it was moved and unanimously resolved—

"That it is expedient for the town of Boston respectfully to petition the President of the United States to suspend the laws laying on the embargo, either wholly or in part, according to the power vested in him by the Congress of the United States; and if any doubt should exist, as to the sufficiency of those powers, that he be requested to call the Congress together as soon as may be."

To this petition the President gave a full and explicit answer. He expressed himself as equally dissatisfied with the determinations of the French and British governments, on the subject of their respective decrees and orders in council, and declared, as he saw no prospect that either of them was disposed to return to a proper sense of reason or justice, the embargo must of necessity continue so long as the belligerent powers persevered in the measures which occasioned it. He however referred the matter entirely to Congress, which would meet at the legal time as soon as he could have issued notice for convening it.

It appears from the American papers that the knowledge of the late events in Spain has produced a most sensible impression on the minds of the people in favour of England. Many of the American writers complain loudly of the conduct of their government towards this country, and anticipate the downfall of the American trade in consequence of the continuance of the embargo, which will leave the Spanish ports open exclusively to the English.

ITALY.

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ITALY.

Answer of his Eminence Cardinal Gabrielli, first secretary of state, to the note of his Excellency M. Champagny, addressed to M. Le Fevre, charge d'affaires from the Emperor of France, dated April 19. 1808. (P. 631.)

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above Minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments of its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions, in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty, and his conscience; both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, morever, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If then, his Holiness declined from conscientious motives to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common Father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church opposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and moral character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated proofs that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagements which would lead to results militating against the first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the Head, the Propagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war, since the Italian States, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of the league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is no repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the Head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter the league; he would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise, and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the

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ie 28th of January last, his compliance, as r as it was possible to comply; his Maesty, however, does not practise all those ondescensions which he might practise toards the Holy See; he persists inflexibly demanding what his Holiness neither can or will accede to, namely, in binding him a war, and to a perpetual and aggresve war, under the pretence of securing the anquillity of Italy. What can Italy have fear if his Holiness should not enter into ie proposed league?

"Surrounded as the Papal Dominions e by those of his Majesty, no rational fear ould be entertained but of the ports; yet is Holiness having offered to shut them uring the present war against the enemies f France, and to guard the coast, he thus roposed to contribute as far as was in his ower, without betraying his sacred duties, the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, spite of all this, his Majesty shall take ossession, as he has threatened, of the Paal Dominions, respected by all, even the ost powerful monarchy, during a space of en centuries and upwards, and shall overarn the Government, his Holiness will be nable to prevent this spoliation, and can nly, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the vil which his Majesty will commit in the ight of God; trusting in whose protection, is Holiness will remain in perfect tranuillity, enjoying the consciousness of not aving brought on this disaster by imprulence, or by obstinacy, but to preserve the ndependence of that Sovereignty which e ought to transmit uninjured to his successors, as he received it; and to maintain n its integrity that conduct which may seure the universal concurrence of all Prines, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, '*Blessed are hey who are persecuted for righteousness' ake.*'

"With respect to the articles relating to he dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, n the complaints alledged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals in the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Councillors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motives assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations; after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French; after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations, increase with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recall of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion, that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recall, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty, that could be but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue, in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

"It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor; it is the Emperor, who chuses to declare war against his Holiness; and not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise in his spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, without asserting rights which it does not and cannot possess; nor become schismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic Unity.

"It

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"It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holiness who seeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithstanding he was obliged to witness the spoliation, in defiance of all right, of his states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; notwithstanding his enormous expence of maintaining French troops; notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital, the usurpation of almost all his sovereign rights; notwithstanding the violent dismissal of so many spiritual persons, composing the Holy Senate; and notwithstanding all the other acts, by which his dignity has been degraded, all that his Holiness did, was to command his people, when the French army entered Rome, to shew it respect; all that his Holiness did was to receive it in the most hospitable manner, and implore of his Majesty, in the mean time, relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that his Holiness now does in this extremity is, to mourn between the vestibule and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counsels, the most potent Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment, to be lost and routed out.

"Thus has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted himself to the present hour towards his Majesty, however distressing has been the result. Still his Holiness will cherish the hope that his Majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of the 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his Majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the Government in consequence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences; but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares at the same time that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church.

"Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concur to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.

"This is the answer which the Undersigned is commanded by his Holiness to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.

"Cardinal Gabrielli."

SPAIN.

Exposition

Of the Practices and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, and the means adopted by the Emperor of the French to carry it into execution, by Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and of Dispatches to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

"At a period when the nation has made and continues to make the most heroic efforts to shake off the yoke of slavery attempted to be imposed upon it, it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute, by every means in their power, to enlighten it with respect to the real causes that have brought it into its present situation, and to keep up the noble spirit by which it is animated.

"To make known to Spain and to the whole world the base means resorted to by the Emperor of the French to seize the person of our king, Ferdinand VII. and to subjugate this great and generous nation, is a duty well worthy of one who, like myself, is in a condition to discharge it; inasmuch as circumstances placed me in a situation to be an eye-witness of the events which preceded the catastrophe of Bayonne, and in which I bore a part. It was not in my power to do this before, in consequence of personal restraints, and from not having collected the documents necessary to accredit my statement. Some are still wanting, which it was necessary to burn, in consequence of dangerous circumstances, in which every thing was to be feared; others have disappeared through the various incidents connected with that unhappy period: but those which I now present are sufficient to prove the atrocious violence committed against our beloved King Ferdinand VII. and the whole nation.

"Though the conduct of Spain towards France since the peace of Basle, a very interesting portion of its political history in these latter times, is intimately connected with the important events which form the subject of this exposition, it is not necessary to dwell even upon its principal periods. It will be sufficient to state what the whole nation, and all Europe, know, that the political system of Spain has constantly been

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ring this time to preserve friendship and
e best understanding with France, and
maintain at all hazards the ruinous alli-
ce concluded in 1796.

" To attain this end, there is no sacrifice
hich Spain has not made, and as the pre-
vation of the Prince of the Peace in the
gh decree of favour he enjoyed with
harles IV. depended in a great measure
on the continuance of this system, it was
intained with the greatest constancy and
e fatigable attention.

" Fleets, armies, treasure, every thing
as sacrificed to France; humiliations, sub-
issions, every thing was suffered, every
ing was done to satisfy, as far as possible,
e insatiable demands of the French go-
rnment; but the idea never once occurred
preserving the nation against the machi-
tions of an ally, who was over-running
urope.

" The treaty of Tilsit, in which the des-
y of the world seemed to be decided in
s favour, was hardly concluded, when he
rned his eyes towards the west, and re-
lved on the ruin of Portugal and Spain;
what comes to the same purpose, to make
mself master of this vast peninsula, with
view of making its inhabitants as happy
those of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and
e League of the Rhine.

" At this very time the emperor was re-
lving in his mind some designs fatal to
ain (for he began to disarm her), by de-
anding a respectable body of our troops to
ert their valour in remote regions, and
r foreign interests. This he effected with-
it difficulty, and there was placed at his
sposal a gallant and picked force of 16,000
en of all descriptions.

" The enterprise of making himself mas-
r of Spain was not so easy as Napoleon
agined. It was, above all, necessary to
id out some pretext for carrying into ex-
ution the daring and gigantic plan of sub-
gating a friendly and allied nation, that
id made so many sacrifices for France, and
hich this very emperor had praised for its
delity and nobleness of character.

" Nevertheless, being accustomed to act
ith that disregard to delicacy in the choice
f his means, which is characteristic of the
an who imagines that the conquest of the
hole world, the destruction of the human
ecies, and the havoc of war, are condu-
ve to true glory, he resolved to excite and
ment discord in the royal family of Spain,
rough his ambassador at this court.

" The latter, though perhaps not initia-
d in the grand secret of his master, suc-
eeded in seducing the Prince of Asturias,
ar present king and master, and suggest
d to him the idea of intermarrying with
princess related to the emperor. The af-
fliction which his highness laboured under from a conjunction of circumstances, as lamentable as notorious, and his anxiety to avoid another connection into which it was attempted to force him, with a lady selected for him by his greatest enemy, and on that account alone the object of his aversion, induced him to acquiesce in the suggestions of the ambassador, but with the stipulation that it was to meet the approbation of his august parents, and under the impression that it would strengthen the friendship and alliance then subsisting between the two crowns. His highness, actuated by motives so cogent in a political point of view, and yielding to the solicitations of the ambassador, wrote accordingly to his imperial majesty.

" A few days after our beloved prince wrote this letter, occurred the scandalous imprisonment of his august person in the royal monastry of St. Laurence, and the still more scandalous decree which was issued in the name of the King, and addressed to the Council of Castile. There are very strong reasons to believe, that the unknown hand that frustrated this feigned conspiracy was some French agent employed to forward the plan which Napoleon had formed.

" Fortunately the Spanish nation was deeply impressed with its situation, entertained a just opinion of the good disposition and religious principles of their prince of Asturias, and suspected instantaneously that the whole was a calumny fabricated by the favourite, as absurd as it was audacious, in order to remove the only obstacle which then opposed his views.

" It is already known, that on the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, his royal father wrote to the emperor, no doubt, at the suggestion of the favourite, complaining of the conduct of the ambassador Beauharnois, in his clandestine communications with the prince of Asturias, and expressing his surprise that the emperor had not come to a previous understanding with his Majesty on a subject of such pre-eminent importance to sovereigns.

" As the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, and, above all, the most scandalous decree fulminated against his royal person, produced an effect completely contrary to the expectations of the favourite, he began to be afraid, thought proper to recede, and to meditate a reconciliation between the royal parents and their son. With this view, as is stated in the abstract of the Escurial cause, circulated by the council in consequence of his majesty's orders of the 8th of April, he forged certain letters, and made the prince of Asturias sign them while a prisoner, which being delivered in-

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to the hands of the royal parents, were supposed to have softened their hearts; and by these singular means did this innocent prince obtain a nominal liberty.

"This was the state of affairs when a French courier arrived at the Royal Palace of St. Laurence, with a treaty concluded and signed at Fountainbleau on the 27th of October, by Don Eugenio Izquierdo, as Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, and Marshal Duroc, in the name of the Emperor of the French. Its contents, as well as those of the separate Convention, constitute Nos. 1. 2. of the documents annexed to this Exposition.

"It is worthy of observation, that the department of the Ministry, of which I was at the head, was totally unacquainted with the measures taken by Don E. Izquierdo, at Paris, as well as with his appointment, his instructions, his correspondence, and every part of his proceedings.

"The result of this treaty was to render the Emperor master of Portugal with very little expence; to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his armies into our peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity, and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany.

"The Favourite was to have for his portion the Algarves and Alantejo, in full property and sovereignty, but the Emperor's answer to the letters of the Royal Father had not yet arrived; it was completely uncertain what it would be, and this filled him with fear and anxiety.

"The intimate relations which the Favourite maintained at that period with the Grand Duke of Berg, through the medium of his confident Izquierdo, flattered him to a certain degree with the hope that every thing would be settled to his wishes, tho' the interposition of a few millions might be necessary. But neither the Favourite nor his confident knew the real intentions of the person they were treating with at Paris. In fact, the instant the Emperor found that the Favourite had committed himself, and the Royal Parents were brought into a discredit, he shewed no disposition to answer his Majesty's letters, for the purpose of keeping them in suspence, and inspiring them with dread, in the hope that they might form the resolution of withdrawing, though at that time he had not completed his plan for taking advantage of such an occurrence.

"The Grand Duke wrote to the Favourite, that he would employ every means to support him, but that the negociation was rendered very delicate, owing to the extraordinary attachment which prevailed in Spain towards the Prince of Asturias, and the consideration due towards a Prince who was cousin to the Empress, and a consequence of the part the ambassador Beauharnois, her relative, took in the business.

"Now it was that the Favourite began clearly to discover how much his credit had sunk, and he gave himself up for lost, in consequence of being deprived of the support of his imaginary protector the Emperor of the French. There were no means now neglected by him to endeavour to regratiate himself with the Grand Duke of Berg; every sort of expression, every kind of deference was employed for this purpose; and the more effectually to avert the impending storm, he prevailed upon the Royal Parents to write to the Emperor direct, and to request his consent to the marriage of one of his cousins to the Prince of Asturias.

"Meanwhile the Emperor of the French appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Izquierdo, and kept him at a distance, in order to cut off this direct mode of communication, and to make himself more impenetrable.

"His Imperial Majesty set off on a journey to Italy, with that studied parade which all Europe has witnessed, giving it such an air of importance, that it was to be presumed he was going to fix the destinies of the world. But there is reason to surmise, that his real object was no other than to direct the general attention to that quarter, for the purpose of misleading the other States, whilst his real designs were directed to the invasion of Portugal and Spain.

"This artifice and dissimulation did not, however, prevent the discovery of one of the articles in the Secret Treaty of Fontainbleau, by his expelling, with the greatest precipitation, from Tuscany, the Queen Regent and her children, plundering the Royal Palace, and seizing all the public funds of a Court that was ignorant of the existence of such a Treaty, and had committed no act of forfeiture.

"Whilst the Emperor kept Europe in suspence by his journey to Milan and Venice, he thought fit to answer the letters which he had some time before received from the Royal Father, assuring his Majesty that he never had the slightest information of the circumstances which he communicated respecting his son the Prince of Asturias, nor ever received any letter from him

* All this appears from the correspondence of the Favourite with the Grand Duke, which the latter carried off from the office of the Secretary of State during his lieutenancy.

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is Royal Highness*. Nevertheless his Majesty consented to the proposed intermarriage with a Princess of his family, undoubtedly with an intention of amusing the Royal Parents; whilst he was sending into Spain, under various pretexts, all the troops which he had then disposable, and was studiously propagating an idea that he was favourable to the cause of the Prince of Asturias and thus endeavouring to captivate the good opinion of the Spanish nation.

"The Royal Parents, struck with the error which this conduct of the Emperor naturally inspired, and the Favourite being still more astonished, opposed no obstacle to the entrance of the French troops into the Peninsula; on the contrary, they gave the most effectual orders that they should be received and treated even on a better footing than the Spanish troops.

"The Emperor, under the pretence of consulting the security of these troops, ordered his Generals, by stratagem or force, to get possession of the fortresses of Pamplona, St. Sebastian, Figueiras, and Barcelona, which alone could present any obstacle to an invasion. They were accordingly taken by fraud and surprize, to the indignation and sorrow of the whole nation, to which the French still affected to profess friendship and alliance.

"The Emperor conceiving himself already master of all Spain, and thinking the time had arrived for accelerating his measures, thought proper to write a letter to the Royal Father, complaining in the bitterest terms, that his Majesty had not rewarded his application for an Imperial Princess for his son the Prince of Asturias. The King was pleased to return for answer, that he adhered to his former proposal, and was willing that the marriage should immediately take place.

"Some important proceeding was still necessary to carry the project to a proper degree of maturity, and the Emperor not willing to trust it to writing, thought he could not find a better instrument than Don Eugenio Izquierdo, whom he had detained in Paris in a state of great dejection and terror, that had been artfully impressed upon him for the purpose of his more effectually executing his commission, by impressing the Royal Parents and the Favourite with the same feelings.

"In this state of things, the Emperor ordered Izquierdo to repair to Spain, which he accordingly did, in a very precipitate and mysterious manner. According to his verbal statements, he brought no proposal in writing with him, nor was he to receive any, and he had orders to remain only three days.

"On his arrival, under these circumstances, at Aranjuez, the Favourite conducted him to the presence of the Royal Parents, and their conferences were conducted with so much secrecy, that it was impossible for any one to discover the object of his mission; but soon after his departure from this capital, their Majesties began to shew a disposition to abandon the metropolis and the Peninsula, and to emigrate to Mexico.

"The recent example of the determination taken by the Royal Family of Portugal seemed to have fully corresponded with the views of the Emperor, and there is reason to think that his Imperial Majesty promised himself a similar success in Spain.

"But he must have been very ignorant of the Spanish character to flatter himself with such expectations. Scarcely had the first reports gone abroad of the intention of the Royal Family to abandon their residence, a resolution clearly indicated by the many preparations which were going on, when discontent and fear were depicted in the most lively colours in the features of all the inhabitants of the capital, and of all ranks and classes of persons. This alone was sufficient to induce their Majesties to refute the rumour, and to assure the people that they would not abandon them.

"Nevertheless, such was the general distrust, such the magnitude of the evils which must have resulted, and such and so many the symptoms of a determination to emigrate, that every one was on the alert, and all seemed to be impressed with the necessity of preventing a measure pregnant with so many mischiefs. The danger increased, and the fears of the public kept pace with it. The consequence was, that the commotions of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion; the people being led by a sort of instinct of self-preservation. The result was, the imprisonment of the Favourite, who, without the title of King, had exercised all the functions of royalty.

"Scarcely had this tempestuous scene taken place, when the Royal Parents finding themselves deprived of the support of their Favourite, took the unexpected but voluntary resolution which they had for some time entertained, to abdicate their Throne, as they accordingly did, in favour of their son and heir the Prince of Asturias."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

TREA-

* Compare this statement with the contents of the letter (p. 458.) from his Imperial Majesty to King Ferdinand, in which he acknowledges having received the letter written to him by the Prince of Asturias, at the suggestion of the ambassador Beaumonois.

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TREATIES *between* FRANCE *and* SPAIN *for the Partition of* PORTUGAL.

Two secret treaties for the partition of Portugal were concluded at Fountainbleau on the 27th of October 1807, and ratified by Bonaparte on the 29th; they are annexed as documents to Cevallos's narrative, and are in substance as follow:—

The preamble to the first treaty states the object of the two Sovereigns (Charles and Napoleon) to be, "to settle, by common consent, the interests of the two states, and to determine the future condition of Portugal, in a manner conformable to the policy of the two countries." Article 1.—The provinces of Entre Minho and Douro, with the city of Oporto, shall be given in full property and sovereignty to the King of Etruria, under the title of King of Northern Lusitania. 2.—The kingdoms of Alentejo and of the Algarves, shall be given to the Prince of the Peace, under the title of Prince of the Algarves. 3.—The provinces of Beira, Tralos Montes, and Estremadura, shall remain as a deposit till a general peace, to be disposed of according to circumstances, as shall be agreed between the contracting parties. 4.—The kingdom of Northern Lusitania shall be possessed by the hereditary descendants of the King of Etruria, according to the laws of succession in Spain. 5.—The principality of Algarves shall in like manner be hereditary in the descendants of the Prince of the Peace. 6.—In default of legitimate heirs of either of these Princes, their dominions shall be given as an investiture to the King of Spain, on condition that they shall never be united under one head, nor attached to the Crown of Spain. 7.—The kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the principality of Algarves, acknowledge the King of Spain as protector, and their Sovereigns shall in no case make war or peace without his consent. 8.—If the provinces of Beira, Tralos Montes, and Estremadura, should, at a general peace, be restored to the house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies taken by the English from Spain or her allies, the new Sovereign of these provinces shall have, with respect to the King of Spain, the same obligation as the King of Northern Lusitania and the Prince of Algarves, and shall possess them subject to the same conditions. 9.—The King of Etruria cedes the kingdom of Etruria to the Emperor Napoleon. 10.—When a definitive occupation of the provinces of Portugal shall be effected, commissioners shall be appointed to determine the proper limits. 11.—The Emperor of the French becomes *guarantee to the King of Spain for the possession of his estates on the Continent of Europe, south of the Pyrenees.* 12.—The Emperor of the French agrees to acknowledge the king of Spain as *Emperor of both Americas*, at such time as may be proposed for his Majesty to assume this title, which may either be on the occasion of a general peace, or at latest within three years. 13.—It is understood that the contracting powers will make an equal division of all the islands, colonies, and other ultramarine property of Portugal. 14.—The present treaty shall remain secret, &c.

The second treaty provides for the immediate march of a French army to Lisbon, and for the co-operation of a Spanish force in giving full effect to this villainous scheme. For this purpose the French troops were introduced into Spain, and a few months after Bonaparte had dethroned Charles IV. *Emperor of both Americas*, and guaranteed to him the possession of his European dominions, he kidnapped him and his family, carried them prisoners to France, and transferred the crown of Spain to his brother! And to complete the scene of fraud, it ought to be observed, that whilst these very treaties were negotiating at Fountainbleau, Bonaparte was proposing terms to the Prince Regent of Portugal, and assuring him that he had no designs hostile to his country or to himself!! Had the Prince remained at Lisbon, he would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the Royal Family of Spain, and been at this time a prisoner in France.

Another Spanish public paper of some importance is a "Manifesto of the proceedings of the Royal Council of Castile, in relation to the events which have occurred since October last." It is the Council's justification of its own conduct to the nation for its apparent submission to the French while they were in possession of Madrid. It appears from it, that Ferdinand VII. even when in the custody of his destroyer, continued to

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keep up a correspondence with the pital of his kingdom, on measures reting to its defence; and every thing nds to prove that the idea of restorg Charles IV. after his voluntary abcation originated entirely and exclusively with the French.

The Spanish papers contain little military news, except a short account of ome partial but successful attacks made pon the French near Ladosa and Lorono by parties of Castanos' army: they ere mere skirmishes. The dispatches o Government are more important, and re in substance as follows:

The dispatches were brought by the Windsor Castle packet (which carried ut a communication to the Supreme unta of the overtures from France and Russia,) and are dated St Andero, Oct. 30. They state that a smart action took place on the 24th, between the Spaniards under General Blake, and the French division of Ney, which terminated in favour of the former. Blake, having concentrated his force, advanced from Bilboa, and on the 24th attacked the enemy with great spirit at Zernosta, on the road to Durango. The action was smart while it continued, but the enemy, not wishing to risque the issue of a lengthened contest, soon began to retreat. The result was a continued skirmish during the whole time of the retrogade movement of the French, till they reached a position near Durango, where they had a considerable force. Their loss is not mentioned in the dispatches. It was rumoured at St Andero, that a French corps of 1000 men had been cut off by one of Blake's divisions, and that most of them had solicited permission to be enrolled under the Spanish banners. Blake proposed to make a fresh attack in a few days; the Spanish army had advanced to Zernosta, and the French, it was supposed, would risque a battle in defence of Durango. On the 26th Blake's head-quarters were at Salignas, 28 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and only eight miles north from Vittoria. On the 27th he reconnoitred the enemy's position, and about the 1st it was expected that a general battle would take place. We have had a thousand reports of such a battle having taken place, and of the result being as we all wish it;—they are all premature, but that it has by this time been fought, every body believes. Blake is said to have intercepted a letter from the French Minister at war to Marshal Ney, promising that a reinforcement of 60,000 men should be with him by the middle of November, and had, in consequence, determined to attack Ney before the arrival of this reinforcement. Blake's army is estimated at 50,000 men, mostly infantry; Castanos' at nearly 60,000, including a number of cavalry. Vivas, with an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, was proceeding to join the main body from Catalonia. (This we suspect to be a mistake.) The army of Arragon, greatly reinforced, also continued to advance. The French army was about 50,000 strong, having received a reinforcement of 8000 men from France. They were said to be in great want of provisions, and desertions numerous.

Considerable apprehensions were entertained for the fate of the patriots in Catalonia, but by the last accounts they are greatly diminished. The patriotic force in that province had greatly increased, and the French were closely pressed in Barcelona. Several sharp skirmishes had taken place almost under the walls, in which the Catalans had the advantage. No reinforcement to the French had passed the eastern Pyrenees. A corps of 10,000 men, destined to enter Spain by Roussillon, had made a retrogade movement, deterred, it is believed, by a strong body of miquelets, who occupied the important post of Junquera. Of this gallant and very useful description of force, upwards of 17,000 were in arms in Catalonia. The inhabitants of Roussillon are highly dissatisfied with the infamous conduct of the French troops in Spain. They are determined, it is said, not to submit to the terrible conscription demanded by Bonaparte; and assert, that if the Spanish troops should enter their country, respecting their persons and property, they will with the greatest pleasure submit to Spain.

The Supreme Government has issued a proclamation, in consequence of the assassination of two Frenchmen at Madrid, in which they denounce the severest penalties of the laws against all concerned in tumults and popular movements, and declare all parents, masters, and householders, responsible for their sons, apprentices, and servants, &c.; and,

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and, by the exertions of the supreme and subordinate governments, we are happy to learn that the anti-gallican rage of the people has been turned into its proper channel, and that Frenchmen resident in Spain are no longer in danger from their fury. All the horses in the vicinity of Madrid have been put in requisition for the use of the volunteer cavalry, and the supply of the artillery. The owners are to have a fair price for them, and those employed in necessary purposes are to be last taken. W. Fitzgerald, Esq. M. P. and Mr Lawler, of Cork, gentlemen of considerable property, are volunteers in General Blake's army.

Saragossa, Sept. 27.

It is impossible to depict, in adequate colours the uncommon aspect of this invincible town; upwards of half its buildings are destroyed by cannon balls and flames. The English Colonel Doyle could hardly recover from his astonishment when he saw the walls which served for bulwarks to its gallant defenders. "Is it possible," he exclaimed, "that the conqueror of Dantzic, Ulm, and Magdeburg, should have sunk with dismay before those feeble ramparts?" And afterwards a heroine, stepping into her husband's place, an artilleryman, who dropped dead at her feet, served his gun during a severe action; he embraced and complimented her with a present. Our enemies, who attacked us with so much haughtiness and pride, were astonished at our firmness; a French General said to one of our men taken prisoner, "During twenty-five years service I never witnessed any such thing; here it is necessary to fight from house to house, from window to window." It is a remarkable circumstance, that the head-quarters of both Commanders in Chief were within the precincts of the same walls, whence Lefebvre, struck with terror at the sight of so many Frenchmen killed, wrote to our illustrious Palafox in these terms:

"*Head-quarters, Santa Eugrasia.*
"Peace and capitulation."

ANSWER.

"*Head-quarters, Saragossa.*
"War and death. "PALAFOX."

Saragossa, Oct. 5.

The Governor and Captain-General of this kingdom, taking into consideration the desire expressed by his Excellency Charles Wm. Doyle, Major in the British Majesty's service, to be employed in the army of Arragon, and to take part in the glorious efforts made by the nation in defence of its independence; and being anxious to demonstrate the high estimation in which he holds the qualities which adorn this gentleman, and the noble and generous intentions of the British Government, he transmitted to him a commission as Field-Marshal. He has acknowledged the receipt of this appointment in the following terms:

"The honour which your Excellency has conferred upon me by the appointment of Field-Marshal excites my particular gratitude. It is highly flattering to the best feelings of my heart.

"To have the satisfaction of being one among the soldiers of the army of Arragon, is doubtless very grateful to my feelings; and I trust that I shall be enabled to afford a proof that I am not altogether unworthy of so high an honour.

"I must confess that so honourable a distinction is the more gratifying to me, inasmuch as it proves that my sincere zeal and exertions in the common and glorious cause in which we are all engaged, have been well received, and that they have merited the approbation of your Excellency. I assure you that I shall continue my most assiduous exertions, and endeavour to prove that this high mark of distinction has not been conferred upon a person undeserving of it, and certainly not upon one insensible to the honour which has been bestowed upon him. Your Excellency will be pleased to indulge me in my request, that the pay and emoluments attached to my rank of Field-Marshal should be appropriated to the relief of those who have suffered so much at Saragossa, from the repeated attacks of the enemy.

"I have the honour to place myself under your Excellency's orders, and I am, &c. C. W. DOYLE."

"*Madrid, Sept.* 29. 1808."

Coruna, Oct. 12.

"This morning arrived, under convoy of the Amelia and Loire frigates, and Champion sloop of war, a fleet of transports from England, consisting of

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sail, having on board 13,000 British ops, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir id Baird. The Junta of this pro- ce having been dissolved two days re their arrival, and the Supreme Central Junta being recognised, it hought necessary to have the sanc- n of the latter before the troops are ered to land."

Corunna, Oct. 16.

"Sir David Baird has been request- to land, during the interval of wait- for dispatches from Madrid, any of- rs he may choose to permit. The ses are to be disembarked immedi- ly, and every exertion used to com- te the arrangement made some days e, upon the application of Lieut.- l. Kennedy, for the reception of our ops. It is impossible for any thing exceed the harmony which exists tween the Spaniards and British of all sses. Sir D. Baird, Gens. Manning- m, Warde, and Craufurd, went last ght to the theatre; a new entertain- nt was performed, in which King rdinand the Seventh and King George e Third embraced each other several mes; this was received with enthusi- tic applause, as also "God save the ing," which was introduced frequent- , and performed with the whole house anding. A superb box was fitted up pressly for Gen. Baird and his Staff. any British officers were invited into e private boxes; and every Spaniard ems to recognise an old friend in eve- Englishman he meets."

It appears that the Gallician Govern- ent had applied to the Central Junta r instructions how to act on the arri- l of the allied English army, and the llowing is stated to have been the of- ial reply to the inquiries of the Junta f Gallicia:—

"The proofs which England has gi- en of her attachment to our interests, nd, above all, the consideration that ur cause is at the same time her's, uni- ed to the reciprocal securities which ave been given, have inspired entire onfidence, unity, and fraternity. Con- equently, having maturely deliberated n the question proposed, whether any nconveniencies would ensue from the isembarkation of the English troops hich have arrived at your port? we nd that there are none other than what must necessarily arise from the furnishing lodgings when in quarters, and from the providing them with the means of subsistence when stationed in, or passing through towns, which were first impoverished by the former maintenance of so great a number of French troops as friends and allies, and have been since plundered and destroyed by them as enemies.

"At the same time, it being our duty to act so that our gratitude and confidence in the generous English nation may still be compatible with those measures of prudent precaution and consideration which are customary, it has appeared to this Supreme Junta that the English troops should be disembarked in divisions of one or two thousand men, who, after the needful repose, should, in order to diminish the burden to the towns through which they pass, take their journey by distinct routes, viz. some by the high road to Lugo, and others by that to Orense, all meeting at last in one point. In the meanwhile, as it is the first of all considerations to manifest to so noble a nation our sentiment of gratitude, the Supreme Junta hope, that the Junta of Gallicia, being animated by the same spirit, will omit no means of displaying those sentiments. God preserve your Excellency many years.

"MARTIN DE GAROY, Sec.

"*Aranjuez, Oct.* 18, 1808."

Corunna, Oct. 20.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived his Britannic Majesty's ship Semiramis, having on board their Excellencies the Marquis de la Romana and Mr Frere. The latter is intrusted with the character of Ambassador from the English Government to the Supreme Central Junta.—This morning their Excellencies landed under a salute from the batteries and ships in the harbour; they were greeted with *vivas* by a numerous populace, who took the mules from the carriage and drew it, amidst the greatest acclamations, to the Government House.—Mr Frere will set out in a day or two for Madrid. The Semiramis also brings a million of dollars for the supply of the Spanish army. A general illumination is to take place this evening, in honour of the arrival of these illustrious guests."

Mr

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Mr Frere, previous to his departure for Madrid, addressed a very handsome letter of thanks to the Government of Corunna, for the distinguished honour, and testimonies of pure and sincere friendship, which the troops and other British subjects had experienced, as well from the public authorities as from all the brave and kind-hearted inhabitants, and expressing his hopes that the authorities in the different towns in Gallicia would be instructed to render them every possible assistance in their passage.

The Corunna paper contains a very spirited and appropriate address from Lieut.-Col. Carrol, one of the British officers attached to the army of General Blake, to the inhabitants of Biscay. He speaks with a confidence, well founded we trust, of a certain and speedy defeat and expulsion of the enemy.

Cadiz, Oct. 11.

"Yesterday arrived here the English brig Sceptre, Lieutenant Brown, with 100,000 dollars and some arms for Catalonia; she is one of the transports which left Lisbon with Spanish troops, and brings here 50 Valencian volunteers, and the Commissioner Don Josef Estola, who is charged with the troops and money. The above brig will complete her cargo of arms and ammunition here, and proceed with the ship to Atocha, and a smaller vessel for that coast. In her came Lord Louvaine, Colonel Fitzgerald, and two Members of the British Parliament, Mr Foster and Mr Lisle Foster."

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Oct. 11. 1808.

The following is a list of the forces destined for Spain, as given out in the general orders yesterday (Oct. 10.):—

Commander in Chief—Lieut.-General Sir John Moore.

Under Lieut.-Gen. Fraser.

The 4th, 28th, 42d, and 5 columns of the 5th battalion of the 60th foot—Maj.-Gen. Lord W. Bentinck.

The 9th, 2d batt. of the 43d, and ditto of the 53d—Major-Gen. Beresford.

Under Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Hope.

The 36th, 71st, 92d, and 5 columns of the 5th battalion of 60th foot—Maj.-Gen. Crawfurd.

The 2d and 6th foot—Major-Gen. Auckland.

Major-General Hill—The 5th, 34th and 91st foot.

Brigadier-General Fane—The 3d, 79th, and 4 columns of the 2d batt. of the 95th foot.

Under Maj.-Gen. the Hon. J. Pag[et]

The 20th, 1st batt. of the 5th, and columns of the 1st batt. of the 5th Brigadier-Gen. Anstruther.

The Light Battalion 1, and King's German Legion 2—Colonel Alle[n]

The whole of this force amounts to 20,000 to 22,000 men.

The first division marched yesterday (Oct. 10.) and another this day. It is much to be regretted, however, that they did not go sooner; for the rainy season is about to set in, which usually lasts five or six weeks, and, during that time, renders the roads impassable. Every river overflows, and the numerous meadows are filled with water. We hope, however, that our brave fellows will reach their destination in Spain before this terrible weather, so much talked of here, begins.—The remainder of the army, amounting to about [illegible] or 12,000 men continues in Portugal.

Lisbon, Oct. 2[illegible]

On Monday last, the 10th inst. his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Burrard, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's army in Portugal, went in state to pay his first visit of ceremony to their Excellencies the Governors of this kingdom, on which occasion his Excellency was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Fraser and his staff; Major-General Beresford, Commandant of Lisbon; Brigadier-General Disney; Col. Donkin, Quarter-master General; Lt.-Col. Carey, Adj.-General; John Erskine, Esq. Commissary-General; the most Rev. Archdeacon T. Owen, Chaplain-General of the British army, and the remainder of his Excellency's Staff. —After the usual compliments, his Excellency returned in the same manner to his head-quarters, and was, in return, visited the same day by their Excellencies the Marquis Das Minas, and Cypriano Ribiero Freire, Members of the Regency.

Lisbon, Oct. 12.

The following proclamation has been posted here:—

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ıcas de Seabra de Silva, Counsellor to the Prince Regent our Lord, Knight of his Royal House, Chief Judge of the Paco, Chancellor of the Court, Intendant of the Police of the Court of the Kingdom, and Commander of the Order of Christ.

I make known to the inhabitants of city and the suburbs, that, by orders ıe Most Excellent Governors of these ɾdoms, communicated to me, bear-date on this the 3d day of October, ry inhabitant who may have in his se one or more individuals belong-to the French army, or know where ı persons are concealed, are required inform the Magistracy within six s, under pain of being punished with greatest severity, as criminals guilty ıigh treason. In order that this pro-nation be made public, I order it to printed, and posted in all conspicuous ces.

Signed) "Lucas de Seabra Silva."

The Regents issued a proclamation terday, (Oct. 11.) dated the 6th inst. ɔrming the people, that foreign money ɔ be regarded as a mere commodity, thout any fixed price; and that they : at liberty to give what they think ɔper for it; and that any person offer-; foreign money, and insisting upon a ed par of exchange, is to be regarded a person dealing in counterfeit mo-y, and treated accordingly. In con-juence of this unexpected regulation, ɛ dollar, which used to pass for 4s. 6d. now only taken at the rate of 4s. 1½d. his has caused much dissatisfaction in e army; in fact, the English are almost e only persons who suffer by it. It is id that Sir H. Burrard intends to remon-ɾate with the Regency on the subject.

The following letter from a Gentle-an on board the Africaine frigate, da-d Tagus, Oct. 4. contains some curious ıd interesting particulars:

"We sailed on the 25th September, ith the French General Kellerman on ɔard, and had under our orders 53 trans-ɔrts, with the third division of the rench army. The first night we were t sea we sprung our boltsprit, and af-ɛr beating about for two or three days, ve arrived here in the greatest distress. We much fear that many of the trans-ɔrts must have perished, as we know f one that went down, with 300 men on board, out of which only one Co-lonel and five men were saved, and many of the transports of the first division have been obliged to put back, after ex-periencing a continued gale of wind for nearly three weeks. Since our arrival I have been several times on shore (for the first time); the town is rather hand-some than otherwise; the streets are very regular, and the houses high. There are two or three tolerable good squares; but nothing equal to those of London, or even to the squares of New Edin-burgh. Their churches are large and pretty rich, notwithstanding that the French have plundered them of a deal of their superfluous silver. The Portu-guese still continue to treat the English with the greatest respect. Their joy seems to be unbounded—they continued to illuminate the town for 15 nights, in-stead of five, which was first intended. They have brought on the stage a new play, called 'The Deliverance of Por-tugal', which was acted free three nights, for the amusement of the English Offi-cers. The first scene opens with a view of the Queen of Portugal in mourning, and fettered. She regrets the unhappy fate of her kingdom for some time; then a Portuguese General appears, and tells her that the country is in arms, and, with the help of a powerful nation, which will send them assistance, he ex-pects to see her soon upon the throne. The next scene opens with a view of an Englishman on a high rock, who des-cends, and informs the Queen of the ex-ertions that are making to set her at li-berty. Bonaparte next presents himself. He addresses the Queen and her sub-jects, but the Queen pays no attention to what he says. He then addresses the Briton in haughty terms, and threatens his country with destruction. The next scene is the scene of glory. It opens with a view of a lady richly dressed, standing by a throne. She descends, and immediately the mourning dress and the fetters of the Queen fall off, when she appears most richly dressed; the Corsi-can is put in chains, and obliged to kneel at the foot of the throne for mercy, and the crown is again placed on the head of the Queen. I would not have taken up so much of your time with this non-sense, but I merely did it to shew you how the French are detested in this country."

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FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 26.

The Emperor Napoleon, having left Erfurth on the 14th, arrived at St Cloud on the 20th, accompanied by his Ministers.

Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King went in great state to the Palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the sitting. His Majesty addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"Messieurs, the Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body;

"The code of laws, laying down the principles of property and of civil freedom, which forms the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe. My people already experience the most salutary effects from them.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. This is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, from our yearly income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have recourse to the fatal expedients of paper money, of loans, or of anticipation of revenue.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more than a thousand miles of road. The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory will be carried forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. I have felt that, in order to be happy, I should in the first place be assured that France was happy.

"The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of Britain against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark have united with me against Britain.

"The United States of America have rather chosen to abandon commerce and the sea, than to acknowledge their slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which Britain has formed Spain, or has disembarked. It distinguished favour of that Province which has constantly protected our that passion has so far blinded the British Councils, that they abandon the fence of the seas, and at last produ their army on the Continent.

"I depart in a few days to put myself in person at the head of my ar and, with God's help, to crown the K of Spain in Madrid, and to plant m eagles on the forts of Lisbon.

"I have only to praise the sentimen of the Princes of the Confederation the Rhine.

"Switzerland experiences more an more the benefits of the act of media tion.

"The people of Italy give me proofs for nothing but expressions of satisfac tion.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought was a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices, in order to enable the hundred millions of men whom we represent, if possible, the sooner to enjoy the benefits of the commerce of the sea. We are agreed, and unchangeably united, as well for peace as for war.

"Messieurs Deputies,

"I have ordered my Minister of Finance, and of the General Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satisfaction, that I have not felt it necessary to increase the taxes with any impost. My people shall experience no new burdens.

"The Speakers of my Council of State will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others all those which have relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

His Majesty's speech excited the most lively emotion, and the sitting was closed under repeated acclamations of *Long live the Emperor!* The same enthusiasm were manifested in the streets through which his Majesty passed.

We do not find in this address any hint thrown out of a conditional abandonment of his designs against Spain; whatever sacrifices he was to make for "giving peace to the world," they certain

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y were not to be found in Spain, nor in ay thing connected with her affairs. he doom of that country is fixed, as ir as he can fix it. On the 27th Oct. a eputation of the Legislative Body re-ired to the palace of the Thuilleries, nd Napoleon being seated on the throne, rrounded by his princes, and grandees, nd Senators, and counsellors, their pre-dent Fontanes addressed the Emperor i a long speech, which we do not mean) give at length, because it is remark-ble for nothing but an extravagance of lulation, equal to any thing that we ive yet heard from any of the grovel-ng herd that lick the dust under the et of the tyrant. It might indeed pass r a fine piece of irony, in which the eaker, by praising him for all those ialities that he does not possess, makes e disgusting features of his character ore prominent and more odious. He wells with rapture on the prosperity id happiness which France enjoys from e discoveries of the only financier and gislator of the age, whose codes will tend farther than his conquests, and ign without effort over 20 different tions. He then introduces us to Bo-parte as the greatest of captains, yet cing his glory not in conquering coun-es, but in making good laws! he de-hts in peaceable triumphs—he sacri-es every thing to the happiness of the ople! when he says he will make sa-fices, he completes his triumph! He creases his grandeur by moderating use of it! He reserves for the world extraordinary spectacle of force, ich has subdued every thing, subdu-itself!! He finally informs us, that herto when Monarchs met, all was rm among the neighbouring states; the two Emperors met at Erfurth, ot to invade but to pacify the world!" l to prove the sincerity of his desire pacify the world, Napoleon hastened m this meeting, with a courier's speed, carry the most cruel, unjust, and un-voked war that ever was waged in-the heart of Spain. Napoleon's re-to this precious address was very rt. He thanked the Legislative bo-for their love to him, and informed m that he should soon return to his ital.

On the 24th of last month arrived in mobile, eight very large waggons, led with the collection of antique statues of the villa Borghese, purchased by his Majesty the Emperor. They chiefly consist of the Gladiator, the Achilles, the Venus, Victriæ, and a vas of an uncommon size, and are destined for the Museum Napoleon.

Holland.

The only information that we have from this country relates to commercial restrictions; it is in substance as follows:—

The decree for shutting the Dutch ports was so far modified, that vessels loaded before its publication were to be suffered to proceed on their voyage, but an unfair advantage is stated to have been taken of this indulgence by the Dutch merchants, some of whom put cargoes on board their vessels after the period allowed. The consequence was, that another decree was issued, prohibiting all vessels with Dutch produce, having licences or not, from sailing after the 15th of November, and all such vessels were held bound to return by the 30th of that month. After these two periods, their departure and return were absolutely prohibited, and the ports were to be finally closed. We are also informed, that, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the merchants to King Louis, the latter had obtained the reluctant consent of his brother to the repeal of the decree prohibiting the introduction of colonial produce into France from Holland. Napoleon, however, desired that he might be no more troubled with similar applications, as he was fixed in his resolution to grant no facilities to commerce until the re-establishment of peace, and signified that, in whatever related to trade, the Dutch merchants would henceforth be considered as French subjects. We are moreover informed that, in order more effectually to prevent the clandestine introduction of foreign merchandise into Holland, all the shops and warehouses are to be placed under an excise! Officers are to be appointed to take stock, and to keep an account of goods sold and delivered, and should there at any time be an increase of stock, for which legal vouchers cannot be produced, the surplus is to be confiscated. This regulation is, it is said, to take place on the 30th November.

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CONFERENCES AT ERFURTH.

We have no certain intelligence respecting these conferences, but what we find published in the Paris papers, as articles from Erfurth. The following is the substance of these articles.

Erfurth, October 2.

The Kings of Saxony and Westphalia have already arrived. To-morrow we expect the King of Wirtemberg, and, on the 4th, the King of Bavaria.

From Russia, we have here, besides the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine, the Minister of State, Count Romanzow, the Counsellor of State Servais, the Grand Marshal Count Markolini, and both the Counts Tolstoy, one of whom is the Ambassador at the Court of Paris.

Among the principal French Officers here are Marshals Lannes, Mortier, and Duroc, with a number of Generals and Field Officers belonging to Mortier's corps, the greater part of which is at present quartered in Bavaria. Of the German Princes, we have here Prince William of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Prince of Hombeg, the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and the Prince of Rentz and Redalstadt.

Oct. 7. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon gave a grand dinner, at which were present his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, the Kings of Saxony and Westphalia, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Hereditary Prince of Weimar, the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, Pr. William of Prussia, and the Princes of Benevento and Neufchatel.

The two Monarchs daily meet about one o'clock, and at the termination of their conference, their Majesties, on horseback, or in the same coach, make an excursion among the neighbouring villages. The principal Ministers of both the Emperors have also daily conferences.

Oct. 11. On Sunday last, the Emperor of the French heard mass performed in his Palace, as he also had on the preceding Sunday. There was also a grand parade in front of the High Church, where all the Generals attended Mass. The two Emperors live in the closest intimacy. They constantly spend a part of the evening together. Europe must doubtless look with anxiety to the happy result of this important meeting: but it is very unbecoming, as some German newspapers have done, to pretend to give an account of plans which can be known only to the two Sovereigns themselves.

Oct. 14. This day, at one o'clock, the Emperor Napoleon, and the Emperor Alexander, proceeded half way from this place to Weimar, where with the same solemnity as when they met, the two Sovereigns embraced each other, and took a most affectionate adieu. The Emperor Alexander went forward to Weimar, where he will remain a few days. The Emperor Napoleon returned hither, received a visit from the King of Saxony, gave a farewell audience to Count Tolstoy, who returns to Russia, and soon after an audience to Baron Von Vincent, to whom his Majesty delivered a letter in answer to the communication of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. It is believed that the mission of Baron Von Vincent has removed all the distrust which gave rise to the Austrian levies. Soon after the audience, his Imperial and Royal Majesty departed from this place.

Yesterday the King of Wirtemberg and Bavaria also left this town.

Oct. 15. Notwithstanding the conferences of their Imperial Majesties, during their residence here, have been covered with a thick veil, there appears to be no doubt that they had the following objects:

1st, The restoration of general Peace; for two couriers, one French and one Russian, have been dispatched from this place, whose journey could be for no other purpose but to communicate to the Court of London the desire of both Emperors. 2dly, The securing the tranquility of Germany; indeed, it appears that the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine have received orders to break up their encamped contingents for their respective garrisons, or the neighbouring cantonments. It is also certain, that, through the medium of the Emperor Alexander, Prussia has obtained, in the last treaty with France, a considerable reduction of her contributions. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has presented Count Von Tolstoy and his brother with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and Messrs Wieland and Goethe with the cross of the same Legion.

Oct.

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Overtures for Peace.

A circumstance of an interesting nature has occurred since our last publication. On Thursday night, October 20. though it blew a gale of wind, a flag of truce left Boulogne, with French and Russian messengers on board, with dispatches for the British Government, who were directed to make all possible speed to Deal or Dover. At eight o'clock on Friday morning the flag of truce arrived in the Downs, and was immediately boarded by one of our cruizers, who took out the messengers. The French messenger was not permitted to come to London, but was sent on board a ship of war till the pleasure of his Majesty's Ministers be known. The Russian messenger, as soon as he reached the shore, was sent off for London, accompanied by one of Admiral Campbell's Lieutenants. They arrived at Mr Canning's office about eleven o'clock on Friday night, where they delivered their dispatches, and went to the house of Mr Shaw the messenger, where they lodged all night. Next morning a passport was sent from the Foreign Office for the Russian messenger, who returned to Dover immediately, and embarking on board the flag of truce, proceeded to France.

Nothing certain has yet transpired, either with respect to these dispatches, or the reply returned by our Government. The former are said to be very short—that they consist of two letters dated from Erfurth, and addressed by M. de Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Romanzow, the Russian Minister, to his Excellency George Canning, Esq.—that the two letters are in substance the same, stating that his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, he (the Minister for Foreign Affairs) has it in command from his Majesty to request his Excellency to communicate to his Britannic Majesty that desire; and if his Britannic Majesty be influenced by a similar desire, to propose that Plenipotentiaries shall be immediately named, to proceed to a place that may be fixed upon, to open a negociation with the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty for the conclusion of a maritime peace.

If this statement be correct, the answer that will be returned by his Majesty's Ministers to such a communication is obvious. The epithet applied by the enemy to the kind of peace which they are desirous of negociating, shews us at once that they do not admit our interference in the affairs of the Continent. His Majesty's Ministers, we should conjecture, would reply to M. de Champagny and M. Romanzow, that his Britannic Majesty was animated by the desire which he had always expressed, and which was well known to all Europe, to put an end to the calamities of war, whenever he could do so consistently with the security of his dominions, the honour of his Crown, and the good faith he owed to his allies—that he was ready to enter into a negociation in concert with those allies, and that he would immediately communicate the overture that had been made to them.

The more we reflect upon the overture from Erfurth, the more are we convinced that it has a double object in view:—First, to attempt to produce a coolness between the Spaniards and this country, as if we meant to enter into a negociation for peace without including them, and 2dly, to alarm and paralyse Austria. These two objects were, if not the sole, the principal motives of the imperial journey to Erfurth.

It is the ordinary policy of Napoleon, before he comes forward personally to direct the horrors of war, to make some previous and fraudulent offers of a treaty; to endeavour to win upon the public feeling by a dissembled show of humanity, and to have the appearance of offering a choice of the olive or the sword. Ministers have doubtless been on their guard against a trick so stale and superficial.

Mr Shaw the messenger was dispatched on Friday Oct. 23. with the answer of the British Court to the above overtures. He reached Paris on Monday morning the 31st, and delivered his dispatches, one packet to M. Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and another to the Russian Ambassador. He was detained in Paris, till the early part of Tuesday afternoon, when, having received answers, addressed to Mr Secretary Canning, from both of the above Ministers, he proceeded on his

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journey for Boulogne, and arrived in London on the 4th of Nov.

Mr Shaw was received with great satisfaction at all the places through which he passed, and treated with much civility and attention at Paris. During the short time he remained there, he was suffered to go abroad, in company with the French messenger who lately came to England.

It appears that Bonaparte did not wait for the arrival of our messenger.—He left Rambouillet on the 30th, the day before Mr Shaw reached Paris; nor could any communication have been made to him between the period of the messenger's arrival and his departure. We all know the speed with which he travels, and having left Rambouillet for Bayonne on Sunday, there was not time to send a messenger to him after Mr Shaw's arrival on Monday morning, and to receive his commands before Mr Shaw left Paris on Tuesday afternoon. It is probable, therefore, that Bonaparte had arranged with his minister the reply which should be returned to this country, provided we declined entertaining the propositions he submitted to us.

Naval Intelligence.

The Africa of 64 guns, Capt. Barret, has had a most severe action in the Baltic with a fleet of Danish gun boats, while protecting a large convoy of merchantmen from Carlscrona. What follows is extracted from the letter of a seaman, of Oct. 24. who has given a very minute account of the action:—

"The convoy, consisting of about 200 sail, got all safe into Malmoe, except one taken, and three on shore, which were burnt by our people, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Danes. The Africa had kept between the convoy and the Danes. It fell quite calm, and so large a ship was of course quite unmanageable, and lay like a log on the water, (this was at nine o'clock on the 20th), when 32 Danish gun-boats, carrying about 920 men, and 128 guns (32's and 42's) came rowing towards the ship. At half past two they came within gun-shot, when the Africa opened a brisk fire from as many guns as she could bring to bear, and they continued advancing courageously, and stationed themselves on the quarters and bows. The writer was stationed at the lower gun-deck, to hand up powder from the magazine. His situation was perilous, and his escape very providential. The grape-shot was like showers of sand or dust thrown into the ship by shovels, a screen which was thrown around him to prevent fire from the flashes of the guns communicating to the powder, was knocked to pieces by splinters; a cartridge of 4 lib. of powder, which he held up over his head, blew up, without hurting him; the man to whom he was handing it was severely wounded. Two main stanchions, 6 or 7 inches in diameter, were shot through and broken to pieces. The enemy had, in the mean time, been gradually moving off, and at half past seven, those that remained began to pull away, and night finished the business. The Africa's colours were twice shot away; the enemy supposing she had struck, huzzaed and pulled nearer, but soon drew back. The Africa had seven killed, and a great number (about 50) wounded, many of them badly. Three officers are wounded. The Danes suffered extremely by our fire; several boats were sunk, and they were seen picking up the men out of the water. Some boats had not more than five men left in them. By their own account, indeed, their loss of men was very considerable. All whose bodies were got ashore were buried at Drago with great pomp; and they have gained little by the attempt; the Africa is indeed dreadfully mauled, but she was before an old crazy ship. She has returned to Carlscrona for repairs. Captain Barret walked the deck all the time of the action, as cool and composed as if nothing was doing. He gave up both his cabins to the wounded, and the officers gave up their cots. The Swedish gun-boats made a little stir in this business, but returned to port as soon as they found the convoy safe."

The following account of the very gallant conduct of two of our cruizers in the Adriatic has been published in the Trieste, Vienna, and many of the German papers:—

"Towards the close of the month of May, Capt. Dandolo, a Venetian noble, descended from the conqueror of Constantinople, sailed from Corfu with the brig Jena and two large schooners, which had been fitted out there for the pur-

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urpose of taking the Melpomene English frigate, which blockaded the island. Capt. Dandolo had not been 12 hours t sea, when he descried the English endant, and observing that the British ommander (Capt. Parker) did not run way, he prudently thought it high time e should do so; the wind, however, ecame unfavourable for his return to Corfu, but he put into Paro, a small land about 10 leagues from Corfu; the Melpomene followed, and threatened to estroy both the vessels and the town, they did not surrender immediately; t length a capitulation was concluded, y which the three ships were deliver- d up, but the crews were not detained prisoners.

About the same time, another expe- tion sailed from Zara to take Capt. ampbell, of the Unite, who like the lebrated French chevalier Forbin, in rmer times, has become the terror of e Adriatic. This force consisted of ro large brigs and a schooner: they ought, that from the number of prizes e frigate had sent to Malta, she could t be half manned. After a short cruize quest of her, they fell in with her off e island of Melado. The Commodore mediately began firing, but the fri- te retained her fire until she ranged ngside within pistol shot, when she ared in so destructive a fire, that the ig struck. The other brig attempted escape, and ran on a small island, en about half her crew landed by leap- g from her bowsprit; but the rest with r Captain (Duodo), were made pri- ers. The schooner escaped to An- na.

The Comet sloop, Capt. Daly, has ta- n the Sylphe French national brig, mmanded by M. L. Maria Clement, ieutaine de frigat, and a member of the ion of honour) mounting sixteen 26 nd carronades and two long nines, th 98 men. When first seen by the met, she was in company with ano- r brig of the same force, and a cor- te. In the face of so superior a force, pt. D. thought it most prudent to con- ue his course under all sail, as by al- ing it they might be inclined to chase . This so far intimidated them, that y tacked and made all sail from the met, and the corvette having much sailed her consorts, tacked and stood he southward. Capt. D. then made all sail in chase of the brigs, the head- most of which tacked and passed to windward, about 2 guns-shot distance. The remaining brig hoisted French colours, was soon brought within pistol- shot, and after an action of 20 minutes struck. Her second lieutenant, a midshipman, and five men, were killed in the action, and two midshipmen and three seamen severely wounded. The Comet had not a man hurt. The Sylphe is a very fine vessel, 300 tons burthen, copper-bottomed and fastened, an excellent sailer, and fit for his Majesty's service.

Convention of Cintra.

We mentioned in our last, that this measure had met with very general reprobation. Among the public bodies who have been the loudest in expressing their dissatisfaction, the Common Council of the city of London have taken the lead. On the 5th October, at a very full meeting of the Council, an address and petition to the King, was voted. It was presented on the 12th by the Lord Mayor, attended by a number of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen. The petition is couched in strong terms, and is as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution, to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful convention lately entered into by the Commander of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French army in Lisbon. The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions; and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory, gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the

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the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.—Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors, by this ignominious convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants, over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent, and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country. We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of their country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those, by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed. We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions."

The King's Answer.—"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and Government. I give credit to the motives which have dictated your petition and address, but I must remind you, that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation. I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of my arms, is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct an inquiry to be made into a transaction which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

His Majesty's answer (which was read by Lord Hawkesbury) has given great offence to the citizens of London, who at another meeting of the Common Council, on the 27th October, passed some strong resolutions; expressing their right on all occasions when they think proper to address the throne,—their concern that they should have met with reprehension in exercising this undoubted right,—and "that whoever advised his Majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late petition, has abused the confidence of his Sovereign, and is equally an enemy to his Majesty and the just rights of his people."

Dreadful Fire in London.

On Tuesday morning September 20, happened one of the most dreadful fires that has for many years past afflicted this great metropolis, and by which the vast and superb edifice, Covent Garden Theatre, was reduced to a heap of ashes, with a number of houses in its vicinity. How the fire originated is unknown, as the housekeeper saw all safe, as he thought, after the performance of the preceding evening. The flames were first discovered about four o'clock in the morning, and had then acquired so great a force to be stopped by the fire engines, which soon arrived in great numbers. About seven o'clock, the falling in of the roof with a dreadful crash announced the destruction of the interior of the building. The engines continued to play with unceasing activity upon the ruins, in order to save as much as possible of the surrounding buildings, and unfortunately some of the firemen, with their characteristic intrepidity, pushed an engine into one of the passages, when the archway above fell in, and buried above 16 of them in the ruins. Several others were killed by the falling ruins, and several volunteers who attended were scalded or scorched to death. Many dead bodies were dug out of the ruins, and many others carried

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to the nearest hospitals, dreadfully ched and mangled. The Coroners' uest was held on nineteen of the bo. The number of dead is supposed xceed 20, and a great number wound. the recovery of many of whom is biful. The number of houses burnt vn, chiefly in Bow-street, is about and several others are irreparably in. d. Several fatal accidents happen. in them and in the streets, occasion. by the infamous activity of swarms ick-pockets. Nothing belonging to Theatre is saved, excepting a few aged scenes and the account books. e loss is estimated at upwards of 150,000. Only L. 50,000 was in. ed. The performers have lost all their drobes and valuables, and, accord. to the usage of the Theatre, their ries cease, until the performances be resumed; upwards of 200 other sons employed about the Theatre, h their families, are thrown out of ad. The performances, however, re resumed on Monday Oct. 3. in the ra House, which Mr Taylor hand. nely offered; and Mr Sheridan, with e liberality, has made an offer of what. r may be requisite from the wardrobes l scenic repositories of Drury Lane. Among the irreparable losses of pro. ty at the theatre are Handel's cele. ted organ, valued at 1000 guineas, a quest from him to the theatre, which s never heard but at the oratorios, h much M.S. music of that great nposer, and of Dr Arne and others, ich was never printed, and of which re are no copies. Mr Ware lost a olin worth 300l, it had not been left a ght in the theatre for two years be. e.

IRELAND.

Trial of Major Campbell.

On the 4th of August last, at the Ar. gh assizes, Alexander Campbell, brevet ajor in the army, and Captain in the 21st t, was tried for the murder of Captain yd, of the same regiment, by shooting n with a pistol bullet.

George Adams, surgeon in the 21st regi. nt, stated that in June 1807 they were artered in the barracks at Armagh. On e 23d of said month, the regiment was spected by General Ker; after the inspec. n, the General and officers dined toge. r; about eight o'clock all the officers left the mess, except Major C. Capt. B. witness, and Lieut. Hall. A conversation then com. menced by Major C. stating, that Gen. Ker corrected him that day about a particular mode of giving a word of command, when he conceived he gave it right; he men. tioned how he gave it, and how the Gene. ral corrected him. Capt. Boyd remarked, "Neither was correct, according to Dun. das, which is the King's order." (This ob. servation, witness stated, was made in the usual mode of conversation.)—Major C. said, "it might not be according to the King's order, but still he conceived it was not incorrect." Capt. B. still insisted, "it was not correct, according to the King's or. der."—They argued this some time, till Capt. B. said, "he knew it as well as any man;" Major C. replied, "he doubted that much." Capt. Boyd at length said "he knew it better than him, let him take that as he liked." Major Campbell then got up and said, "Then, Captain Boyd, do you say I am wrong?" Captain B. replied, "I do—I know I am right according to the King's order." Major C. then quitted the room. Captain B. remained after him for some time; he left the room before witness or Lieut. Hall.—Witness and Hall went out together a short time after; they went to a second mess room, and there Capt. Boyd came up and spoke to them. They then went out together, and witness left Captain Boyd at Lieutenant Dewar's. In about twenty minutes after, he was called on to visit Cap. tain Boyd; he went and found him sitting on a chair vomiting; he examined his wound, and conceived it a very dangerous one; a ball had penetrated at the extremity of the four false ribs, and lodged in the ca. vity of the belly; he survived it but eigh. teen hours; he staid with him till he died, during which time he got gradually worse till his dissolution. On his cross-examina. tion, he stated there was something irrita. ting in Captain Boyd's manner of making the observation alluded to; so much so, that he conceived Major Campbell could not, consistent with his feelings, pass it o. ver; but if a candid explanation had taken place, he does not conceive the melancholy affair would have occurred.

John Hoey stated, that he is mess-waiter of the 21st regiment, and was so then. He remembers the night this affair took place; knew Major Campbell and Captain Boyd; he saw Major C. that night in a room where he was washing glasses, Maj. Camp. bell had quitted the mess-room about ten or fifteen minutes; as Major C. was coming up stairs, Captain Boyd was leaving the mess-room, and they met on the stair-head; both went into the mess waiter's room, and there remained ten or fifteen minutes, when they

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they separated. The Prisoner, in about twenty minutes, came again to witness, and desired him to go to Captain Boyd, and tell him a gentleman wished to speak to him if he pleased; he accordingly went in search of Captain Boyd; he found him on the parade ground; he delivered the message, and Captain B. accompanied him to the mess-room; no one was there, and witness pointed to a little room off it, as the room the gentleman was in; he then went to the mess kitchen, and in eight or ten minutes, he heard the report of a shot; thought nothing of it till he heard another; he then went to the mess-room, and there saw Captain Boyd and Lieutenants Hall and Macpherson; Capt. Boyd was sitting on a chair vomiting; Major Campbell was gone, but in about ten or twelve minutes he came to the room where witness was washing some glasses: Major C. asked for candles; he got a pair, and brought them into the small room; Major C. shewed the witness the corners of the room in which each person stood, which distance measured seven paces; he never saw Major Campbell after till a week ago, though witness never quitted the regiment, and retained his employment.

John M'pherson stated, that he is Lieut. in said regiment; knew Major Campbell and Capt. Boyd; recollects the day of the duel; on the evening of that day, going up stairs about nine o'clock, he heard, as he thought, Major Campbell say—"On the words of a dying man is every thing fair?" He got up, before Captain Boyd replied; he said—"Campbell, you have hurried me—you're a bad man." Witness was in coloured cloaths, and Major C. did not know him, but said again—"Boyd, before this stranger and Lieutenant Hall, was every thing fair?" Captain B. replied—"O no, Campbell, you know I wanted you to wait and have friends." Major C. then said—"Good God, will you mention before these gentlemen, was not every thing fair? did not you say you were ready?" Captain B. answered "Yes;" but in a moment after said, "Campbell, you're a bad man." Capt. B. was helped into the next room, and Major C. followed, much agitated, and repeatedly said to Capt. B. that he (Boyd) was the happiest man of the two—"I am (says Major C.) an unfortunate man, but I hope not a bad one." Major C. asked Captain B. if he forgave him; he stretched out his hand, and said—"I forgive you—I feel for you, and am sure you do for me." Major C then left the room.

John Greenhill proved that Major C. had time to cool after the altercation took place; inasmuch as he went home, drank tea with his family, and gave him a box to leave with Lieut. Hall, before the affair took place. Here the prosecution closed.

The defence set up was merely and exclusively as to the character of the prisoner for humanity, peaceable conduct, and proper behaviour; to this several officers of rank were produced, who vouched for it in the fullest extent, namely, Colonel Pearson, of the 21st regiment, General Campbell, Gen. Graham Stirling, Capt. Macpherson, Capt. Menzies, Col. Grey, and many others whom it was thought unnecessary to produce.

The learned Judge charged the Jury in a most able manner, recapitulated the evidence, and explained the law on the subject most fully and clearly. The Jury retired, and in about an hour brought in a verdict *Guilty of Murder;* but recommended him to mercy, on the score of character. He was sentenced to be executed on Monday the 8th, but respited.

Notwithstanding strong memorials were presented to the Lord Lieutenant both by the Grand and Petty Juries of Armagh, in behalf of this unfortunate officer, and several respectable private applications, the Royal mercy was peremptorily refused. The fatal sentence of the law was carried into effect at Armagh, on Wednesday, August 10th, at 12 o'clock. From the moment of his conviction, the Major evinced the most heartfelt grief for the fatal catastrophe, and at the place of execution his behaviour was composed and resigned.

His body was delivered to his friends, and next day was carried through Belfast to be conveyed to Scotland. It was privately interred on the 30th at the church-yard of Ayr, the native place of his disconsolate widow.

The unfortunate catastrophe which produced such an awful result to Major Campbell, it is to be hoped, will not fail of leaving a lesson to mankind of salutary influence. Both of the parties were gentlemen, eminent in their profession, of high character and honour, who had long lived on terms of mutual friendship and esteem. The unfortunate irritation of a moment at once deprived society of one of the best of men, and left a widow and infant family to mourn their irreparable loss. Retribution of the most awful kind has fallen to the lot of the other, and his amiable wife and infant family are also involved in all the distress which the human mind can conceive.

SCOT

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Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Session.

ON Thursday, Oct. 20. the Lords of Council and Session met in the Inr Parliament House, in virtue of the wers committed to them by the Act Parliament, passed last session, to ke into consideration such alterations appeared to them necessary to be opted on the meeting of the Court in ovember, in consequence of its divi-on into two Chambers.

The Right Hon. Robert Blair prented his Majesty's letter, appointing m Lord President of the Court, in om of Sir Ilay Campbell resigned; toether with his Majesty's warrant for viding the Court into two chambers.

Their Lordships met again on the 11th Nov. to take into consideration what rther regulations may be necessary for onducting the proceedings before the wo Courts.

The following is an account of the ivision and arrangement, and also the ubstance of the regulations which have een enacted by their Lordships, to be bserved at the meeting of the Court:

FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.
. Lord President, *Blair*	1. Lord President, *Lord Justice Clerk*
. Lord Dunsinnan	2. Lord Polkemmet
. Lord Craig	3. Lord Glenlee
. Lord Armadale	4. Lord Meadowbank
. Lord Bannatyne	5. Lord Cullen
. Lord Balmuto	6. Lord Robertson
. Lord Hermand	7. Lord Newton
. Ld. Woodhouselee	

First Division.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. John Pringle,	John Elder
James Walker,	Adam Wilson
Walter Scott,	W. Carmichael

DEPUTE CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. George Bruce,	George Lang
John Pringle,	Thos. Beveridge
Wm. Pringle,	Thos. Denholm

Second Division.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. James Ferrier,	Joseph Johnson
Colin Mackenzie,	Louis de Maria
H. M. Buchanan,	Thomas Mason

DEPUTE CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. Geo. Jeffrey,	John Kermack
Robt. Menzies,	James Hay
James Rose,	John Balvaird

Both divisions of the Court are to meet on the usual sederunt days, and at the usual hour.

Two Lords Ordinary, one from each chamber or division, are to attend weekly in the Outer House, by rotation, and according to seniority. The Lords Ordinary are not to come out to the Outer House as formerly upon the third Saturday after their week; in other respects their hand rolls are to continue the same.

During the time of Session, the Lords Ordinary for the week are to be Ordinaries upon the Bills, the Ordinary for the first chamber officiating for the first three days, and the Ordinary for the second chamber officiating for the last three days of the week. In the vacation, and during the Christmas holidays, only one Ordinary, as at present, is to act.

Two distinct sets of rolls, one for each chamber, are to be kept and issued by the keeper of the Outer-house rolls.

The Tiend Court consists of the whole Lords, and in future is to sit only once a fortnight, on Wednesday; and, unless very important business occurs, none of the two chambers of the Court of Session are to meet on the same day the Tiend Court sits.

On Saturday Nov. 12. being the first day of the Winter Session, the two divisions of the Court met in their respective chambers for the dispatch of business. The first division occupies the former Inner-house, and the second the new Exchequer Court, which has been fitted up in a very elegant manner, until the court-house building for it is finished. Two additional benches have been erected in the Outer-house for the accommodation of the Lords Ordinary of the second chamber, and for their Lordships calling their hand-rolls.

The Lord Justice Clerk presided in the Second Chamber, and addressed the Court

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Court in an elegant speech at opening. In the First Chamber, Lord Armadale was chosen interim President; and the commission of Mr Blair, appointing him Lord President of the Court, having been formerly given in and recorded, he immediately went to the Outer house with Lord Craig, Ordinary, to sit as Lord Probationer, and report the usual causes in that capacity.

On Wednesday November 16. Mr Blair having reported the usual number of causes as Lord Probationer, took his seat as Lord President of the Court. On this occasion the second division of the Court, in which Lord Justice Clerk presides, came down from the new court-room to the Inner-house, so that the whole Judges were on the bench at receiving the Lord President. His Lordship, on taking his seat, delivered a most eloquent and impressive speech to the Court, of which we can only give the outlines.—Feeling, he said, the high responsibility attached to his situation, he took possession of it with fear and anxiety, and considered the present moment as one of the most important in his life. He alluded to three former illustrious men who had filled the chair, men who were in the memory of all their Lordships, and whose shining abilities needed no praise from him. He particularly noticed the late Lord President Campbell, by whose retirement from business he was now raised to the honourable situation to which he was this day called; and remarked, among the many qualities possessed by that eminent Judge, his patient industry and indefatigable attention to business; qualities which, his Lordship observed, had often to him been a source of admiration, and even almost of envy. It would be presumptuous in him, he continued, to compare his talents with those of his predecessors whom he had noticed; but there was one quality in a Judge, without which the most splendid abilities were of no avail, nay, even destructive—he meant that of a zealous desire to discharge, with an upright mind, the duties of his station. It would be affectation in him to speak with reserve or doubt on this point, for his mind told him he possessed this desire, and that to do his duty, and to administer justice between man and man, without fear or regard of any human consideration, without turning to the right hand or to the left, was his supreme and anxious wish. If long experience was a requisite towards the performance of his new duties, he might, without presumption, say he possessed it; for, during the long period of 44 years, he had been in constant practice at that bar. His Lordship concluded his most impressive address, which was delivered with much feeling and animation, with trusting that, by the aid and exertions of their Lordships, in their different chambers, the business of the Court would meet with dispatch, and justice be duly administered to the country. The Court was extremely crowded. Lord Melville was present, and sat within the bar.

The new Lord President (who is son of the author of the celebrated poem of the Grave) entered Advocate in the year 1764, and got early into high practice. In 1789 he was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland, in which situation he continued till the change of Ministry immediately after Mr Pitt's death, in February 1806. During this time, it is generally understood that he was repeatedly offered, at different vacancies, the high offices of Lord Advocate and Lord Justice Clerk, both of which he declined. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, when the present Lord Chief Baron went to the Exchequer. Mr Blair has been always distinguished for his independence of mind, for manly eloquence, and profound knowledge of his profession. The appointment of so dignified a character to the head of the law department in this country must give great satisfaction.

The following notice, put up in the Outer-house, evinces the determination of their Lordships to give that dispatch to business which has so long been considered as essential to the ends of justice, and which it was intended, in a great measure, to effect by the recent division of the Court into two chambers.

"The Lord Justice Clerk gives notice, that answers to petitions, memorials, and all other papers ordered by the Court, must be given in on or before the 1st of December next; and that, after that day, every case will possibly be taken up in the order which it stands in the long roll, whether the papers be wanting are given in or not."

Court

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Court of Justiciary.

Some time ago, an action was raised at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate against several Journeymen Papermakers, for entering into an illegal combination or conspiracy to compel their masters to raise their wages. An objection against the relevancy of the libel having been started by the Counsel for the pannels, the Court ordered memorials; and on the 19th of October their Lordships, after having maturely considered the case, and delivered their opinions, pronounced an interlocutor, finding the indictment not relevant as laid. The pannels were therefore dismissed from the bar. The whole of their Lordships were present. Lords Armadale and Meadowbank supported the relevancy of the libel, and with them the Lord Justice Clerk concurred in opinion; while Lords Craig, Cullen, and Hermand, spoke against it.—Their Lordships delivered their sentiments at great length, and in such a manner as evinced the deep attention they had bestowed on a subject of such vast importance to the interests of the community.

Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

A case of a very singular nature lately came before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.—The circumstances are shortly these.—In the harvest of 1807 there was a great deal of wet weather, and much corn destroyed and carried away by the floods. The potatoes were also greatly injured, so as to render them extremely scarce and dear, in consequence of which much distress afterwards prevailed in many districts of Scotland. At the end of one of the weeks it brightened up, and a drying wind had prepared the corn for being housed. The Rev. Mr Wright, minister of Maybole, at the conclusion of the forenoon's service, on the following Sabbath-day, stated to his congregation, that he conceived the favourable change of the weather might be made use of to save the harvest on that day, without violating the Sabbath. Several of his parishioners availed themselves of their pastor's advice. At the next meeting of presbytery, one of his reverend brethren denounced him as having violated the fourth commandment; and a solemn inquiry was accordingly voted by a majority of the presbytery. Against this resolution a complaint and appeal was made to the synod by a numerous body of the presbytery, not only because they conceived there was no good ground for such inquiry, but also, because the movers of it had not complied with the express injunction of the form of process, by having had a previous private communication on the subject with Mr Wright. This appeal came before the synod at the last meeting. Very able pleadings were made on both sides, after which it was moved and seconded,

"That the synod should find that the presbytery of Ayr have acted in this matter in a precipitate and informal manner, and that their sentence ought to be reversed."

It was also moved and seconded,

"That the synod find the presbytery of Ayr have in this manner acted properly, and that it should be remitted to them to take such further steps in this business as they may judge best."

After reasoning at considerable length, the synod, without a vote, agreed to set aside the whole proceedings of the presbytery in this business; at the same time, sensible of the importance of the sanctification of the Sabbath, they recommended to all the members within their bounds to be particularly attentive to it, and to beware how far they allow of cases of necessity, which may prove a stumbling-block to any of their parishioners.

On Thursday night, Oct. 21st, it blew a heavy gale at Edinburgh from the S. W. In addition to the mischief usually occasioned here by high winds, such as blowing down chimney cans, &c. &c. we were sorry to observe that the large temporary building erected on the north end of the Mound, for the purpose of exhibiting the panorama of the battle of Trafalgar, was blown down, and the painting totally destroyed. It is a curious coincidence that it fell on the morning of the 21st, the anniversary of that day on which the hero of Trafalgar ended his career of glory.

On Thursday Oct. 25. came on another tremendous storm from the south-west, which did considerable damage on the west coast, and the plantations in the south of Scotland have suffered much.

Dread-

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

A dreadful accident befel the London mail coach which left Glasgow on Tuesday, Oct. 25. the particulars of which will be found in the following letter:—

"*Moffat, 26th October* 1808.

"We had, yesterday, a most dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the rivers in the neighbourhood came down in torrents, such as have never been seen by the oldest people here. Among other damage occasioned by it, we are sorry to state, that a shocking accident has happened to the mail coach from Glasgow to Carlisle. At the bridge over the river Avon, about nine miles from this, at a place called Howcleugh, betwixt 9 and 10 o'clock last night, the coach had just got about half way over, when the bridge gave way in the middle of the arch, and the coach, passengers, horses, &c. were instantly precipitated into the river, a fall of about 30 feet.—There were four inside and two outside passengers. The two outside passengers and two of the horses were killed upon the spot, and the other passengers made a miraculous escape with their lives; though we are sorry to say, they were all very considerably hurt.—The coachman and guard were also much hurt; the former had his arm broken, and was otherwise much bruised, and the guard received a severe contusion on the head.

"The other coach from Carlisle to Glasgow was narrowly prevented from falling into the same precipice. It was coming up just about the time the accident happened, and, from the darkness of the night, and the rate the coach necessarily goes at, must inevitably have gone into the river at the same breach in the arch, had not one of the passengers who escaped given the alarm.

"By the exertions of the coachman and guard of the other coach, the passengers who survived (a Lady and three Gentlemen) with the coachman and guard, who had fallen into the precipice, were enabled to extricate themselves from the dismal situation into which they were thrown, and conducted to a place of safety till other assistance was afforded them.

"Much praise is due to Mr Rae, the Postmaster here, one of the proprietors of the coach, for his exertions and assistance on this occasion. Immediately, on hearing of the accident, he set off in the middle of the night, with several of his servants and others, in two post chaises, and gave every possible assistance to the passengers, &c. and by this means, we are happy to say the London mail and other valuable articles in the coach have been saved.

"Mr Clapperton, the surgeon, is also entitled to much praise for his ready assistance upon the occasion; and the exertions of John Geddes, one of Mr Rae's servants, are particularly deserving of notice, who, at the risk of his life, went into the river with a rope fastened to his body, and saved the life of the lady (one of the passengers) and some of the mail bags, which must otherwise have been carried down the stream.

"The coach and harness are completely destroyed. Mr Rae has lost two valuable horses by the accident, and the other two are severely hurt and bruised.

"The bodies of the two passengers who were killed have been found, and have been brought here this morning: they are Mr William Brand, merchant in Ecclefechan, and Mr Lund, of the house of Lund and Toulmin, of Bond-street, London."

On Friday, Oct. 21st, Euphemia Vert was put on the pillory at Haddington in pursuance of a sentence of the Sheriff-depute, for stealing money from her master. And on Friday the 28th, John Currie, Robert Alexander, and James Alexander, all carters in and about Edinburgh, were, in pursuance of a sentence of the Sheriff-depute, publicly whipped through the streets of Haddington, for having, in a most cruel and unprovoked manner, assaulted Andrew Rutherford, toll-keeper at Drem; and on the same day assaulted Thomas Crombie, miller-master in Abbey, to the great effusion of their blood, and danger of their lives. Both sentences were pronounced upon the unanimous verdict of an assize.

On Sunday Oct. 23. a whale ran ashore upon the farm of Longcarse, a little above Alloa, and was killed by the farm servants. It was of the kind termed fin-fish; it measured 43 feet long. There is a fin upon each side near the head, and one fin upon the back, within 11 feet of the tail. The belly is white, and covered with regular and deep furrows, like plaited work.

Cura-

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Foreign-Office, Oct. 8. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and has been pleased to direct him to reside in that character at the Court of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

Nov. 2. The King has been pleased to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden. And Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Downing Street, Oct. 8. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General George Beckwith to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Barbadoes.

Sir Charles Brisbane, Knt. Capt. in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of St Vincent.

Hugh Elliot, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor of the Leeward Islands.

And William Woodley, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of Berbice.

His Swedish Majesty has been pleased to confer on Sir Samuel Hood the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, and on Captain Martin and Captain Thompson the Knighthood of that order, in consideration of the skill and gallantry displayed by them in the late engagement between two British ships of the line and the Russian fleet of nine. To which his Britannic Majesty has given his gracious consent.

Nov. 15. The Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun of Killermont and Clathic, Lord Advocate of Scotland, was re-elected Lord Rector for Glasgow University for the ensuing year.

Nov. 19. Matthew Ross, Esq. was unanimously chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, in room of the Right Hon. Robt. Blair, new Lord President.

The Earl of Moray has presented Mr David Baxter, preacher of the gospel, to the Church of Birnie, presbytery of Elgin, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Anderson.

The Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther has been pleased to appoint Mess. William Handyside and John Ker, writers to the Signet, Deputy Collectors of the Bishops Rents in Scotland, in room of William Behune, Esq. of Blebo, and Charles Innes, Esq. writers to the signet, both now deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

War-Office, Nov. 12. Major-Gen. Francis Hugonin is appointed Colonel of the 4th dragoons. And General the Hon. Chapple Norton, to be Governor of Charlemont in Ireland, both vice General Lord Dorchester, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3. At West Fordell, Alexander Garvie, Esq. of Rushyfold, to Miss Eliza Murray, of Creevy.

4. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Wm. Middleton, Forfar militia, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. James Richardson, minister of Morbattle.

10. At London, Mr Thompson, of the Adelphi, to Miss Frederica Louisa Stodart, of Norton Street.

10. At Inverness, Mr Lewis Grant, bookseller, to Miss Haywood, daughter of John Haywood, Esq. of Demerara.

12. At London, Major Abernethie, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Mrs Woollett, of Brompton, in Kent.

19. At Dumaget, Wigtonshire, Lieut. Leveson Douglas Stewart, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Admiral Keith Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Dalrymple Hay, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of Park Place, Glenluce.

28. At Edinburgh, John Abercrombie, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Agnes Wardlaw, daughter of the late David Wardlaw of Netherbeath, Esq.

28. At ditto, Mr James Gray, of the High School, to Mary, daughter of Mr Alexander Peacock, architect, Edinburgh.

29. At ditto, William Walker, Esq. Kincardine, to Magdalene, eldest daughter of Thomas Lawson, Esq. of Pitlethie.

At London, Joseph Pert, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Hay, second daughter of the late Joseph Hay, Esq. of Parliament Street.

At ditto, D. G. Knox, Esq. B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Sprott, daughter of the late J. Sprott, Esq. of Madras.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Paton, saddler, to Anna, daughter of the deceased Mr Arch. Gilchrist, merchant.

2. At Munlochy, O. M'Intosh, Esq. to Miss M. Munro, daughter of Alexander Munro, Esq.

2. At Dunkeld, the Rev. George Straton, A. M. of the English Chapel, Brechin, to Miss Euphemia Clark, of Hillhead.

3. Brig.-Gen. Campbell, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pemberton, rector of Tough Byne, Ireland.

4. At Hamilton, Lieut. Elwes, of the Marines, to Miss Bannatyne, daughter of John Bannatyne, Esq. of Castlebank.

5. At Dunbar House, by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff-Wellwood, Brig.-Gen. Houstoun, to Lady Jane Long, sister to the Earl of Lauderdale.

9. At Musselburgh, Capt. Donald Cameron,

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ron, Aberdeenshire militia, to Caroline, daughter of Alexander Place, Esq. Dublin.

Nov. 7. At Edinburgh, Mr Robt. Marshall, writer in Kinross, to Miss Mary Monro, of Kinross.

8. At ditto, David Meldrum, Esq. of Dron, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Arch. Brodie, St Andrew's.

8. At Rothesay, Capt. Robert Stewart of the Telegraph Excise Yacht, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Muir, Esq. Park.

9. The Rev. Thomas Brown, minister of Tongland, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr Duncan, London.

9. At Bath, Major-Gen. Richardson, to Mrs Scott, widow of the late David Scott, Esq. of the Island of Antigua.

10. At Edinburgh, Lewis Hay Ferrier, Esq. of Belsyde, advocate, to Miss Monro, daughter of Dr Alexander Monro, sen. of Craiglockhart.

14. At Pitliver House, by the Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Lawrence Johnston, Esq. of Sands, to Mary, daughter of Robt. Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock.

15. At Irvine, the Rev. John Duncan minister of Ardrossan, to Mrs Margaret Logan.

21. At Dunse, the Rev. G. Cunningham, minister there, to Mrs Jane Trotter.

21. At Glasgow, E. S. Hutton, Esq. to Miss Miller, daughter of the deceased John Miller Esq.

22. At Edinburgh, John Wardrop, Esq. of Sharpsbanks, banker in Edinburgh, to Barbara, eldest daughter of William MacFarlane, Esq. W. S.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Ferguson, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

6. Mrs H. Douglas Boswell, a daughter.

9. At London, the Lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, a son.

12. At Tiviotbank, Mrs Elliot, a daughter.

23. At Woburn Abbey, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

28. Mrs Hepburne of Clerkington, a son.

28. The Lady of Brig.-Gen. Dirom, of Mount Annan, a daughter.

30. At Coul, the Lady of Sir Geo. Stewart Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. a daughter.

31. The Viscountess Duncan, a daughter.

At Thoresby Park, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Earl Manvers, Lady Frances Bentinck, of twin sons.

At Ormeau, the Marchioness of Donegall, a son.

At Belfast, Mrs M'Caskill, Lady of Col. M'Caskill, a son.

At London, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

Nov 3. At Gadgirth, Ayrshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnet, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray of Newmaise, a daughter, who died on the 11th.

7. At Glasgow, Mrs Greville, young of Granard, a son and heir.

9. The Lady of Charles Monro, Esq. of Allan, a son and heir.

9. At Callendar House, the Lady of William Forbes of Callendar, Esq. a daughter.

9. At Southampton, the Lady of Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq. of Airth, a son and heir.

10. At Finchley, the Lady of John Barnes, Esq. a daughter.

10. At Lakefield, the Lady of J. M'L. Macdonald, Esq. of Bloomfield estate, Jamaica, a son.

11. At Letterfourry, the Lady of Sir Alex. Gordon, Bart. a son.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gardner, of Gosford Vale, a daughter.

18. At London, Mrs Mundell, spouse of Mr Alexander Mundell solicitor, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Charles Wake, Esq. a son.

At Ayr, the Lady of Capt. Neill, 6th regiment, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In Fort Thornton, Sierra Leone, Captain William Murray, of the Royal York Rangers, Commanding Officer of the detachment stationed in that colony.

Aug. 6. At Clarendon, Jamaica, George Udney Mackenzie, Esq. second son of the late Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. W. S.

On his passage from Jamaica to Aberdeenshire, William Stephen, Esq.

Sept. 19. At Edinburgh, Anne, only daughter of the late Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.

30. At Bridgend of Alness, Ross-shire, Mrs Eliza Ross, daughter to the Rev. Patrick Buchanan, late minister of the Associate Congregation of Nigg.

Oct. 1. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Inglis, Esq. Pictou.

4. At Hopes, John, son of James Allan, Esq. Pictou.

4. At Collington, Mrs Janet Hunter, relict of Mr Charles Maule, surgeon, Leith.

4. At Lerwick, Shetland, Catherine Tait, aged 102 years. She had been blind many years before her death, but retained all her other faculties.

6. At the manse of Monzie, Perthshire, the Rev. Ralph Taylor, minister of that Parish.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Reid, daughter of the late Mr Robert Reid, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmannanshire.

7. At Righill, Mr John Young, farmer

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ber. 8. At his house, Leith Links, John ison, Esq. town-clerk of Leith.
. At his Cottage on the river Ex, John ldon, Esq. F. R. S. Lecturer on Anato- at the Royal Academy, Principal Sur- n of Exeter Hospital, &c.
. At Bourdeaux, Mrs Elizabeth Ainslie, ct of the late Jacob Sandilands, Esq. of ithtyrum, merchant in Bourdeaux.
1. At Ayr, Mrs Charles Boag, wife of Thomas M'Clelland, agent for the k of Scotland there.
2. At Edinburgh, Margaret Stuart Gor- , youngest child of J. F. Gordon, Esq. ter to the signet.
3. At ditto, Anne Græme, daughter of late Dr W. Græme, physician, London.
3. At ditto, aged 86, Mrs Janet Simp- , relict of the deceased Mr John Pat- o, merchant in Edinburgh.
8. At Forres, Mr Robt. Muterer, mer- nt there.
9. At Fraserburgh, Mrs Frances Anne nwick, widow of Michael S. Fenwick, . and fifth daughter of the late Alexan- Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.
0. At Cupar, in the 22d year of his age, sign Alexander George, of the 74th re- ient.
0. At Aberdeen, aged 41, Keith Tur- , of Turnerhall, Esq. who has left a wi- w and eight children to deplore his loss.
1. At Edinburgh, Spencer Boland, el- t son of Major Boland, Inspecting Field- icer of Edinburgh district.
3. At Paisley, at an advanced age, Mrs nes Paisley, widow of the late Mr Hugh lkinshaw, manufacturer.
4. At Brownfield, Mr William Gray, a- l 80 years, late merchant in Glasgow.
5. At Glasgow, Robert Robinson, Esq. Laddregreen, writer there.
5 At Haliburton, parish of Greenlaw, r Fairbairn, aged 88.
5. At Gordonbank, George Ridpath, . Lower Thames Street, London.
6. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thos. Mur- , minister of Channelkirk.
6. At Perth, Mrs Agnes Yeaman, wi- w of the late Rev. George Chapman, nister of Kinfauns.
7. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Sivright, ghter of the late John Sivright, Esq. of n's house.
9. At ditto, Miss Christian Riddell, rth daughter of the late Thomas Riddell, . of Bessborough.
0. At ditto, Mrs Mary Robertson, wi- w of the late Mr John Hanton, writer Edinburgh.
1 At Heriot's Hill, Canonmills, Robert mieson, sen. Esq. W. S.
1. At Tonderghie, Wigtonshire, Hugh rwart of Tonderghie, Esq.

Robert Scott, Esq. Professor of Botany in Trinity College, Dublin.

At Florence, aged 80, the celebrated Jos. Bencirenni.

At Rousham, Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, Bart. late Master of the Ceremonies.

At a very advanced age, Mrs Charlotte Dalrymple, eldest sister of the late Admiral Dalrymple.

At Dublin, Alexander Campbell Esq.

The Lady of Major-General John Manners Kerr, Colonel of the 62d regiment.

The Rev. James Nasmith, D. D. rector of Leverington.

At Brighton, Mrs Donaldson, wife of Mr Donaldson, of the Steyne Library.

At Kirkton of Auchterless, in the 99th year of his age, Mr George Paterson, formerly merchant there.

Nov. 2. At Newton-upon-Ayr, Mrs Cubbison, aged 70 years.

2. At Portpatrick, Valentine Jones, Esq. of Belfast. He was upwards of 80 years of age; and the day before he died, while walking on the street, he observed to his companion, that if the wind did not come soon fair, he would never see Ireland.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Hall.

—. At Peterhead, Mr William Scott, aged 88.

2. At Stirling, William Aird, late captain of the 10th foot.

2. At Edinburgh, Eliz. Dempster, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dempster, druggist.

3. At New, Mrs Forbes, widow of the Rev. George Forbes, late minister of Leechel.

3. At her house in Queen Street, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Isabella Countess Dowager of Errol, relict of James Earl of Errol, and daughter of Sir William Carr of Etal, Bart.

3. At London, in his 96th year, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, formerly Vicar of Catterick, in Yorkshire. This living he resigned in the year 1773, from conscientious scruples respecting some parts of the service of the Church of England; and in the year 1774, he opened a dissenting meeting in Essex Street, and preached his doctrines till his 76th year, when he retired into private life.

3. At Hamilton, Mr Robert Godwin, late manager of the theatres Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Irvine, &c.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Arbuckle, relict of the late Mr Andrew Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, aged 80 years.

5. Mr John Lumsden, formerly residing at Boghead, aged 81.

5. At manse of Muirhouse, in the 82d year of his age and the 45th of his pastoral cure, Mr Alexander Imlach, minister of the parish

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parish of Muirhouse, presbytery of Dundee, much regretted by his parishioners, as well as his family and friends.

Nov. 5. At Aberdeen, Mr William Dunn, merchant, aged 61.

5. At Edinburgh, John Edward, infant son of Major Boland, Inspecting Field Officer of the Edinburgh recruiting district.

6. At Kingussie, Mrs Margaret M'Pherson, wife of Colonel Duncan M'Pherson, in that place.

8. At the manse of Lethnot, the Rev. John Taylor, minister of that parish, in the 63d year of his age, and 33d of his ministry.

9. At Glasgow, Capt. Edward Clarke, of the Stirlingshire regiment of militia.

9. At Carlisle, Mr Chisholm, architect, aged 28, much regretted. Mr Chisholm was a native of Aberdeen.

9. At London, Mrs Jane Campbell, of Carrick, at an advanced age, after a tedious and painful illness, which she bore with unexampled resignation and resolution.—By her mother she was niece to John third Duke of Argyll, and consequently related to many of the first families in Scotland. Her remains will be conveyed to Roseneath, in the county of Dumbarton, there to be interred in the burial ground of her grandfather, the Hon. John Campbell of Ma-

more, son to the Earl of Argyll. Her inestimable qualities will long render memory dear to her numerous relations friends, and acquaintances.

9. At Lanark, Mr Robert Lawrie surgeon.

—. At Ruxley Lodge, Surry, Isabella Grant, Esq of Redcastle, in Ross-shire.

10. At London, suddenly, in an advanced age, the Right Hon. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B. a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th or Queen's own Dragoons, Governor of Fort Charlotte in Ireland, and late Gov.-Gen. and Commander in Chief in Canada. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by a grandson, a boy of about four years of age, son to Colonel Carleton, who died in the East Indies.

10. At Leith, Mary, daughter of the late James Black, merchant, Leith.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Ramsay, spouse of Robert Smith wright.

11. At Bath, aged 44, Sir Henry Paul St John Mildmay, Bart. M. P. for Essex-shire. He has left a Lady and 16 children.

11. At Edinburgh, Elisabeth Gibson, infant daughter of William Murray, Esq. Polmaise.

12. At ditto, aged 82, Mr James Fraser, Secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Nov. 4.	236½	½ pr. par	66 ½
11.	237	1 disc.	66 ¼ ½
18.	238 7½	1¼ ¼ —	66 ½ ¼
25.	236½	1 —	66 ¼ ⅜

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Nov. 4.	36 s. 53	27 s. 31	23 s. 25	32
11.	38 52	26 31	23 27	31
18.	42 51	26 32	22 27	32
25.	42 51	25 30	22 25	31

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Nov. 4.	72	92	44	50	34	40	52	60
11.	75	93	45	50	34	40	52	60
18.	70	92	43	50	35	40	52	60
25.	70	94	41	50	36	44	54	60

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease & Barley Meal	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Nov. 1.	300	21 20	39	18-
8.	390	21 20	46	16-
15.	400	20 19	61	16-
22.	340	20 19	49	16-
29.	300	21 20	42	16-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable and curious communication of *Milo* will appear in our next. We shall gladly avail ourselves of *Mr Headrick*'s Biographical communication.

J. K.,—*G. L. M.*,—and *J. K.*, are received.

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THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1808:

With a View of CASTLE-CRAIG.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

Nov.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.9	44	44	——	Clear
27	29.75	39	43	——	Cloudy
28	29.9	25	35	——	Clear
29	29.9	31	37	0.1	Rain
30	29.81	38	40	——	Clear
D1	29.52	35	41	——	Ditto
2	29.9	40	42	0.06	Rain
3	29.95	40	44	——	Clear
4	30.1	30	40	——	Ditto
5	29.5	49	52	0.8	Rain
6	29.55	50	47	0.02	Showers
7	29.9	39	44	——	Clear
8	30.01	38	44	——	Ditto
9	30.06	40	40	0.03	Showers
10	30.08	40	41	——	Clear
11	30.3	36	42	——	Ditto
12	30.25	42	44	——	Ditto
13	30.26	40	43	——	Ditto
14	30.3	43	45	——	Ditto
15	30.35	30	35	——	Ditto
16	30.	27	35	0.04	Showers
17	29.7	23	22	0.02	Ditto
18	29.9	24	26	——	Clear
19	29.95	25	28	——	Ditto
20	30.	26	27	——	Ditto
21	29.7	29	38	——	Clear
22	30.	27	35	0.01	Snow
23	30.	25	25	0.02	Ditto
24	29.75	32	33	0.81	Ditto
25	29.72	32	38	0.02	Ditto

Quantity of Rain, 1.93

High Water at Leith For JANUARY 1809.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1	1 53	2 17
M. 2	2 29	2 46
Tu. 3	3 6	3 25
W. 4	3 42	4 2
Th. 5	4 21	4 46
Fr. 6	4 59	5 19
Sa. 7	5 42	6 4
Su. 8	6 27	6 51
M. 9	7 23	7 55
Tu. 10	8 30	9 1
W. 11	9 48	10 21
Th. 12	11 9	11 41
Fr. 13	— —	0 11
Sa. 14	0 49	1 11
Su. 15	1 41	2 1
M. 16	2 27	2 46
Tu. 17	3 10	3 29
W. 18	3 48	4 1
Th. 19	4 26	4 46
Fr. 20	5 0	5 11
Sa. 21	5 35	5 51
Su. 22	6 11	6 31
M. 23	6 54	7 17
Tu. 24	7 44	8 17
W. 25	8 55	9 35
Th. 26	10 18	10 35
Fr. 27	11 30	— —
Sa. 28	0 1	0 21
Su. 29	0 50	1 11
M. 30	1 34	1 51
Tu. 31	2 11	2 31

MOON's PHASES For JANUARY 1809.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	1.	9.	44 morn.
Last Quar.	9.	7.	45 morn.
New Moon,	16.	1.	6 morn.
First Quart.	23.	1.	22 even.
Full Moon	31.	2.	3 even.

Jan. 1809. 7. Princess Charlotte of Wales born (1796)
12 Old New Year's day.
18. Queen's Birth-day kept.

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR DECEMBER 1808.

Description of CASTLE-CRAIG.

CASTLE-CRAIG, the seat of Sir Thos. Gibson Carmichael, Bart. is in the county of Peebles, and parish of Kirkurd. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, which, in former times, was a Roman station. It commands a view of the vale of the river Tearth, and has, in the distance, the ruins of Drochil Castle, formerly one of the principal residences of Regent Morton, now the property of the Duke of Queensberry.

Castle Craig was formerly called Kirkurd; the modern name was adopted by the late proprietor, out of respect for the memory of his grandfather, Dr William Carmichael, Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, whose residence in that kingdom was so called. The present proprietor is the representative of the family of Gibson Durie. He adopted the name of Carmichael, in consequence of succeeding to the estate of the late John, Earl of Hyndford, his maternal grandfather.

Proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society.

AT the meeting of this Society, 10th Dec. the Secretary read a communication from the Rev. Mr Laming of Bressay, describing a Narwal, or Sea-Unicorn; (of the sort designated by La Cepède, *Le Narwal microcephale,*) which had been lately cast ashore at Weisdale Sound in Zetland. The description was accompanied with a correct drawing of the animal, which is to be engraved.

At the same meeting, Dr Ogilby of Dublin read a paper on the Transition Greenstone of Fassnet in East Lothian, which, besides much valuable mineralogical information, contained a satisfactory answer to the query proposed some time ago by professor Jameson in regard to the geognostic relations of the rocks of this tract of country. The descriptions of the individual rocks, and their general and particular geognostic relations, were detailed with ability; and the interest of the whole was increased by acute observations on the mode of examining and discriminating rocks—a subject of high value, particularly to those who may be employed in examining the mineralogy of a country.

The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers of this Society for 1809.

President. Robert Jameson, Esq. F.R.S. Prof. Nat. Hist.

Vice-Presidents. Dr Wm. Wright, F.R.S.; Rev. Dr Macknight, F.R.S.; Dr John Barclay, F.R.S. Dr Thomson, F.R.S.

Of the Council. Brig. Gen. Dirom; Lieut. Col. Fullerton; C. S. Menteith, Esq. Dr James Home, F.R.S.; Dr John Yule; James Russel, Esq. F.R.S.

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F.R.S. Charles Anderson, Esq.; and Charles Stewart, Esq.

Treasurer. Patrick Walker, Esq.
Secretary. Patrick Neill, Esq.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Dec. 4. 1808. A Remarkable variety of the *Muirfowl* has, within these few days, been received from the Highlands. It seems to be a hybrid bird, between the black-cock and the red-grous. The specimen has been carefully preserved by Mr Douglas of Orchardton.

——. 10. A very large Rock-crystal, from Braemar in Aberdeenshire, may at present be seen in the jewellery shop of Messrs Marshall and Co. High Street. It consists properly of two six-sided prisms united longitudinally. The substance of the planes which form the acuminated end of the specimen, is much lighter in colour than the body of the crystals; the former being of a pale yellow, while the latter is of a clove brown. The whole weighs no less than 19 lbs. 5 oz. It cost the present owners above 40 guineas!—a signal proof of the great demand for ornaments of *Scotch topaz*, as our smoke-coloured rock-crystals are generally called.

——. 17. Hitherto the winter has, contrary to early indications, been rather open and mild. Till this date, several of the late-flowering asters, antirrhinums, stocks, &c. have continued in bloom in the borders. But, this day, it became intensely cold, so that, at night, Fahrenheit's thermometer indicated 19°.

——. 18. In little more than 24 hours from the commencement of the frost, the skaters began to occupy the lakes of Duddingstone and Lochend. The severity of the cold has already cut off all remains of vegetation in the flower gardens.

Dec. 23, 24. A very heavy fall of snow has succeeded, with the wind from N. E. The snow lies nearly a foot deep all around Edinburgh. This fall has been accompanied with a considerable relaxation of the intensity of the cold.

P. S.—UNIVERSITY MUSEUM. Among the memoranda in Scottish natural history, the great improvements which have lately been effected in this museum, deserve a distinguished place. The room has been rendered spacious, by removing the partition walls, and making it extend the whole length of the large building in which it is situated. The plan of the interior is judicious, and at the same time very elegant; reflecting equal credit on the judgement and taste of the Professor of Natural History, and on the liberality of the Magistrates of Edinburgh. A large stove, having tinned-iron tubes attached to it, conveys heated air to different parts of the room. The side walls are covered with handsome glass-cases, containing specimens of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, serpents, shells, corals, &c. The collection of these is, it must be confessed, not yet so ample as could be wished; but, now that a suitable repository is prepared, and an active and zealous keeper appointed, there is every reason to hope that the public spirit of our countrymen will induce many, both at home and abroad, to increase the collection, by presenting such rare or curious specimens as may fall within their reach. The name of the donor, it may not be improper to add, is always affixed to the label on which the Linnean denomination of the specimen is written; and it is probable that, in a very few years, a *catalogue raisonné* may be published, in which such donations will, of course, be recorded. Below the glass-cases, and in every recess, are numerous drawers, (capable of containing ten thousand specimens), for the reception of minerals. In this department, the museum is now peculiarly rich, having

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swing, besides the curious and interesting Huttonian collection, lately received in addition the extensive and aluable mineralogical stores of the ate Dr William Thompson of Naples. These, with Professor Jameson's own ineral cabinet, illustrated by his lectures, must render Edinburgh by far he most eminent school for mineralogy in this country.

Since last month, some fragments of the Great Sea Snake formerly mentioned, have been received at the University Museum. These have been ransmitted from Orkney by Mr Urquhart of Elsness. The other parts which have been saved of this wonderful animal are daily expected: these having also, with much liberality and great propriety, been presented to the Museum by Gilbert Laing Meason, Esq. on whose property, in the island of Stronsa, the animal was cast ashore. We are happy to understand that a great part of the head has been recovered; so that a pretty correct generic character may probably yet be formed. From all that we have learned, this curious creature will form a new genus among the Amphibia Nantes of Linnæus, and it must certainly be considered as the largest of fishes, properly so called.

Edinburgh, 26th Dec. 1808. } *N.*

Account of Receipt and Expenditure of EDINBURGH *Charity Work-house, with Remarks.*

" Let not———————
" ——— grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
" The short and simple annals of the poor." GRAY.

SIR, *To the Editor.*

LAST year, I gratified myself by sending to you a statement of the affairs of the Charity Work-house in this city, as inserted in Vol. LXIX. P. 809. *et seq.* and I now desire leave to subjoin a view of the receipt and expenditure of the same establishment, in continuation: viz. from 1st July 1807 to 1st July 1808.

RECEIPT.				EXPENDITURE.			
To balance due last year	L.94	3	6	Maintenance -	L.2046	19	7
Church collections	1777	13	2	Petty charges - -	176	15	10¼
Two *per cent.* - -	1265	14	5	Household fees and salaries - - -	520	9	0
Boarders in bedlam -	296	7	2	Clothing, bedding, and furniture - -	712	11	2
Ditto in the house -	110	2	0	Washing, lighting, and coals - -	246	19	7
Paul's work mortification	199	9	1¼	Buildings, repairs, and funerals - - -	152	14	1¼
Mr Hallowell, ditto -	15	0	0	Children at nurse, and families - - -	851	4	0
Mr Shaw, ditto -	10	0	0	Temporary supplies -	43	14	10
Casual revenue - -	687	12	2¼				
City of Edinburgh -	200	0	0	Neat annual expence	L.4756	8	2¼
Ditto for children left by Mr Richardson -	150	0	0	Debt prior to 1st July 1805 - - -	71	19	7¼
House in Henderson's stairs - - -	4	0	0	*Balance this year* -	221	11	9
Mr Nielson, kirk-treasurer - - -	122	2	9				
Mr Wilson, church-yard dues - - -	70	5	3				
Interest on dock bonds	47	10	0				
	L.5049	19	6¼		L.5049	19	6¼

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REMARKS.—In the course of this year, 621 have resided in the house; 68 children have been paid for at nurse; and 311 families and individuals have been regularly supplied; being in all 1000. *Nota.* The children of the present, and late kirk-treasurer, are not included.

The numbers stood in July 1805, at 500. 1806, at 712. 1807 at 782.

Average charge of those maintained, covering every article of expenditure, six pounds *per annum*, each individual.

Sixty-five have died in the house this year, whereof only 2 were children; although 23 of them, at one time, were laid down in measles.

The numbers that have depended upon the establishment this year, are *double* what were at 1st July 1805; and although the comforts are so complete in every department of the family, that it would be improper, in such an institution, to increase them, yet, besides having THE HOUSE FREE OF DEBT, there has been paid since July 1805,

Of debt at that period, and funds to pay the whole - -	L.1600	0	0
Repairs in house, in bedlam, &c. &c.	500	0	0
Goods and balances on hand - - -	500	0	0
Loss sustained on 89 children left by Mr Richardson, *late* kirk-treasurer, after deducting 150*l.* from the city these three years - - -	800	0	0
	L.3400	0	0

When the enormous *poor rate** in the southern part of the island are taken into consideration, I hold this to be a subject deeply interesting, and worthy the notice of every fellow-citizen. The prosperity of the funds under various disadvantages, presents the best eulogium on the attention of the managers; whilst the *discretion of the present* treasurer, (a quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprize) enables him to weigh each circumstance of the business he has undertaken, and to employ the surest, and safest means for the attainment of the object in view. "Honesty and fidelity are praised for "their immediate tendency to promote the interests of society; but "after those virtues are once established upon this foundation, they are "also considered as advantageous to "*the person himself*, and as the source "of that trust and confidence which "can alone give a man any consideration in life." This opinion, I have the pleasure to observe, has been corroborated by the directors of this institution, as will be learned by the following advertisement, copied from the Courant of 29th Oct. last.

"At a general meeting of the managers of the Edinburgh Charity Work-House, held on the 26th of October 1808.—The meeting having considered the state of the funds, of which the preceding is an abstract, and having also considered the great and successful exertion which Mr Spankie, the treasurer, has made to bring the affairs of this house into proper order, the uniform diligence and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the important advantages which the institution has derived

* In the year 1803, *the average* of the rate per pound in England and Wales, was 4s. 5½d. In *Sussex*, the assessment was 8s. 7½d, and in *Carmarthen*, 12s, 9d. in the pound!!

At same time, it is proper to observe, that the *whole* of the money collected as *poor rates*, does not go exclusively to the support of the poor—part is applied towards paying for raising the militia; maintaining militiamen's families, and other parochial expences.

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ved from his meritorious services; nd Mr Spankie having this day most andsomely *declined* to accept of the dditional remuneration which it was n the contemplation of the managers o bestow on him; the meeting *unanimously* expressed their warmest aprobation of Mr Spankie's whole conuct as their treasurer, and ordered his minute to be signed by their pres, and inserted in the Edinburgh ewspapers.

(Signed) ALEX. M'ANNERS, *P.*

As we are told that example is more powerful than precept, let this gentleman's disinterested conduct be followed *by all* who are placed in situations of responsibility; and let each reflect, that altho' "lost health "may be repaired, lost fortune may "be regained, even lost senses may be "recovered, that *a forfeited character* "is rarely ever to be restored."

"Qui capit, ille facit."

With respect to the most useful mode of bestowing charity, some differences in opinion have been maintained. An indiscriminate admission to the work-house of every one who could establish claims thereto, would certainly be highly improper. There, shut up amidst a crowd of strangers, who have no interest in their welfare, and listening only while "the dull wheel hums doleful through the day," it becomes matter of indifference in them "to sleep or die." The proper and reasonable mode of giving assistance to the poor has thus been pointed out—by moderate pensions; paid, not weekly, which produces improvidence on their part; but monthly, or rather quarterly—*always under the condition that they shall not solicit charity.* The inducement to such exertions of industry, as their health or age permit, is thus left entire. They remain objects of compassion to their kindred, and none of the ties which bind them to society are dissolved; the sense of character remains the same, because they are still in the midst of their former friends and neighbours; and the least possible injury is done to their pride, or their wish to retain the appearance of independence. Nor is this the only mode of bestowing charity—there are many others—*such as the means employed for keeping down the price of fuel*, or provisions, in case of a monopoly, or temporary scarcity; *by purchasing the articles at the best market, and retailing them at prime cost*, or at a small loss; or the adding a bounty to a particular species of labour, when the price is accidentally depressed. A gentleman, who once filled a high station in this city, and whose attention to subjects of political economy has been great and praiseworthy, advises, "that if the magis-"trates would bring to market, *at the "present time*, 5000 bolls of potatoes, "which can be bought at no great "distance from Edinburgh, at *eight "shillings* per boll, and sell them off "in single pecks, at prime cost and "charges, it would do a great deal to "keep the prices of food moderate." With regard to another branch alluded to, viz. *fuel*,—it is with particular pleasure I am informed, that measures are taken to supply the inhabitants of this city with *coals of the first quality in Scotland*, and at a moderate price: this establishment, I understand, is not just yet completed in all its parts; but when it is, (and the sooner the better,) I am led to believe, and I hope the result will prove, that it will go far to keep the coal-masters in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh in better order than they have hitherto been, and prevent the prices from being raised, when the rigors of winter are felt, and fires become indispensable to all classes of the community.

Edinburgh, Dec. 17th, 1808. TIMON.

Letter

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Letter from the Chevalier RAMSAY, *while Tutor to the Sons of the Earl of* WEEMS, *to Mr* ROBERT KEITH, *afterwards Bishop* KEITH.

(*From the Original, in the possession of the Publishers.*)

Thistleworth, Feb. 25th, 1709.

DEAR ROBBY,

I HAVE nothing to write to thee but only this, that if we continue to aspire unto our Almighty original, we shall still be united, however far seperated in this world. Now, I abide hid by the river Thames, amidst fields and gardens, where I have nothing to interrupt my conversation within, but an hour or two attendance at night upon two of the most innocent, sweet, sprightly, little boys I ever knew.—All my ambition now is to live forgotten by all, doing them all the real service lyes in my power. I sha'nt trouble you with scribbling, we already know one another well enough.—All I shall say is, that should it be my fortune to be tost from Greenland to Good-Hope, yet, after twenty years absence, our souls shall be as much united as ever, and I shall embrace you at meeting with all the freedom of a Philadelphian: so live happy:—and if we never meet here, may we meet after this on the road to Elysium. I am your loving

RAMSAY.

If ever after this you chance to see Sandy Strachan, Jonny Anderson, Davidson, and the lads in and about Rosshearty, pray mind me to 'em; but to Mr Moor, your dear friend, in a particular manner. *R.*

Notes by Bishop Keith.

This last was Mr Alexander Moor, Episcopal minister at Fraserburgh, the best of men I ever saw. "I had contracted acquaintance with Mr Ramsay at Edinburgh the preceding winter. Johny Anderson left the legacy in 'e West Indies."

The writer of this letter is the famous author of Travels of Cyrus, Andrew Ramsay.——Addressed,

MR ROBERT KEITH,
Governor to the Right Hon. the
LORD KEITH.

ANECDOTES.

THE witty Charles Townshend having been asked what he thought of the late Duke of Richmond's last speech, which proved a pretty long one, he replied "that it resembled a *diabetes*, as it proceeded entirely from *a weakness of parts*."

Some literary gentlemen being in company lately, and waiting till dinner was announced, it was proposed that each of them should make a line of English verse, to see what a motley piece of composition they would make when put together.—Mr Home, the author of Douglas, commenced writing

"*God did at first make man upright, but he*"

A celebrated living poet, when turn it was next, added,

"*Would surely have continued so, but she*"——

which happy turn met with deserved applause, but the amusement went no farther.

Fox, the founder of Quakerism, was in the habit of attending public worship at the established church; but when the preacher uttered sentiments which he disapproved, he would most solemnly put on his broad-brimmed hat, and take it off again when a welcome train of doctrine recurred. If he had sat long with his hat on, and the ill-sounding propositions, or denominations, continued, he would slowly rise and silently walk out. *It was for purposes of habitual protest that the Quakers first learned to sit in places of worship with their hats on.* This is a decorous protest; and it might not be amiss for the friends of political equity, to put their hats on when they are compelled to listen to any thing intolerant, or in obstinate cases quietly to walk out.

GAELIC

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AELIC *Etymologies and Antiquities.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

F you think the following remarks on the *War Cries* of our ancestors orthy of a place in your useful Misllany, you may insert them, and obge, Sir, Yours, &c.

Nov. 12*th* 1808. MILO.

Slughorn — Slugorn — Slugan and *ogan*, are all corruptions, or provinal alterations of the original Gaelic *uagh-Oran*, *i. e.* the *Army* or *Bat-Cry*. Tradition informs us, that ien a *Clan* was to be assembled for me warlike expedition, a Herald trarsed the Chieftain's territories, caring a fiery *Cross*, and, at stated invals, proclaiming with a loud voice, e *Sluagh-Oran*, or *War Cry* of the an. The *Sluagh-Oran* was general the name of the Chieftain, the incipal Fort, or the Place of Renzvous. The War Cry of the *Macnzies* is said to have been *Tullochird*—that of the *Camerons*, *Lochiel*, d the *Campbells*,—*Lochow*, &c.

It is well known, that soon after e introduction of Christianity the oss was used as a warlike ensign.—ring the *Crusades*, this was particuly the case, and it might be difficlt to determine whether the confetates against the *Saracens* placed st reliance on the strength of their nies, or the *Virtue* of the *Cross*, as a *ndard*.

The Gael, however, notwithstand; their supposed barbarism, appear, this case, to have adopted a distincn highly to their credit. They did t, like their more polished southern ghbours, prostitute the *Crois Beanghte*, (Crux Sacra) *i. e.* the *Blessed oss*, to military purposes. They had o their *Crois-Taire*, (Crux Profana) . the profane or common Cross, ich was used, as aforesaid, for the rpose of convoking the Clans.—*Dec.* 1808.

Shaw, in his Gaelic Dictionary, renders *Crois-Taire*, an *Alarm Bell*, and it is not a little to the present point, that the Gaelic language contains no other word of the same import, equally appropriate and expressive as an instrument of alarm; tho' Shaw has lost sight of the radical meaning, and modernized the translation; by substituting a bell instead of a Cross. The last particular I shall mention on this head is, that the Coat of Arms of the M[c] Leans, and several of the Ancient Clans, still bears a Cross burning at both extremities of the transverse.

I have repeatedly had occasion to remark, that the *Gaelic* is a language of high antiquity, and contains inexhaustible stores for the philologist and antiquarian. It is more or less the *radix* of all the languages of Europe.—As I have had occasion to explain *Sluagh-Oran*, it may not be very foreign to explain another word, which is derived from the same source, but which has been uniformly mistaken, I mean the English word *Slaughter*.—This word, with the *Metathesis* of a single letter, is the Gaelic Sluagh-Ter, *i. e.* the Field of Battle.

P. S. The Synopsis of the Gaelic and Latin languages has been unavoidably delayed, but is now nearly complete, and will be regularly forwarded. MILO.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

(Continued from p. 811.)

Letter VI.

DEAR SIR,

I SAID in my last, that it was with reluctance we took leave of Mr M'Alister, nor was it any wonder, for

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for it was impossible we could have met with a sea-faring man better fitted to make our voyage agreeable; had we not been so much harassed by

" Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to dog the guiltless keel,"

we had certainly enjoyed his company very much; for besides having the ship stored with all the good things of this life, he had an excellent chart of the coast, a perspective glass, and a good violin, on which we could all perform a little; and also Ossian's poems, Burns's works, and several books of taste: his manners were simple and unaffected, and his nature kind and affable, and he certainly may be ranked amongst the first of merchants. We mounted the braes of Ardnamurchan at the farm house of Borrowdale, by a small foot track that soon evanished. Here there are many green patches amongst the woods and alongst the shore, but higher on the hills, the soil is wholly moss, and the vegetable productions heather and ling. In ascending this hill, we were rivetted to a certain spot a good while, listening to the most mellifluous music, which came floating on the breeze from a neighbouring wood, sometimes in a cadence so soft and low as scarcely to be heard, and at other times in full concert, so loud that all the hills rang again. This proceeded from a great number of people, of both sexes, who were cutting and peeling wood at that place; and being assembled at their breakfast, had joined in singing a Gaelic song, in the chorus of which they all joined: and though their notes were wild, and, as we thought, irregular, yet by reason of the distance, and the fine echo of the woods and rocks, the effect was excellent. With some difficulty we found our way over the height, and came in view of Loch-Moidart in Inverness-shire and what added not a little to our vexation, no sooner had we got over the rough hedge, and spied out the way by which we proposed to get forward, than the wind shifted to the South, and the rain commenced; so that if we had staid two hours longer in the ship, we had soon been landed in Sky, where I was acquainted; in the whole of our journey was all unfortunate. We now went through a stock of good short sheep belonging to a Captain Cameron, whose house we passed by, for fear we should have been suffered to tarry in the kitchen, our cloathes being now much soiled aboard; but even in the most trifling things we were unlucky; going a wrong way, as we thought, above the house, we came upon precipices and ravines so inaccessible, that it was with difficulty we reached the shore hard by the house, after all our trouble. A little after this, the tide being in, we run ourselves within a long narrow arm, by which it runs into the country, and were obliged to wade through it above our middle in salt water: being now uncertain by which way to proceed, we called at a poor cottage where a little girl, having some English, showed us the road for Island-Teona, in Loch-Moidart, by which it was necessary we should pass. After this we were entangled in a morass of prodigeous extent, quite level, and only a little elevated above the sea, and so soft and miry, that when we leapt from one place covered with a sod to another, to avoid sinking, it would shake and heave to the distance of a rood around us; and we certainly were in more danger than we were aware of, for we were afterwards told that no person attempted crossing through the middle of it where we went. After passing a number of poor cottages in a close, we came unto the beach opposite the house of Island-Teona, where making

ign for a boat, two fine boys, sons Mr M'Donald of that place, came l rowed us over to their fathers' ıse, where they entreated us to en-, where we were hospitably entertain-with the best the house could afford. :re we were joined by one Mr Mac-ırm, an exciseman of that country, ıo accompanied us all the way to isaig Mr M'Donald caused his sons row us round the island, and land on the mainland in the country of oidart. On our way we passed by natural canal, so narrow, that there ıs scarcely room to work the oars, d saw the mighty ruins of Castle airim, which they said was formerly e residence of Macdonald of Clan-nald. We now climbed the moun-ins of Moidart, and in less than two ours came in upon the shore of Loch anuach, an arm of the sea about six seven miles broad. It was all is time raining incessantly, and we ere, as usual, as wet as water could ake us; but to embitter our state a ttle further, the wind was now grown) rough that the ferry-men would ı no-wise venture out, and there be-ıg no place there where four of us ould lodge, we were forced to turn longst the shore to the eastward by ıe most terrible road of all: rapid orrents, flooded by the rain, came ushing and roaring from the moun-ains; these we were obliged to stem, nd climb over numerous precipices n all fours. We at length reached he genteel house of Ewrin, where we vere again entertained by Mr M'Ech-:rn, who entreated us to stay all night, ut perceiving that we wished to get orward, procured us a boat and crew :o carry us over. The boat being mall, and crouded, and the sea very ough, we were certainly in considera-ble danger; the waves often washing over her, threatened to suffocate us with brine; the man at the rudder however always bid us fear nothing, and, to encourage us, sung severel Earse songs. We passed several small islands, on one of which there is a vitrified fort, and we came to the very creek where the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart first landed on the mainland of Scotland in the year 1745. Yea, the people told us a thing of much importance, that we even stepped out upon the very same rock which he stepped out upon, and shewed us the cottage where he and his few companions lodged that night, on which occasion that song, called the "*Eight men of Moidart*," was composed: the same woman who entertained them still resides on the spot, though now in somewhat of a better house. After again walking over some low hills, we came to a good road, which led us to the village of Arisaig, where there is a good inn, at which we arrived ere it was quite dark, and were comfortably lodged. The country hereabouts had a more promising appearance than the banks of Loch-Moidart; the hills were moderately high, and towards the coast low, and mixed with spots of arable ground, not unfertile, altho' badly tilled, and their ridges formed after the pattern of the new moon. In all these districts the sheep stocks were well attended to, and the breeds were, on many farms, above mediocrity: they are all of the blackfaced breeds, and some of the smaller farmer's stocks retain too striking marks of their consanguinity to the old degenerate highland breed. Smearing with tar and grease is becoming more general, but even those which we saw unsmeared were not much ragged in their fleeces: the frost there is never very intense, when the salt-impregnated vapours are unfavourable to the breeding of vermin upon them. There are likewise large herds of black cattle, but amongst the better sort of farmers or tacksmen, these are yearly losing ground. The coast to the north of this, as well as that which we had passed, being all indented by extensive arms of the sea, and these

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these divided by pathless mountains, we found it impracticable, in such unseasonable weather, to proceed to Glen-Elig on foot as we at first proposed; and it was necessary, either to hire a boat to carry us to Slate, in Sky, than traverse that country to Dunvegan; and there again take chance of a passage from that to Rowdal in Harris; or else hire a boat in this place to carry us there, wait our return, and bring us back again. We very soon agreed that the latter was most expeditious, as well as the most convenient and genteel way of travelling. We accordingly hired a tight schooner, named *the Hawk of Oban*, and embarked next day about noon. Our bargain with the owners was, that they were to set us down on any part of Harris we chose, where they were to wait our return and bring us back to Arisaig. Our crew consisted of two brothers, stout young lads, who were the owners of the vessel, and another man whom they hired.

We left Arisaig, as I said, about noon, giving them directions to steer for Ensay in the sound of Harries, or else for Island-Glass in Loch-Tarbet, distant from this place about an hundred miles. We found our way out of Loch-Arisaig, or Loch-Nakeane, by a long intricate passage, stretching southward, leaving an innumerable range of insulated rocks on our starboard side; and, by the bye, this is certainly as dangerous a bay as is on these coasts, if the mariners are not minutely acquainted with it. The Hawk, though a fine sailer, and easily managed, drew very little water, and was uncommonly light and ticklish; therefore, when the sea was heavy or rough, she wrought and rolled most violently; and as soon as we were got into the open channel, the airy motion began to affect the stomachs of my two friends; but as the breeze was gentle, instead of sickening them, on the contrary, it only created the most voracious appetite for food. We had some victuals on board, but none ready cooked; and as there was no appearance of kindling a fire, Mr John soon grew quite desperate, and began to look first over the one shoulder and then over the other, as not knowing what to do. Our sailors having no little English, I thought I should have perished with laughing, when I saw him, with a famished look, go and implore them for a piece of bread in the most correct English he was master of, that they might by no means misunderstand him. I will send you our voyage in my next.

I am yours, &c.

J. E.

Query respecting a Coin.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Send you an account of a Coin, or Medal, which I have never seen described. Some of your readers may probably be able to inform me by whom, in what year, or on what occasion it was struck. On one side, a dolphin swimming; above its head a hand issuing from a cloud, with a crown, and this inscription, A DELPHINO INCOLUMITAS. On the reverse, a figure of Peace carrying a cornucopia in her left hand; in her right she holds a torch, with which she is setting fire to a trophy of military arms, with this inscription, EX PACE UBERTAS. Below are the words WOLF LAVE. It is of copper. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

T. B.

Witchcraft, Murder, and Credulity.

(From Leeds Mercury, Oct. 22. 1805.)

AN artful and villanous plot, accompanied by the most unprecedented instances of credulity that ever

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gaged public attention, was yester- developed before the Magistrates, the Rotation-office, in this town.— ie parties were *Mary Bateman*, of mpfield, near this town, and Wm. rigo and his wife, of Bramley; she, witch, and they the dupes. It ap- ared, that in August 1806, an ap- cation was made to this woman by rigo, to cure his wife of a complaint, ich was not stated on the examina- n, but which we suppose to be what called amongst people of her rank, nervous," and amongst their betters, the hip."—Mary, with becoming *desty*, declined to undertake the re herself; but said, that she had a end at Scarbro', a Miss Blyth, who uld "read the stars," and collect m them the knowledge requisite to move all corporeal and mental mala- es; and, as a preliminary step, re- ired that Perigo's wife should send r flannel petticoat to Miss Blyth, in der that she might, from that article dress, collect a knowledge of her sorder. The petticoat was sent, and propitious answer returned, wherein was required, that the medium, Mary Bateman, thro' which all com- unication betwixt the astrologer nd the patient was to be made, should ave four guinea notes presented to er, and she was, in return, to give erigo four other guinea notes, inclo- ed in a small bag, into which, if ei- her his own curiosity, or the still tronger curiosity of his wife, should nduce them to look, the charm would e broken, and sudden death would be he consequence. Strange as it may ppear, the wife of Perigo never look- d into the inchanted bag to the day f her death. Soon after the four gui- eas had been given to Mary Bate- nan, a letter arrived from Scarbro', lirecting that another guinea should e paid into her hands. Similar re- quests were repeated, and complied with, till forty guineas had been thus extorted from these infatuated people, under a promise, however, that they should, by-and-by, be allowed to open the bags, and these bags, they were told, would be found to contain all the money they had advanced.

About six months had now expired, and the business of fraud and delusion still went on. Miss Blyth could not, while certain planets ruled, sleep in her own bed; and, in order to promote the comfort of the "wise woman," Perigo was to buy her a new bed, with all the necessary appendages, and send it to Mary Bateman, thro' whose hands it was to be transmitted to the nymph of Scarbro'. The bed, &c. which cost eight pounds, were bought, and notes, to the amount of thirty pounds more, paid at various times, into the hands of the impostor. Unbounded in her extortions, she next demanded a set of china; this was also furnished to her; but she complained that the tea canister was not sufficiently handsome to set before the genteel company kept by a lady of her distinction, and demanded a tea caddy in its stead, which demand was also complied with.

Perigo and his wife, thus drained of all the money they had in the world, and all the sums their former good credit had enabled them to raise, and the wife's health still growing worse, rather than better, they became impatient to look into the mysterious bags, and extract from them the wealth they contained. Their clamorous impatience probably became troublesome, when, as it should seem, to silence their importunity, Mrs Bateman received, as she said, a packet from Scarborough; this packet contained a powerful charm, which was to be mixed up in a pudding, to be prepared for the purpose, and of which Perigo and his wife were to eat, but on no account to allow any person to partake with them. They did eat, and there is but too much reason to suppose, that this vile woman had said within herself, "in the day you eat thereof you

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you shall surely die." The husband ate sparingly, he did not like the taste; but his ill-fated wife, less scrupulous, ate freely: they both became sick, almost immediately, and continued in the most deplorable situation for twenty-four hours: the wife lost the use of her limbs, and, after languishing five days, died on the 24th of May 1807, a victim of credulity. Perigo recovered partially, but from that time to the present, has never had the perfect use of his limbs. Part of the pudding was, by way of experiment, given to a cat, and it died; some fowls also picked up other parts of it, and shared the same fate. Contrary to the direction of Mary Bateman, Perigo applied to a surgeon, in this town, for advice, and was told by him, that he had taken poison, but, fortunately, not in a quantity sufficiently large to occasion his death.

After the death of his wife, it is natural to suppose that the husband would have possessed sufficient fortitude to emancipate himself from the fangs of this wicked woman; this, however, was not the case: she had thrown her toils over him, and tho' the wife might not have been, as she supposed, bewitched, it is pretty evident the husband was under some such influence. From May 1807, till Wednesday last, the charm continued to operate, and the spell could not be dissolved. At one time he went to Manchester by the direction of this Jezebel; at another he sent her one of his wife's gowns; again she contrived to coax or frighten him out of another gown, a petticoat, and the family Bible! And last of all, she demanded from him half a bushel of wheat, with three seven shilling pieces enclosed. His creditors at length became impatient, and the hopes of getting any part of his property back failing, he determined to brave all danger, and look into the mysterious bags—but what must have been his surprise and vexation, to find that the contents of the bags were not worth one penny! and to find himself a pauper, without property, and with a ruined constitution.

The bubble now burst; and she having kept the business an entire secret from every soul living, his wife alone excepted, for upwards of two years, he laid his hopeless case before some of his neighbours: by their direction Mary Bateman was apprehended; when brought before the Magistrates, she in part confessed her delinquency, and admitted that there was no such person as Miss Blyth in existence, but that the whole was a mere phantom, conjured up to forward her vile purposes. The Magistrates have committed the offender to the House of Correction, whether to be tried for swindling practices, or to be removed from that to the County Jail to take her trial for wilful murder, we are not informed.

On searching the house of this woman (who has a husband and seven children) the bed and some other articles, the property of William Perigo amounting in value to about 10*l.* or 12*l.* were found, and will be restored to the owner.

It is worthy of observation, that Mary Bateman is the person who when laid an egg, about two years ago, at the Bank in this town, bearing this marvellous inscription, "*Christ is coming.*"

Another Case.

James Snowden and his family have also been the dupes of Mary Bateman, in a degree little inferior to Perigo. Living at the next door to this artful woman, she learnt that Snowden's wife had a sort of presentiment that one of her children would be drowned, and offered her services to avert so heavy a calamity. The agency of Miss Blyth was called in for again, Mary pretended to write to her at Thirsk, and received a letter, informing that James Snowden's silver watch should

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ıould be sewed up in the bed by Iary Bateman; next, money, to the nount of twelve guineas, was deanded, and obtained in a manner a ood deal similar to the way in which was extorted from Perigo: this was lso to be sewed up in the bed. By nd bye, it became necessary, Miss lyth said, in order to prevent their on being drowned, and their daughr becoming abandoned, that Snowen's family should leave Leeds, and o to Bowling, in the neighbourhood f Bradford, taking the bed, with the vatch, and money in it, with them, ut leaving a considerable portion of heir property in their house at Leeds, nd giving Mary Bateman the key. At length they expressed their wish o Mary, to be allowed to look into he bed, and take out the watch and noney, but the time had not yet arived; and before this inspection was o be made, the family of Snowden were to take a dose, which was at that ime in preparation for them, and was to have been administered during the present week—happily this dose was never taken. Saturday last, James Snowden was passing part of his evening in a public house at Bradford, and *The Leeds Mercury* being produced, one of the company undertook to read the article which had produced so much conversation during the day, under the head—*Witchcraft, Murder, Credulity.*"—Snowden heard the narrative with violent emotion; when it was finished he started from his chair, and made the best of his way home. His first care was to open the folds of the bed, when, lo! instead of his watch and money, he found—*a coal!* He next came over to Leeds, and found his house, which he had left in the care of Mary Bateman, plundered, and on a search warrant being procured, part of the property was found in Bateman's house; John Bateman was, in consequence, apprehended, and committed to York Castle, to take his trial.

Account *of* Books *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Concluded from p.* 825.)

"DISCOURSE on Governments by *Algernon Sidney*." This work, when still only in manuscript, afforded a pretext for the condemnation of Sidney to the most infamous punishment. A jury, corrupted by their President Jeffreys, a personal enemy of the author, condemned him to be hanged and quartered, but he was merely beheaded. Sidney was an ardent republican: he made war against Charles I., and leagued with the monsters who put that prince to death.—His character, impatient of any species of restraint, made him leave England when Cromwell usurped the supreme power. After the death of the protector, he was so imprudent as to return into his country; and though Charles II. had granted him a particular pardon, he was not the less attacked by his personal enemies, as having entered into a conspiracy against the King's person: proofs were wanting; but the writings found in his possession caused him to be denounced as a mover of sedition These writings are the Discourses in question; they contain bold truths mingled with paradox.

"De Lege, Rege, et Grege. (By "*Eric Sparre* in Sweden) fol." This work is excessively rare, being carefully suppressed in Sweden, and among the books most strictly prohibited in that kingdom. The author there unfolded his ideas respecting the law of nature and nations, which he had deeply studied. He was a baron, and a senator of Sweden in the sixteenth century; he distinguished himself in the different employments with which that government entrusted him.

In the sixteenth century, the Swedes and Poles fought to decide which should be master. At the end of this bloody quarrel, Sigismond, who occupied

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pied at once the thrones of Poland and of Sweden, was constrained to yield the last to his uncle Charles IX.— Charles required that five senators, attached to Sigismond, should be given up to him, and the ungrateful Sigismond gave them up. Of this number was Eric Sparre, baron of Sundby, chancellor of Sweden, whose virtues and talents have never been disputed. On the 20 March 1600, with three others, he was beheaded at Lincoping, and died with dignity, the victim of the baseness of one king, and the ferocity of another.

" Grounds of Venetian liberty. In " which are also adduced the claims " of the Roman empire upon the city " and signiory of Venice." (Mirandola, 1612. 4to.) A rare and seditious work. It was burned by order of the senate of Venice. The author is not precisely known; some ascribe it to Alphonso de la Cueva, known under the name of the Marquis of Bedmar, the chief mover in the conspiracy of the Spaniards against the republic of Venice; others to Marc Welser. In this work, the author attempts to shew that the Venetian state is not naturally free, that it is an ancient domain of the empire, and that consequently the emperor and the empire retain the same rights, and the same pretensions as ever, to the sovereignty of the republic. This author seems to have foreseen the fate of Venice. Certain it is, his book gave occasion to Father Paul to write the history of the Council of Trent; the latter thought that the "Grounds" came from the court of Rome, and as he could not answer it directly, he composed his Council of Trent, in the view of mortifying that court.

" *Strada* de Bello Belgico." This work, says M. Debure, should have had three volumes; but it was not completed, because the impression of the last volume was stopt by order of the king of Spain, who caused the manuscript to be withdrawn, on learning that the author had inserted some bold passages, little favourable to the memory of Philip II.

" Defence of the Catholic faith, " gainst the errors of the English se. " By *Francis Suarez*. (Latin.) Co. " bra, 1613, fol." This work was burned in England and France by the hand of the executioner. It was undertaken by order of Pope Paul V, who seeing that a great number of English Catholics took the oath required by James I. (See *Reboul*) proposed to Suarez, a Spanish Jesuit, and the medium of Cardinal Caraffa, his legate in Spain, to undertake the defence of this religion. The Jesuit obeyed. The Pope, satisfied with his performance, thanked him by a brief of 5th September 1613. The author dedicated his treatise to the Christian princes: it is divided into six books; in the sixth he discusses the form of the oath which offended Rome, and the greatest part of the Catholics. James I., enraged, caused his book to be burned at London before the church of St Paul, and forbade his subjects to read it under grievous penalties; he complained bitterly to the king of Spain that he should suffer in his state a writer so rash as to declare himself openly the enemy of the throne and the majesty of kings. Philip III. caused the book of Suarez to be examined by bishops and doctors, and on their report wrote a long letter to James I, in which, after defending the conduct of the Jesuit, he exhorts that prince to return to the way of truth, which his predecessors had followed during so many ages. The work of Suarez was not viewed in France with the same eye as in Spain; the parliament of Paris, by a decree of 26 June 1614, condemned it to be burned by the hand of the executioner, as containing seditious maxims, and many propositions contrary to the sovereign power of kings. Francis Suarez, born at Granada in 1548, died at Lisbon in 1617.

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"Langrognet in Hell. By the Abbe *Talbert* de *Nancray*." Langrognet, councillor in the parliament of Besançon, having died suddenly, Talbert, who was his personal enemy, describes him carried into hell, where he sees the limbos, tartarus, and elysium, prepared for his friends or his enemies. This personal satire was burnt by a decree of the parliament of Besançon.

"Thuani Historia. Paris, 1604. fol." This first part, which contains the only eighteen first books of this interesting history, was censured 1604, that is to say, as soon as it appeared. It contains only the events from 1545 to 1560. The censure is in manuscript; it exists in the library of the Emperor of Germany.

"*Vanini* Amphitheatrum æternæ Providentiæ divino-magicum, Lyons, 1650;" and, "De admirandis naturæ reginæ deæ mortalium arcanis, libri IV. Paris 1616." These two works are full of infamy and impiety, yet it is remarkable that they appeared at first with the royal privilege and approbation. The second, which is the strongest, contains sixty dialogues between Alexander and Julius Cæsar: it is divided into four books, and dedicated to Marshal Bassompierre, the patron of the author. Vanini was arrested at Toulouse: after being tried as an atheist, he was delivered to the flames on the 19 February 1619, aged 34, after having had his tongue cut out. It is pretended, that at the first interrogatory which was put to him, he was asked if he believed the existence of God; he stooped down, took up a straw, and said, "I need only this straw to prove the existence of a creating being:" he then made a very fine discourse on Providence; which did not save him, however, as being ascribed rather to fear than to conviction. When he was asked to atone for his offences, and to ask pardon of God, of the king, and of justice, he is said to have replied, "I do not believe in God, I have never offended the king, and I give justice to the devil." It is added, that being in the carriage which was to conduct him to punishment, he ridiculed the monk who attended to exhort him to repentance, and said, speaking of Jesus Christ, "he sweated with fear, while I die intrepid." May all these details be depended upon? They are found in the life of Vanini, published by Durand, at Rotterdam, 1717, 12mo.

Lucilio Vanini was born at Taurozano in the Terra d'Otranto in 1585. He gave to the public only the two works which form the subject of this article; he has likewise a treatise on astronomy, which is in manuscript.

"*Voltaire*." There is no writer, who, joining boldness in opinion to brilliant talents in writing, has so many claims to make a figure in this work as Voltaire. It would be endless to enumerate all those of his writings which were condemned and censured; we shall notice, however, some of the most remarkable.

"The *J'ai vu* (I have seen) and "the *Birth of Adonis*." The first of these two pieces of verse, which is said to be by the poet Lebrun, was ascribed to Voltaire, and made him be confined in the Bastille in 1716: he remained there more than a year: it is said to be there that he began his poem of the 'League,' known afterwards under the name of the *Henriade*.

The "*Henriade*," (first edition at London.) This poem was not condemned; yet the author could not obtain permission to print it in France. he published it at first in England; when, in 1725, a few copies appeared secretly at Paris, the outcry of impiety was raised. The clergy wished to subject it to censure, as containing the errors of the Semi-pelagians. At court, it was said, that no one who was not seditiously disposed would have ventured to write the panegyric of the Admiral de Coligny. Notwithstanding all these accusations, the Henri-

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ade, in the sequel, met with the greatest success; it was translated into Latin verse; into English by Lokman; into Italian by the Abbe Quirini; into German, into Dutch, &c.

The "*Maid of Orleans.*" This poem had been begun in 1730. Chauvelin, the keeper of the seals, having heard it talked of, had threatened to throw Voltaire into the bottom of a dungeon, if he published this work.—The first edition given by the author was in 1762.

"*Philosophical Dictionary*, begun in "1760, printed in 1764, one vol. 8vo. "and very much augmented since un- "der the title of *Questions upon the* "*Encyclopedia.*" This work was committed to the flames at Geneva, proscribed in Holland, and condemned to be burned by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, of 19th March 1765. The prosecutor-general wished to make Voltaire be arrested. I have been assured, that it was on the subject of this book that the condemnation of young Labarre to the flames took place. This decree was executed at Abbeville in 1766.

"*The Man with Forty Crowns.*" This romance of political economy was proscribed and burned by a decree of the Parliament. A magistrate is reported to have said, at the time of the condemnation of this work: "Shall we burn books only?" Is this sally well authenticated? It reminds me of one still stronger: a magistrate of the 16th century cried out at the point of death, "Thank God, I die in peace, for thro' me, 166 sorcerers have been burned; if I have not done more, God will forgive me, he knows it has not been for want of good will." I do not recollect the name of this worthy and humane magistrate; he belonged to the Parliament of Toulouse or of Bourdeaux.

We shall conclude this article by a notice respecting the library of Voltaire. It consisted of 6210 volumes, the greater part of which were very middling, especially in regard to history. Romances were not numerous: they amounted, at most, to 30 vols. But however middling a great part of the works in this library were, they became very valuable from the notes with which Voltaire had covered them. When he read a work, and found occasion to make any remark upon it, he took the first scrap of paper which came to his hand, wrote his remark, and fixed it on the margin, at the very place which had called it forth. It is to be regretted, that this curious monument should no longer be in France: its place ought to have been in the imperial library of Paris, but it is in that of St Petersburg. Catharine II. made the acquisition of it: Madame Denis, Voltaire's heir, yielded it in 1778, for the sum of 150,000 livres (about 7000*l.*) This was the price set upon it by that magnificent sovereign. The Empress required also that to the books should be added all the original letters of Voltaire, which could be printed, and even those which could not. Madame Denis only asked permission to keep copies of them. Catharine likewise asked exact plans, in every direction, of the *Chateau de Ferney;* she proposed to cause a similar one to be built in her park at Czarskozelo, and to erect in it a monument to the memory of Voltaire: there was to be a museum, where the books were to be placed in the same order in which they had been at Ferney. I know not if these projects have been executed.

"*Wiclef.* Joannis Wiclefi, viri ... "dequaque clarissimi dialogorum libri "IV. quorum primus divinitatem et "ideas tractat; secundus, universi- "rum creationem complectitur: ter- "tius, de virtutibus vitiisque contra- "riis copiosissime loquitur; quartus, "romanæ ecclesiæ sacramenta, etc. "pestiferam dotationem, anticlesiæ "regnum, fratrum fraudulentam re- "ginem, atque eorum hypocrisin, ve- "riaque nostro ævo scitu digniss...

5r

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graphice perstringit, 4to. 1525, (no place.") This volume has become ry rare, from the care with which it is suppressed by the court of Rome. appears that it issued from the press John Oporin of Basle': a copy was d in 1764 by the Jesuits of the llege of Clermont, at 241 livres, O*l.*) But it is commonly valued at O or 120 livres, (4 or 5*l.*) The pression at Frankfort, 1753, in 4to. of less value. In this work, of which lho Brunsfels is said to be the edi-, Wickliffe introduces three per-nages, who are: *Truth*, or *Alithia*; ying, or *Pseudis*; and *Prudence*, or *ronesis*. It is a sort of theology, ich contains all its doctrine, the ba- of which, consists in admitting an solute necessity in all things, even the actions of God. Yet, he says, at God is free, and that he could ve done otherwise had he so willed ; but, at the same time, he says, at it forms part of his essence not to ill otherwise than he does. Wick-fe wished to establish equality and dependence among men; a preten-on equally ridiculous and impossible execute. The French made a fatal ial of it at the end of the eighteenth ntury. The English had made the me beneath the eyes of Wickliffe in 379 and 1380. It was in the time this heretic, that Urban VI. and lement VII. disputed the seat of ome. Europe was divided between ese two Pontiffs: one was acknow-dged by the English, and the other the French. The emissaries of Ur-n preached, in England, a crusade gainst France, and granted to the usaders the same indulgences enjoyed by those who went to the Holy Land. Wickliffe thundered against this cru-de in a work forcibly written. "It shameful, says he, that the cross of hrist, which is a monument of peace, f mercy, and of charity, should be-ome to all Christians the standard and signal of the interests of two false priests, who are manifestly both Anti-christ, in order to preserve them in worldly greatness, by oppressing the Christian world more than the Jews oppressed Jesus Christ and his apos-tles. Why will not the haughty priest of Rome grant to all men, on condi-tion that they shall live in peace and charity, that plenary indulgence which he grants to them to fight and destroy each other. In 1382, a council was assembled at London by William de Courtenay, in which several heretical propositions of Wickliffe were con-demned. The most prominent are the following: "Outward confession is unnecessary to a man who feels suffi-cient contrition; we do not find in the gospel that Jesus Christ enjoined mass: If the Pope is deceitful and wicked, and consequently a member of the devil, he has no power over the faith-ful, except, perhaps, what he has re-ceived from the Emperor. After Ur-ban VI. we ought to own no Pope, but to live like the Greeks, each un-der his own laws. It is contrary to sacred scripture that churchmen should hold temporal goods." It has been said, that there exists another work of Wickliffe, entitled, "Four books of Trialogues," infinitely more rare than that we are now speaking of; but no copy of it is actually known, and there is reason to believe that it is the same work with that which we now announce. John Wickliffe, born at Wickliffe, in the county of York, about 1324, died at Lutterward, where he kept himself concealed, in Decem-ber 1384. The animosity of his ene-mies pursued him beyond the tomb; for they dug up his body some years after, burned it, and then threw the ashes into the river. Wickliffe com-posed a great number of works; but none has reached us except that of which we have spoken.

SKETCH

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SKETCH *of the* RISE *and* PROGRESS *of the* BRITISH NAVY.

(*Concluded from p.* 815.)

AT the conclusion of peace in November 1762, the number of ships amounted to 141 sail of the line, 24 fifties, and 267 smaller vessels. Twenty-four ships of the line were building, 14 in the King's, and 10 in the Merchant's yards. Twenty-one ships of the line were taken from the enemy in the course of this war. The English, on the contrary, lost no vessel of more than 50 guns. They lost two fifties, one of 20 guns, and six small vessels. During the course of this war, L.200,000 was annually voted for building and repairing of ships. At the end of it some reduction was made in the navy, though a much greater force was still kept on foot than during any former peace. The number from 1762 to 1771 continued pretty steadily at about 135 ships of the line, and 250 smaller vessels. On occasion however of the dispute with Spain about Falklands islands, it was discovered that these ships were in a most defective state of repair; and, had a long war taken place, the nation must have suffered considerably. In consequence of this discovery, a general examination took place, and pains were taken to put the ships into a proper state of repair.

At the breaking out of the American war in 1775, the navy consisted of fewer vessels than at any former period of the peace. There were only 131 of the line, and 299 smaller vessels; in all 340. As small vessels were chiefly wanted during the earlier stages of this unfortunate contest, their numbers were greatly augmented; and in 1778, the larger vessels continuing the same, amounted to 319. The accession of the European powers rendered it necessary to extend this augmentation to the larger vessels; especially after the alarm which we received from the entrance of the combined fleets into the channel, in August 1779. By 1st January 1780, accordingly, they were raised to 143; and by 1st June 1782, to 161; the smaller vessels were also raised at the latter period to 439. Eight more of the line have been added before the signing of the preliminaries on 20 January 1783. The tonnage of the Navy then amounted to 500,000 tons. In the course of this war there were taken from our different enemies, twenty-six ships of the line, and 61 of 54 guns and under. We lost only one ship of the line, thirty of 50 and under, besides 37 sloops and smaller vessels. Forty-two ships of the line were building, 13 in the King's, and 29 in the Merchants' yards.

About this time, the East India Company presented Government with three ships of 74 guns.

The state in which the navy had been found in 1771, afforded proof of the necessity of attending to its proper repair. Accordingly all the artificers were retained in the dock yards, and continued, even during the winter months, to work extra hours. An useful regulation was adopted, on the suggestion, it is said, of Lord Chatham, by which large stores of all kinds, sufficient to last for seven years, were kept constantly accumulated; thus obviating any precariousness of supply, or uncommon high price, to which war might give occasion.

In the course of the peace, from 1783 to 1791, the building and repairing of ships went on with great activity; but as a good number were disposed of as old and unserviceable, no numerical augmentation took place. In 1789 the ships of the line amounted to 148, and the smaller vessels to 304. Of these 93 were in perfect good condition, and ready to be put upon immediate service; a much lar-

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proportion than had ever been so, ing any former period of peace.

In December 1790, in the build- of a ship called the Hawke, an portant experiment was tried.— is vessel was built in part of wood it had been stript of its bark and t standing since the spring of 1777. ie experiment however totally failed; in 1803 this vessel was found to in so great and general a state of cay, as not to be worth repair.

On 1st January 1791, the ships in od condition were 95, of which 35 ere in commission. On the 1st ecember 1792, the ships of the ne amounted to 141, but the num- r in good condition, from several cidental causes, had diminished to 7, of which 12 were in commission. n each of these two years an arma- ent had been prepared, in contem- lation of a rupture, first with Spain, nd afterwards with Russia. The alue of stores, at 31st December 792, amounted to 1,812,982*l.*; of vhich there was at Deptford to the alue of 218,558*l.*; at Woolwich 189,550*l.*; at Chatham 378,304*l.*; at Sheerness, 71,807*l.*; at Portsmouth, 148,624*l.*; at Plymouth, 506,1291.

At this period, war broke out with France, and the utmost activity was employed in fitting the navy for service. In the course of nine months, the ships in commission were increased from 12 to 72. It is needless to recal to our readers the events of this naval war, the most glorious in which Britain was ever engaged, and which completely established her empire over the seas. The following is a list of the ships taken or destroyed the course of it by the English.

Of the line, and down to 54 guns inclusive, - - -	86
Of 50 guns, - - - - -	3
Frigates - - - - - -	206
Sloops and small vessels, -	275
	570

The following is a list of those taken or destroyed by the enemy.

Of the line to 54 guns, inclusive, - - - - - - -	5
Of 50 guns, - - - - - -	1
Frigates - - - - - - -	12
Sloops and small vessels, -	41
	59

The unappropriated stores at the end of this war amounted to 2,610,908*l.*

During the short peace which ceeded, the establishment of the navy was never greatly reduced; and when at the lowest, 50,000 seamen were still employed, and 38 ships in commission. At 15 May 1803, there were in all 177 ships of the line, and in 1st January 1805, the number was nearly the same. At this latter period 124 were in commission.

The following is an account of the number of ship-wrights employed in our docks during different periods of our history.

1702—1869	1770—2928
1710—2574	1780—3260
1744—3065	1790—2965
1750—2698	1800—3776
1760—3281	1805—3193

In Queen Ann's war, the charge for building a 74 gun ship was 10*l.* 15s. per ton. In 1755, for building a 74, the charge was 17*l.* 2s. 6d. In 1771, it was 17*l.* 5s. In 1780, it was 17*l.* 10s. In 1795, it was 20*l.* In 1805, it was 36*l.* The following is the expence attached to the different parts of a vessel of 74 guns, which consists of 1660 tons:

	L.
Hull, including coppering, 20*l.* 4s. per ton. Rigging and stores, 5*l.* 4s.	33,580
Masts and yards, - - -	1660
Rigging, - - - - - -	2550
Sails, - - - - - - -	1170
Carry over	L.38,910

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Brought over	L. 38,910
Anchors, - - - - - - -	820
Cables, - - - - - - -	1300
Boatswain's stores, - - -	1100
Carpenter's stores, - - -	1690
	43,820

Plagiarism detected.

" ——Moveat cornicula risum
" Furtivis nudata coloribus——."
Hor.

THERE is a class of men occasionally to be met with, Mr Editor, who neither think nor speak for themselves, but repeat the thoughts of others, and thus, for a season, pass current in the world as men of no small understanding. A celebrated author has told us, that " no writer can be fully convicted of *imitation*, except there is an occurrence of more resemblance than can be imagined to have happened by chance;" and this may be admitted as a reasonable opinion. I can very easily conceive, Sir, that a coincidence of remarks may occur in different authors, on various subjects; yet if one should not only write on the same subject, but at the same time make use of the same words, with exactly the same number of notes and quotations employed by another, he may as reasonably be charged with plagiarism, or literary theft.

In the Scots Magazine of Sept. 1807, p. 557, there is published a dissertation, " On a certain impropriety in the English language," dated 18th August 1807, and signed *Walterus:* with the subject discussed I have no quarrel; but I desire, Mr Editor, to direct your attention, and that of your readers, to the Weekly Magazine for 14th Nov. 1771, Vol. XIV. p. 205, printed by Wal. Ruddiman, and there you will find inserted the same essay, *totidem literis*, under the signature *A.B.* as that above noticed. With the preceding remarks in view, *Walterus* must be brought in *guilty of literary theft.*

This person, I have led myself to conceive to be a young man, perhaps, over anxious to admire himself *in print*, even at the expense of his honesty; and as he stopt with this first imposition, I should charitably have allowed him to escape, but forbearance seems only to have increased his hardihood, and encouraged him in his system of plagiarising. Now, as I neither choose myself, nor wish your readers to have their good nature abused, I intend, by means of the preceding hints, and those now to follow, to prevent *Walterus*, or *W——r R——d*, from practising such deceit in future.

In the Scots Magazine, Sir, for May 1808, p. 344, is inserted a narrative respecting the shipwreck of certain English people in the year 1569, signed *W——r R——d*, with an introduction, which concludes by telling us, that it " may not be very generally, if at all known, to most of your readers;" that I verily believe *he imagined*, but as Shakespeare says,

'Tis a mistake, I doubt."

At the conclusion of the narrative there is introduced a letter from the said W——r R——d, (which we shall admit he really did write and compose) wherein he tells us a cock and a bull story about an uncle of his, " a considerable antiquarian," who died at Ramsgate some time ago, and left to W——r R——d a collection of old pamphlets (a volume of Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, not a shadow of doubt,) and, *inter alia*, the narrative above alluded to: he then, to complete the imposition, acquaints us, that the pamphlet is " frail," which alone prevented his " producing to you the original;"—yet, that if you, Mr Editor, were doubtful of the fact, he would *immediately*, by bringing this aged production forward, " banish all doubts" of its reality and existence—This is really too bad. Listen to me, Sir: In the same volume of Ruddiman's Magazine (XIV.) for 26 Dec. 1771. p. 385. if you will take the trouble

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ouble to look, you will find this ce-brated narrative of W——r R——d, greater length, and much better pressed, than as altered by him. I all not trespass farther on your pa-ence, and that of your readers, by y remarks of mine on this subject, ut leave the rest to the discrimination f any one who will look it over.

From what you have now read, I ad myself to conclude, Sir, that you re satisfied of the propriety of inviting e doughty W——r R——d to ring forth *his proof* in due course; which, should he fail, one inference nly can be drawn in his case.

Under these circumstances, Sir, I pect that you will be on your guard gainst the threat of this pseudo au-hor, who insists on "*entertaining the ublic*" with more communications *of he like sort!* Age and debility ope-ate powerfully against my entering nto any literary controversy, and pre-lude me from offering my mite to ur only national register; yet I can-ot observe silence when a deliberate ttempt has been avowed to lower its haracter by such correspondents as *W*——r R——d, whom I shall now ismiss; and I recommend him in time oming to beware practising such tricks,

Lest, when the birds their various co-
" lours claim,
Stripp'd of *his stolen pride*, the crow
" forlorn
Should staud the laughter of the pub-
" lic scorn."

I am, Sir, &c.

Edinburgh,
30th Sept. 1808. } *T.*

P. S. Since writing the preceding *xpose*, I begin to suspect that you al-o, *have smelt a rat*; as in your notice o correspondents, in the Magazine or October, I observe that this impos-or W—r R—d has been furnishing ou with more "damning stuff," but n consequence of doubts having arisen n your mind as to the authenticity, ou have wisely called on him for "a certificate of character," which should he decline to supply, I pray that you will state the description of his "notes," and I shall endeavour to point out whence they are purloined.

Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. DAVID URE.

THIS Gentleman is a striking example of the effect of industry and perseverance, in raising a man to eminence and respectability, in opposition to difficulties which we should be apt to pronounce insurmountable.

He was born of poor but honest parents, in the city of Glasgow. His father was an operative weaver, and trained his son to his own profession. But David, who, from his earliest years, discovered an insatiable thirst for knowledge, was not to be confined to the obscurity of the mechanical profession to which fortune seemed to have fettered him. His father dying when he was very young, with the labour of his hands he maintained himself and an aged mother, while he rapidly acquired a competent stock of classical learning at the Grammar school. He afterwards passed thro' a regular course of study at the University, where he was always distinguished by accurate preparation of his various lessons. He was so great a favourite of the celebrated Dr Moore, that when he was scolding the other lads for negligence, or want of preparation, he used to make him a bow, saying,

David Ure
He sits secure,
He'll ne'er be fin'd by Dr Moore.

He generally laboured the greatest part of the night, and while his hands were throwing the shuttle, his eye would be intent on Virgil, Homer, or some ancient author. He early discovered a strong propensity to investigate antiquities and natural curiosities.

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ties. So strong did this thirst burn within him, that he has been known, during the Christmas holy-days at College, to walk all the way to the top of Benlomond, when the ground was covered with snow, or to some more distant place, where he expected to see something curious. His first project was to discover the perpetual motion, and the philosopher's stone, which had not then ceased to occupy the thoughts even of men of science. Dr Moore, whom he consulted on these projects, put them out of his head, by telling him—"David, we have got a sufficient perpetual motion in you; and industry and perseverance are the true philosopher's stone, because, tho' they should not produce gold, they will produce what can be exchanged for gold."

During his attendance on Divinity, he acted some time as assistant to the schoolmaster of Stewarton, in Airshire, and afterwards taught a subscription school in the neighbourhood of Dunbarton. After he obtained licence, he was appointed assistant to the late Rev. Mr Connel, minister of Kilbride, with a salary of ten pounds a-year, and his maintenance. Yet, with this slender pittance, he continued to relieve, if not wholly to support, his aged mother. It was here he brought to light that curious body of facts concerning the mineral strata, and other matters, which he published in the history of the parishes of Kilbride and Rutherglen. He also made several practical discoveries, from which that district continues to derive considerable benefit. He was promised the succession to that church, and the whole parish expected him as their minister; but they were deprived of him by some petticoat intrigues, unnecessary here to detail. The instant he heard of his disappointment, that he might not stand in the way of a harmonious settlement, he set off to Newcastle on foot, where he acted some time as assistant in a Presbyterian chapel. He was afterwards employed by Sir John Sinclair in executing the first sketch of the Agricultural surveys of the counties of Edinburgh, Dunbarton, and Kinross. He also superintended the publication of several of the last volumes, and drew up the general indices of the Statistical Account of Scotland. He surveyed, and drew up accounts of parishes, where such could not otherwise be procured.

Whether travelling to gratify his own curiosity, or to execute any commission, it was always on foot. He short of stature, he enjoyed a strong constitution, and a vigorous structure of body. He often carried bread and cheese in his pocket, and enjoyed his repast beside the cooling spring. When his circumstances could allow it, he would repair to the village alehouse, and enjoy his favourite luxury, a glass of ale. His great coat was furnished with a large pocket, in which he stowed such minerals, or other curiosities, as had attracted his notice. He carried a tin-box for stowing curious plants; a large cudgel, armed with steel, so as to serve both as a spade and pick-axe; a few small chisels, and other tools; a blow-pipe, and its appurtenances; a small liquid chemical apparatus; optical instruments &c. &c. so that his friends used to call him a walking shop, or laboratory. In this way he braved all weathers, and heat or cold, wet or dry, seemed equally indifferent to him. He was a patient observer, and accurate describer of nature. His descriptions were always taken down on the spot, in a hieroglyphical species of short hand, invented by himself, and which, it is to be regretted, no one else but himself understood.

He possessed a strong and vigorous mind, which adversity could neither subdue, nor prosperity elate. He had an uninterrupted flow of good humour, and his good nature was so invincible, that the plots and conspiracies of his friends

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ends to make him angry, by telling ries concerning ridiculous mistakes had committed, or laughable situaons into which he had been brought, ver proved successful. He would ugh as heartily at the story as any the company, and only set them ght in some points of fact, which gerally tended to heighten the ridile.

In 1796, Lord Buchan, with an honurable attention to genius, presented m to the church of Uphall, in Linlithowshire. He did not, however, enjoy is preferment above two years, when died of a dropsy. His Lordship caud him to be interred in his own buing ground, with the following inription:

D. Ure, A. D. In hac Ecclesia rite repotus, morbo acerbo Hydrop. diu vexat. animam denique reflavit, et Deo reddidit ie Martij xxviii. A. D. M.DCC,XCVIII. t hic sepul. fuit.

H. M.
David Buchaniæ Comes in Test.
Amic. I. T.
F. C.
Pulvis et Umbra Sumus.

Edinr. Dec. 1806. *J. Headrick.*

Curious Account of the hanging and recovery of MARGARET DICKSON.

For the SCOTS *Magazine.*

MOST of the readers of the Scots Magazine have probably heard of "*ill hangit Maggy Dickson*;" but few perhaps have seen any authentic account of the particulars of her singular adventure. Such may be gratified by the following extracts from the Caledonian Mercury for 1724, in which the circumstances are fully detailed:—

Edinburgh, August 6. 1724. On Monday last Janet* Dickson received sentence of death for the murder of her own child, to be execute on her in the Grass-market the first Wednesday of September next. She is a married woman, and had unluckily differed with and eloped from her husband for some years past.

September 3. Yesterday Margaret Dickson suffered in the Grass-market, pursuant to the sentence emitted against her for the murder of her own child. She was cut down some time after thrown over, and put into a bier, in order to be transported to Musselburgh, to be buried with her people. A soldier in Kirk's regiment, observing that the executioner had left a part of the halter upon the gallows after cutting the woman down, jumped upon the ladder, seiz'd the rope, and fell a unnoosing it with his teeth; which his serjeant perceiving, fell upon him with his cane, and severely drubb'd him for his pains.

September 8. Tho' the country around this city be now fully apprised of the strange and surprising fate of Margaret Dickson, who on Wednesday last was hang'd in the Grass-market for the murder of her own child; yet, to satisfie the curiosity of such as may have heard of this uncommon event, and perhaps are not yet convinced of the verity thereof; and also, to inform such of our readers as live at a greater distance, and probably have not at all heard of it; we have been advis'd to publish the following short Narrative thereof, *viz.*

"After this unfortunate creature "had been cut down by the execution-"er, and put into a cart to be carried "to Musselburgh there to be interred; "on the way thither, the people who "attended the corpse, stopping some "time at Pepper-mill to refresh them-"selves, were alarmed by one in the "company, who affirm'd that he felt "some motion in the chest; where-"upon it was immediately broke up "by her friends, who then caused "open a vein, and give her some spi-"rits,

* This appears to be a *mismomer*, as in every other occasion she is called Margaret.

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" rits, which had such effect, that they " hoped the event would soon answer " their endeavours. She was that " night carried to Musselburgh, and " so far recovered before next day, " that she both sate up and spoke to " the company. She is at present in " her brother's house at Musselburgh, " in perfect health and judgment, " and has been visited by almost every " body here, high and low. She has " had a great deal of money given her, " by those who have seen her, and se- " veral others have sent her money " from this place."

'Tis thought the stir and motion of the cart whereon she lay, provok'd the circulation of the blood, and contributed greatly to her recovery.

We hear that on Sunday last the Reverend Mr Williamson had a very pretty sermon at his parish church of Inverask, suitable to the occasion, whereat she was present, and a very numerous auditory; and that frequent mention was made of the resurrection of Lazarus from the dead.

September 10. People continue to throng out for Musselburgh, to see the woman mentioned in our last.—What was said in that paper, anent the Reverend Mr Williamson's having spoke of the resurrection of Lazarus from the dead, was insert by misinformation, for that he did not in the least descend to particulars, much less speak of Lazarus; what was spoke that way, was by the people in the churchyard.

October 15. Tuesday last the famous Margaret Dickson (who so cannily outwitted John Dalgleish in the Grass-market) came to town from Musselburgh. Peoples curiosity was such, to see a hanged woman appear in the streets again, that she'd infallibly been trode down or stifled in the crowd, but that she got into the house of John Hood, (one of the keepers of the tolbooth, and a Gospel Relation of hers) who conveyed her off by a back-door.

Account of DR BELL'S *System of* EDUCATION.

THE System of Education, chiefly designed for the benefit of the children of the Poor, and, "as it has appeared under different shapes in this country," originated in the Military Male Orphan Asylum founded at Madras in the year 1789; being introduced by the Rev. Dr Andrew Bell, a native of Scotland, and formerly British Chaplain of the Presidency at Madras, and was transplanted into England in the year 1797, when it was partially adopted with good success in the oldest charity school in London, that of Aldgate, and in several parts of the kingdom, and is now established at the parochial schools of White-Chapel and of Lambeth, and at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. Its inventor thus writes of it: "to render simple, easy, pleasant, expeditious, and economical, the acquisition of the rudiments of letters, and of morality and religion, are the leading objects of elementary education;—to *expedite* the progress of education at the same rate of punishment to the scholar, of labour to the master, and of expence to the parent as heretofore, were an acquisition to a school not to be slighted; still more could this be effected at a reduced rate of punishment, or of labour, or of expence. But to unite all these advantages is the great desideratum in education. It is accordingly the aim of this essay to combine in happy union the progress and amusement of the scholar, the ease and gratification of the master, and the interest and satisfaction of the parent. Such is the proximate object of the system; its ultimate object, the ultimate object or end of all education, is to make good scholars, good men, good subjects, and good christians. In other words, to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the pupils. To attain these ends, to attain any good end in

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cation, the great object is to fix at-
ion, and excite exertion, or to pre-
t the waste of time in schools."

But the advantages are summed up
the Trustees of the Parochial Cha-
Schools of St Mary's, White-Cha-
in their printed Report of April
1807, in these words: "The
ef advantages of Dr Bell's plan
, 1st, It completely fixes and se-
es the attention of every scholar;
indolent are stimulated, the vi-
us reclaimed, and it nearly annihi-
es bad behaviour of every sort.—
, The children make a regular pro-
ss in their learning, which is daily
ted and registered, no lesson being
ssed over till it be correctly studied.
, It saves the expence of additional
tructors; the eye of some intelli-
nt master or mistress alone being re-
ired to see that their agents, the se-
or good boys and girls, do their du-
in teaching their juniors. 4th, It
t only possesses excellent mechani-
l advantages in communicating in-
ruction generally, but it is particu-
rly adapted to instil into, and fix
actically in the mind, the principles
our holy religion, while it material-
secures the moral conduct of the
ildren, both in and out of school.—
th, By economizing time hitherto so
mentably wasted in charity schools
onducted on the old plan, it affords
mple and very inviting opportunity
o add to the ordinary establishment
f schools, *Industry*." The superio-
ity which writing on *Sand* possesses
ver every other mode, as an initiato-
y process, consists in its being per-
ormed with the simplest and most
nanageable instrument, the finger,
which the child can guide more rea-
lily than he can a piece of chalk, a
encil, or a pen. The simplicity of
his process, and its fitness for chil-
dren of four years, at which age they
were admitted into the asylum, entitle
it to the notice of all shools in a simi-
lar predicament; but with children
farther advanced, slates and pencils
may be used after the sand.

Among various testimonies to the merit of Dr Bell's plan of education, the two following may be added to that already transcribed, one from the report of the Asylum, or House of Refuge: "The committee, in gratitude to the Rev. Dr Bell, feel it due to the public to inform them, that the admirable mode of education, invented by that gentleman, is now practised at the asylum; it was introduced by the recommendation of his Royal Highness the President, with the approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury." The other from "the society for promoting the comforts of the poor in Dublin," viz. "Resolved, that in order to express our sense of the benefit conferred upon the public by the Rev. Dr Bell's introduction of a method of popular education, which, in expedition and efficaciousness, appears wholly unexampled; that reverend gentleman be, and he is hereby requested to permit himself to be enrolled as an honorary member of this society."

These observations and extracts serve to point out some of the advantages of the new system of popular instruction, and to promote its extension, by bringing it under the public eye, in an approved and widely circulated publication: and if the system itself has a just claim to praise, every advocate for it, and patron of it, shares in the general plaudit, especially those who have actually adopted and acted upon it, either partially, entirely, or with supplementary additions. *A.*

Description of EDINBURGH: *with an Account of the present State of its* MEDICAL SCHOOL.

From the German of Frank, Lecturer on Pathology at Wilna. Vienna, 1805.

WITH the greatest emotion I now write an account of my three weeks

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weeks stay in this remarkable city.—The situation of Edinburgh, the buildings of the new part of the city, and the views which it commands, are, in the strictest sense of the word, unequalled. The stile of society, which here prevails, is easy and frank, and the hospitality is unbounded. The university is distinguished not only as the foremost in Britain, but also as one of the first in Europe. Nor does this metropolis of Scotland fail in point of charitable establishments. In short, I found here, united in one place, every thing which could interest me in the highest degree, both as a man and as a physician.

Edinburgh is divided into the Old and New Town. Its eastern part lies between two hills, the western extends over a height, which rises into a steep cliff, on whose summit stands the castle. The New Town is at the foot of this cliff. It consists of three parallel streets, each of which is an English mile long. These are intersected, at equal distances, by five cross streets. Each of these streets is a hundred paces and upwards in breadth, and furnished with suitable pavements for foot passengers. The three parallel streets terminate at both their extremities in two beautiful squares. The houses are built uniformly throughout. In a word, the New Town resembles a regiment of soldiers, divided into companies, and standing three deep.

The cliffs, on which what is called the Castle is built, command the most varied prospects. To the east we see the Old Town, and the neighbouring sea port of Leith; this view is bounded by the sea. To the north, we have beneath us the New Town; a fruitful plain lies behind, bounded by a considerable arm of the sea, which stretches far into the land; and a high mountain appears behind these. To the west lies a wide plain, divided by a hill, terminating, at a greater distance, in a mountain. The view to the south is nearly the same, only that it is more confined. Not less romantic is the prospect which we have from the two other hills, *Salisbury Craggs*, and particularly the *Calton Hill*.

A residence in Edinburgh must indeed be particularly agreeable in winter; whereas I spent there only a part of the months of June and July, during which a great many families fly to the country. I have, however, formed a very advantageous idea of the good stile of society which prevails among the cultivated inhabitants of Edinburgh. I spent some evenings in a most agreeable manner in a club of literary men, where, among others, I became acquainted with Messrs. Mackenzie, Scott, Brougham, Sidney Smith, and Jeffrey.

Hospitality was freely bestowed without ostentation. The Scotch cook approach very near to the French, especially in regard to soups, which are excellent. No where have I met with so good strawberries as in Scotland. This fruit is supplied in profusion.

Yet Scotland presents, in many respects, a disadvantageous contrast to England. One misses particularly the cleanliness, and, in general, the neat luxury of the English.

The University.

This University is said to have been founded in the year 1583. For a long time, nothing was taught in it but theology. The first medical professors were Sir Robert Sibbald, and Dr Archibald Pitcairn. They were appointed in 1685. These professors, however, were chiefly for the sake of appearance, though they took an opportunity to give some lectures on Anatomy and Botany, that is, on officinal plants. In the year 1720, the whole art of healing first began to be taught. In general, it is from this period, that the illustration of the whole University may be dated. The names of the great men, who taught here, are so fresh in our memory that it cannot be necessary to recount their merits.

Thus

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se of the physicians Monro, Grey, Cullen, and Black, must be for memorable.

The building, in which lectures are n, having partly fallen to ruin, partly also having been found too ll, they have begun, within these years, to build a new one. The t of the necessary funds has, how-, prevented the completion of this k, which was planned on a very e scale. The *Façade* is magnifit. Pity that this edifice should not in the New Town.

The library of this University is siderable, and of general use.— ry candidate who wishes to have benefit of it, has only to pay half-own at the beginning of the col-year; yet most give voluntarily er sums. They carry the books heir houses, after depositing the va- of them.

Every year two courses are given this University, which are called Winter and Summer course. The ner is the most considerable, as ny professors give no lectures du- the summer.

The order of medical lectures is as ows:

The *Winter Course* (from the bening of November to the end of ril.)

Materia Medica. Dr James Home. m 8 to 9.

Dr Home is son to the celebrated hor of *Principia Medicinæ*. I had an opportunity of forming an acintance with him, as he was in the ntry. Dr Home is understood to n more than the other professors to system of Brown, and treats Maia Medica for the most part on the nciples of that writer.

Anatomy and Surgery. Drs Mon- Father and Son. From 1 to 3.

The first half of this course relates Anatomy, the second to Surgery. nro the father commonly opens the rse, and leaves his son to continue The lectures of the former, as may be expected, are very highly prized. Dr Monro the father, notwithstanding his great age, is still fresh and active. His services to this University are boundless. Nothing is more ardently desired, than that this learned man may long be able to devote his services to it. He has besides the greatest medical and surgical practice in Edinburgh; we may say, in all Scotland.

The amphitheatre, in which the lectures are given, is roomy and light— The table, on which the professor demonstrates, is shaped like a desk; a most convenient arrangement, which I have no where else seen. The anatomical preparations which have served for the lectures are laid out for some days in an adjoining room, that the students may examine them, and go over again the lectures. This custom is well deserving of imitation. The collection of anatomico-pathological preparations is very considerable. They are formed for the most part by the deceased Dr Monro and his son. Among the anatomical preparations is particularly shewn a rich collection of diseased bones, and of *calculi*. The department of comparative anatomy has been particularly enriched by Dr Monro, junior; and the services of Mr Fyffe, the dissector, in the whole of this cabinet, are very highly extolled. The cabinet is indeed under the immediate superintendance of Dr Monro, junior. It is merely intended to furnish materials for the lectures, and it evidently expresses its aim. Yet as, like every other cabinet of this art, it should be occasionally shewn to learned inquirers, it were to be wished, that a better order were introduced into it. The dissecting room is in the highest part of the house, an arrangement which must be excessively inconvenient.

Chemistry & Pharmacy. Dr Hope. From 10 to 11.

Dr Hope, on the day after my arrival in Edinburgh, undertook a journey

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ney to London. I was thus deprived of the opportunity of longer enjoying his acquaintance: this I regretted the more, as the short time, during which I enjoyed his conversation, gave me the most advantageous idea of him; an idea which has been completely strengthened by every thing which I have since learned of this Professor.

Medical Institutions, i.e. *Physiology* in connection with *Pathology*, and *Universal Therapeutics*. *Dr Duncan*, sen.

I reserve till a future time what I have to say of this valuable lecturer. This eminent man lectures also once a week on *Medical Police*, and *Medicina Forensis*.

Midwifery. *Dr James Hamilton*. From 3 to 4.

This Professor also was absent from Edinburgh. I saw unattended his delivery room, which is very small. About thirty births may take place in it annually. Dr Hamilton lectures also on the diseases of women.

(To be continued.)

Brave Defence of the CASTLE *of* ALICANT *in* 1709.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AT such a time as this, when every eye is directed to the glorious struggle now carrying forward in Spain; and when our gallant countrymen are on the eve of acting a conspicuous part in defence of that gallant nation, I presume, Sir, to direct the attention of your readers to the following instance of unparalleled heroism in a handful of British troops, who were besieged in the Castle of Alicant, in the year 1709, during the reign of Queen Anne; and altho' the issue of this unequal contest terminated in the surrender of the fort, yet it will serve to point out (if proof was wanting) that the most unbounded confidence may, undoubtedly, be placed in the zealous co-operation of our troops now engaged in the country of Spain; and may, perhaps, instruct Buonaparte, that it will be a work of no ordinary difficulty for him to add one leaf of laurel to his wreath, when he has to contend with Britons.

— TRACY.

ALICANT is a city and port, situated in lat. 38° 24′ N. long. 0.0 and commanded by a strong castle, standing on a rock, at a small distance from the sea, about sixty-eight miles south from the capital city of Valencia. There was in it, a pretty good garison, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Richards, which made an obstinate defence against a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently supplied with ammunition. At last, the city being absolutely untenable, the garrison resolved to retire into the castle, which had hitherto been esteemed impregnable. They sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and then, with incredible labour, filled them with water. The troops that retired into it, were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, and that of Colonel Sibourg, (generally called the French regiment, because it was composed of refugees.)—After some progress made in this second siege, the French saw that it was impossible to do any great matter in the usual way, and therefore, contrary to all expectation, resolved upon a work, excessively laborious, and in all outward appearance impracticable; which was that of mining through the solid rock, in order to blow up the castle and its garrison into the air together. At first, Maj.-Gen. Sibourg, and all the officers in the place, looked upon the enemy's scheme as a thing utterly impossible to be accomplished, and were secretly well pleased with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time for our fleet to come to their relief: yet this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power,

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incommode the workmen, and, at it, to countermine them *.

The besiegers, however, wrought so ssantly, and brought such numrs of peasants to assist them in their ours, that they having, in about elve weeks time, finished the works ought proper for this service, by ry experienced engineers, and char:d them with 1,500 barrels of pow:r, several large beams, iron bars and ows, and other utensils of destruc:n, summoned the castle to surren:r, March 20th, most solemnly as:ring a safe and honourable convoy Barcelona, with bag and baggage r every person in it, if they submitd within three days, and prevented e ruin of the castle; but threatened herwise, no mercy should be shewn, any might accidentally escape the low: and, to demonstrate the reality their design, they desired the garrin might depute three, or more engiers, with other gentlemen of competent skill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they w. Accordingly, two field-officers ent to the mine, and were allowed e liberty of making what scrutiny ey pleased: upon which, they told e governor, that if their judgement illed them not, the explosion would arry up the whole castle to the eastrmost battery, unless it took vent in eir own counter-mine, or vein; but t least, they conceived it would carry way the sea-battery, the lodging-oms in the castle close, some of the hambers cut for soldiers barracks, nd, they very much feared, might afct the great cistern †.

A grand council of war was called upon this; the French message delivered, and the engineers made their report; the besieged acknowledged their want of water; but believing the fleet might be sensible of their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief, their unanimous resolution was, to commit themselves to the providence of God, and, whatever fate attended them, to stand the springing of the mine. The French were extremely concerned at this answer, and the second night of the three allowed, sent to divert them from what they called inexcusable obstinacy, offering the same honourable articles as before, upon that late compliance; but these still were rejected by the besieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet seen, the French sent their last summons, and withal, an assurance, that their mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock the next morning; and though, as they saw all hope and prospect of relief was vain, yet there was room for mercy still, and the terms already proposed was in their power to accept. The besieged persisted in their adherence to the result of their first council, and the French met their usual answer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock the ensuing morning. The besieged, in the mean time, kept a general guard, devoting themselves to their meditations. The Major-General, Colonel Sibourg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, sat together in the governor's usual lodging room; other officers cantoned themselves as their tempers inclined them to pass the melancholy night ‡.

At

* Burchet, Oldmixon, compleat history of Europe, annals of Queen Anne, Pointer's chronological history.

† Taubman's memoirs of the British fleets and squadrons in the Mediterranean, life of Queen Anne, compleat history of Europe for the year 1709. History of the late war.

‡ Mercure historique et politique for 1709, vol. i. p. 472. Taubman, Oldmixon, &c.

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At length, day appearing, the governor was informed, that the inhabitants were flying in crowds to the westermost part of the town. The governor, attended by the above-mentioned gentlemen, and about five or six other officers, went to the west-battery, to inform himself better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft desired him to remove, as being unable to do any service there; he and Colonel Sibourg both answered, that no danger was to be apprehended there more than in any other place, and that there they would wait the event. The Lieutenant-Colonel remained, because his superiors did, and other officers imitated the same example: but the hour of five being now considerably past, the corporal's guard cried out, that the train was fired, observing some smoke from the lighted matches, and other combustible matter near it, from whence the same ascended to the centinels above. The governor and field-officers were then urged to retreat, but refused.—The mine at last blew up; the rock opened and shut; the whole mountain felt the convulsion; the governor and field officers with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyss; the walls of the castle shook, part of the great cistern fell, another cistern almost closed, and the rock shut a man to his neck in its clift, who lived many hours in that afflicting posture. About thirty-six centinels and women were swallowed in different quarters, whose dying groans were heard, some of them after the fourth mournful day. Many houses of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the castle suffered much; but, that it wears any form at all, was owing to the vent which the explosion forced through the veins of the rock, and the countermine. After the loss of the chief officers, the government fell of course to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalbeume, of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment of the whole garrison, and with it, made a desperate sally, to shew how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town more violently, and the sun galled every corner of their stars; which resentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet which they had expected so long *.

On the fifth of April, about eight o'clock in the morning, Sir Edward Whitaker's squadron arrived and attempted the relief of the castle; the ships were the Defiance, Northumberland, Essex, York, and Dunkirk.—The last went within the line, as drawing less water than the other, as three and a half fathom: then laying her broadside to the east part of the town, began to cannonade a battery of four guns, and two others raised under the hill, each mounted with two guns, and from the mole-head, a forty-two pounder. The wind having been fresh the night before, and an unhappy swell rolling in from the eastward at eleven, the great ships were obliged to weigh their anchors, making out of cannon-shot. The Dunkirk, having much of her rigging damaged, and her small bower cut in two between one and two, fell fast astern, lying exposed to the enemy's shot, bombs, and carcases, till three in the afternoon, at which time, by winding the right way, she got off. The weather continuing very bad till the seventh, and it not being known what extremities the garrison might be under, and the enemy encreasing considerably in strength, the general sent a ship

* This Major-General Richards, tho' an Englishman, was an officer in the King of Spain's service, and of the Romish religion; there perished, besides the officers mentioned in the text, five Captains, three Lieutenants, forty-two soldiers, all the miners, and about twenty peasants.

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ag of truce a-shore, with proposals or surrendering the castle; which was greed to, and our men embarked.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE appearance of a meteor is mentioned in many of the northern provincial newspapers in October. On comparing their accounts, they all seem to refer to one and the same meteor, seen at places very remote from each other, and in all nearly at the same instant of time, a few minutes before eight P. M. on the 17th of that month. It passed in a north-easterly direction, and appeared at no great altitude; but its real height must have been considerable, otherwise it could not have been seen in so many remote places at the same instant. It was seen as far north as Aberdeen, and as far south as Hull. Its apparent diameter was somewhat less than that of the moon, and in some places it seemed to have a tail, throwing off coruscations of great brilliancy. It diffused a very vivid, pale light, and was visible in its progress for a few seconds.

An experienced Propagator of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, has discovered a cheap and efficacious method of propagating, by cuttings, all kinds of Fruit-trees, without the aid of artificial heat. By this novel and advantageous system, it appears that we are not only enabled with certainty to propagate any particular species, but preserve, with the strictest purity, the more valuable fruits, without liability to adulteration or degeneracy, the certain consequence of budding or grafting upon ungenial and improper stocks, and avoid the common inconvenience of receiving erroneous sorts from public nurseries.

Mr James Archer, engraver, has perfected an invention, known only to himself, of the greatest importance to the commercial world, a mode of engraving Bank-Note Plates, which cannot fail to prove a check against forgery. The instrument by which they are produced is extremely intricate, and constructed on a plan entirely out of the common routine of mechanics. The note may be comprehended at one glance, consisting merely of straight and waved lines, curiously combined, and forming a variegated tint, at once simple in appearance, and inimitable in execution, reconciling two principles naturally in direct opposition to each other. The mathematical accuracy with which the lines are laid agreeably to this plan, is beyond the power of man strictly to imitate by the common method of engraving, even allowing that the first-rate artists were to employ their talents to that purpose. Specimens have been submitted to a number of the most distinguished artists; —among others—to Messrs Sharp, Fuller, W. Skelton, J. Skelton, Neagle, Milton, and Scott—and have received their decided approbation.

Mr William Skrimshire, jun. has made some observations on the fecula of potatoes, and some other British vegetables, which, during the present high price of bread, seem particularly worthy of attention. One thousand grains of the former roots yielded 111 grains of fine white fecula, when perfectly dry, which he recommends not only as the most economical means of fattening cattle and pigs, but also as a very palatable and nutritious food for man. This fecula, which is generally known to laundresses by the name of potatoe starch, is obtained by the process which they employ. Formed into small cakes, and dried in the open air, or by a gentle heat, this preparation will keep for many years. When the fecula and pulp are mixed together, and thus prepared, half an ounce of it will, says Mr Skrimshire, gelatinize

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nize so large a quantity of boiling water as to afford a sufficient meal for any labouring person in health. It may be sweetened either with molasses or sugar; or being boiled with an onion or pot-herbs, and seasoned with pepper and salt, it will make a very palatable, wholesome, and nutritious soup. If this preparation be boiled with milk, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with a little wine or spice, it forms the most nourishing and restorative food that can possibly be administered to the sick and convalescent. From the ease with which it is digested, it is peculiarly adapted to the impaired organs of the debauchee, and the feeble powers of infancy.—With a larger proportion of the preparation, a stiff jelly may be formed, which, acidulated with lemon-juice, or any other vegetable acid, becomes the best domestic remedy that can be employed in every species of sore throat. The pure fecula, the author asserts, will be found superior in every respect to salep, sago, arrow-root, or any of the vegetable preparations of that kind, which have been so pompously advertised and recommended to the public by persons interested in the sale of them. Another use to which Mr Skrimshire has applied potatoes, is likewise worthy of notice:—"I have frequently formed a very grateful and nutritious beverage (says he) from potatoes sliced, roasted to a coffee colour, then ground in a mill, and mixed with a sixteenth of its weight of the best Turkey coffee." The other vegetable productions on which Mr Skrimshire has made experiments, are the horse-chesnut, acorns, and the root of the red-berried briony, commonly called mandrake, and of the cuckow-pint, or wake-robin. All of these yield a large proportion of fecula, which forms a nutritious food for man or other animals.

The French chemists have not only repeated Mr Davy's experiments on the decomposition of alkalis, but have confirmed the accuracy of his researches, by obtaining similar results by a different process. Messrs Gay and Thenard have succeeded in decomposing potash by means of iron. The event is announced in *Correspondance sur l'Ecole Imperiale Polytechnique*, Number 10, in the following terms:—"A letter from London, dated November 23, 1807, announced that Mr Davy had succeeded, by means of a strong galvanic pile, in decomposing the two alkalis of potash and soda; and that he had read a memoir to the Royal Society, in which he concluded that these two alkalis were metallic oxides. On the 3d of December, Messrs Gay and Thenard repeated Mr Davy's experiments at the laboratory of the Polytechnic School, and actually obtained at the negative pole of a pile, with large plates, the two new metals, the existence of which had not even been suspected previous to Mr Davy's experiments. The above chemists, however, continued the inquiry in a new point of view. They proposed to themselves the discovery of a substance sufficiently oxidizable to take off the oxygen from the alkalis, which had been ascertained to be metallic oxides, and their experiments were attended with the greatest success. On the 7th of March, 1808, they informed the Institute of France, that, upon treating potash with iron, in the fire of a reverberating furnace, the iron deoxidated the potash, and made it pass to the metallic state."

M. Maelzl, a German mechanist, is at present exhibiting at Paris an Automaton of a singular construction. The figure represents a trumpeter in the uniform of the band of the French Imperial Guards, and at the word of command raises a trumpet to its mouth, and plays some exquisite pieces of martial music. The whole of the mechanism is contained within the chest of the Automaton: its feet rests upon a board to which castors are affixed, and the proprietor moves it from place

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to place, in the exhibition room, to shew that there is no communication with any other apartment. In this respect it is superior to the celebrated Automaton flute-player of M. Vaucanson, which once made so much noise in Europe: the latter figure reclined against a wall, behind which some complicated machinery was supposed to be placed. The most wonderful part of M. Maelzl's Automaton, is the effect produced by the lips of the figure upon the trumpet, which are made to exhibit all the delicacy of touch peculiar to the lips of the human body. No jarring or creaking sound of machinery is to be heard, although the ear is applied close to the body of the Automaton, nor can any musical sound be emitted unless when the trumpet is applied to the mouth. At the conclusion of the exhibition, M. Maelzl sits down to a pianoforte, and his trumpeter performs an accompaniment to several pieces of music, with all the precision of a first-rate performer. M. Maelzl has already distinguished himself by several improvements on musical instruments.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth. Written by himself. And Fragmenta Regalia; being a History of Queen Elizabeth's favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With Explanatory Annotations.—8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEMOIRS furnish the materials of history, but it does not follow, that after having performed this office, they are to be thrown aside as useless or uninteresting. Not only for those who wish to carry on researches of their own, but even for the general reader, they possess considerable attraction. To see "the very age and body of the time," nothing can be more effectual than the perusal of a few of these as a supplement to the general history. For this purpose, these memoirs of Sir Robert Cary appear to us very well suited. Sir Robert appears to have been a very accomplished gentleman, according to the standard of that age; a brave officer, a skilful and assiduous courtier. He appears to have enjoyed the successive favour of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.; for though the last-mentioned monarch dismissed him, (for what reason does not appear) from his office of chamberlain, yet he settled a handsome pension upon him, and created him Earl of Monmouth.

A considerable part of these memoirs is rather meagre and uninteresting; but there are two subjects on which they enter more into particulars, and are most curious and amusing indeed. These are the private character of Queen Elizabeth, and the state of manners on the borders of England and Scotland.

No Sovereign of England perhaps has enjoyed so high a reputation, living and dead, as Queen Elizabeth. Her reign is always appealed to as the most glorious period in our annals; nay, though one of the most arbitrary of sovereigns, she is the idol even of the whigs. Yet on an attentive examination it may be difficult to discover what it is that is so very great in her character. We must admit indeed that her ministers, and even, with one signal exception, her favourites, were well chosen; and that, at no period, a greater number of accomplished men appeared on the theatre of public life. In regard to her domestic economy, she was not involved in any peculiar difficulties; the most important affairs being those of Scotland, where, whatever we may say of her prudence, we cannot much praise her generosity. Foreign affairs were more important; and here much cannot be said in her favour. The timid and feeble aid given by her to the cause of civil and religious liberty, which was so gloriously

and

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and so hardly contended for, with the sordid stipulations by which that aid was clogged, give no high idea either of generosity or enlarged policy. The defeat of the invincible armada threw a great lustre round her reign, and her conduct there was certainly spirited; yet fortune, at least as much as conduct, decided that event. Her reputation seems to have been very much raised by a certain accommodation of her character to that of the English people; a sort of rough, bustling good sense, which, in that age particularly, seems to characterise them, and which brought her more home to them, than more polished and dignified qualities could have done.

The following dialogue may amuse our readers. The Queen had recalled Essex from France immediately before the siege of Rouen. Cary, who was the friend of Essex, came over to deprecate this recal at so critical a period.

I spake with most of the council before the Queen was stirring, who assured me, that there was no removing of her Majesty from her resolution, and advised me to take heed that I gave her no cause to be offended with me, by persuading her for his stay, which they assured me would do no good, but rather hurt. About ten of the clock she sent for me. I delivered her my Lord's letter. She presently burst out into a great rage against my Lord, and vowed she would make him an example to all the world, if he presently left not his charge, and returned upon Sir Francis Darcey's coming to him. I said nothing to her till she had read his letter. She seemed to be meanly well contented with the success at Gorny, and then I said to her,

"Madam, I know my Lord's care is such to obey all your commands, as he will not make one hour's stay after Sir Francis hath delivered him his fatal doom; but, Madam, give me leave to let your Majesty know before hand, what you shall truly find at his return, after he hath had the happiness to see you, and kiss your hand. He doth so sensibly feel his disgrace, and however you think it reason for this yet have done, yet the world abroad, who know not the cause of his so sudden leaving his army to another, will esteem it weakness in him, and a base cowardliness in him to leave the army, now, when he should meet the King and his whole army for the besieging of Rouen. You will be deceived, Madam, if you think he will ever after this have to do with court or state affairs. I know his full resolution is to retire to some cell in the country, and to live there, as a man never desirous to look a good man in the face again. And in good faith, Madam, to deal truly with your Majesty, I think you will not have him a long-lived man after his return. The late loss of his brother, whom he loved so dearly, and this heavy doom that you have laid upon him, will in a short time break his heart. Then your Majesty will have sufficient satisfaction for the offence he hath committed against you."

She seemed to be something offended at my discourse, and bade me go to dinner. I desired her, that if she pleased to command me any service, I might know her pleasure in the afternoon, for I meant with all the haste I could make to return to my charge. I had scarce made an end of my dinner, but I was sent for to come to her again. She delivered me a letter, written with her own hand * to my Lord, and bade me tell him, that "if there were any thing in it that did please him, he should give me thanks for it." I humbly kissed her hand, and said to her, "I hoped there was in it that which would make him of the most dejected man living a new creature, rejoicing in nothing so much as that he had to serve so worthy and so gracious a mistress." P. 18.

Soon after this Cary thought proper to marry; and the match, by his own account, seems to have been very good

* This is as strong an instance as possible of the Queen's affection to Lord Essex. It is evident her own heart, not the discourse of Mr Cary, although proper and judicious, extorted from her that letter. She satisfied herself with the pleasure of writing to him, while his glory deferred the pleasure of seeing him.

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good and advantageous. He soon earned, however, that this step had thrown him completely out of favour at Court. The Queen considered all her courtiers as admirers; and matrimony became thus an act of infidelity to herself. Cary, who knew whom he had to deal with, having, after a long period of disgrace, found access to her, was careful not to act the penitent, but reproached her in his turn, with a coldness which alone had driven him to the step that so grievously offended her; declaring, "that if she had but graced him with the least of her favours, he had never left *her*, nor her Court." This mode of defence, leaving her still room to suppose that she was the object of his passion, pacified her Majesty, and restored him to favour.

It would appear that the Queen ruled over her courtiers with a very high hand, and that, in her treatment of them, she did not much pique herself on an adherence to the most common principles of faith or honesty. She had occasion for a trusty messenger to send to the King of Scotland; and though in the height of her resentment against Cary, prudence so far got the better of resentment, that she determined to employ him on this delicate commission. The following is his account of the manner in which he set about it:

My father shewed the letter to the Queen. She was not willing that my brother should stir out of the town *; but knowing, though she would not know, that I was in court, she said, "I hear your fine son, that has lately married so worthily, is hereabouts; send him, if you will, to know the king's pleasure." My father answered, he knew I would be glad to obey her commands. "No," said she, "do you bid him go, for I have nothing to do with him *." My father came and told me what had passed between them. I thought it hard to be sent, and not to see her; but my father told me plainly, that she would neither speak with me, nor see me. "Sir, said I, "if she be on such hard terms with me, I had need be wary what I do. If I go to the King without her license, it were in her power to *hang* me † at my return; and, for any thing I see, it were ill trusting her." My father merrily went to the Queen, and told her what I said. She answered, "if the gentleman be so mistrustful, let the Secretary make a safe conduct to go and come, and I will sign it." P. 58.

The account given by the Author of the Queen's last moments, of which he was a witness, will interest our readers.

After that all things were quieted, and the Border in safety, towards the end of five years that I had been warden there, having little to do, I resolved upon a journey to court, to see my friends, and renew my acquaintance there. I took my journey about the end of the year ‡. When I came to court, I found the Queen ill disposed, and she kept her inner lodging; yet she, hearing of my arrival, sent for me. I found her in one of her withdrawing chambers, sitting low upon her cushions. She called me to her; I kissed her hand, and told her it was my chiefest happiness to see her in safety, and in health, which I wished might long continue. She took me by the hand, and wrung it hard, and said, "No, Robin, I am not well," and then discoursed with me of her indisposition, and that her heart had been sad and heavy for ten or twelve days; and in her discourse, she fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs. I was grieved at the first to see her in this plight; for in all my lifetime before, I never knew

* The town of Berwick, from whence the Queen would not have him stir, because she did not deem him to be a proper messenger, knowing there was a better within call.

* Still maintaining her dignity, yet impatient to have him go.

† By this expression may be seen the terror in which this mighty princess governed her subjects. By the unrelaxed rightness with which she grasped the reins of government, she was at once beloved and feared.

‡ 1602.

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knew her fetch a sigh, but when the Queen of Scots was beheaded. Then, upon my knowledge, she shed many tears and sighs, manifesting her innocence, that she never gave consent to the death of that Queen.

I used the best words I could, to persuade her from this melancholy humour; but I found by her it was too deep rooted in her heart, and hardly to be removed. This was upon a Saturday night, and she gave command, that the great closet should be prepared for her to go to chapel next morning. The next day, all things being in a readiness, we long expected her coming. After eleven o'clock, one of the grooms came out, and bade make ready for the private closet, she would not go to the great. There we stayed long for her coming, but at the last she had cushions laid for her in the privy chamber hard by the closet door, and there she heard service.

From that day forwards, she grew worse and worse. She remained upon her cushions four days and nights at the least. All about her could not persuade her either to take any sustenance, or go to bed. P. 115.

The Queen grew worse and worse, because she would be so, none about her being able to persuade her to go to bed. My Lord Admiral was sent for, (who, by reason of my sister's death, that was his wife, had absented himself some fortnight from court;) what by fair means, what by force, he got her to bed. There was no hope of her recovery, because she refused all remedies.

On Wednesday, the 23d of March, she grew speechless. That afternoon, by signs, she called for her council, and by putting her hand to her head, when the king of Scots was named to succeed her, they all knew he was the man she desired should reign after her.

About six at night she made signs for the archbishop and her chaplains to come to her, at which time I went in with them, and sat upon my knees full of tears to see that heavy sight. Her Majesty lay upon her back, with one hand in the bed, and the other without. The bishop kneeled down, by her, and examined her first of her faith; and she so punctually answered all his several questions, by lifting up her eyes, and holding up her hand, as it was a comfort to all the beholders. Then the good man told her plainly what she was, and what she was to come to; although she had been long a great Queen here upon earth, yet shortly she was to yield an account of her stewardship to the King of kings. After this he began to pray, and all that were by did answer him. After he had continued long in prayer, till the old man's knees were weary, he blessed her, and meant to rise and leave her. The Queen made a sign with her hand. My sister Scroop knowing her meaning, told the bishop the Queen desired he would pray still. He did so for a long half hour after, as then thought to leave her. The second time she made signs to have him continue in prayer. He did so for half a hour more, with earnest cries to God for her soul's health, which he uttered with that fervency of spirit, as the Queen, to all our sight, much rejoiced thereat, and gave testimony to us all of her Christian and comfortable end. By this time, it grew late, and every one departed, all but her women that attended her. P. 124.

No grief, however, which Sir Robert might feel upon the occasion, diverted him from his usual occupation; or from setting off, the moment the scene was over, at full gallop, and being the first to announce to James this, to him, joyful intelligence.

The next part of Cary's memoirs, which is really curious and amusing, is his account of the affairs of the Borders, and of the turbulent and disturbed state of society which at that time still continued to prevail there. Our Author was employed, first in the East, and then in the West March, and seems to have exerted an unusual degree of activity in repressing the inroads of his turbulent neighbours. Among other narratives the following may serve to give an idea of the sort of rencounters which took place:

I had private intelligence given me, that there were two Scotchmen that had killed a churchman in Scotland, and were by one of the Greenes* relieved. The

* Erroneously printed for Grames, in

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ais Greene dwelt within five miles of rlisle: he had a pretty house, and se by it a strong tower for his own fence in time of need *. I thought to rprise the Scots on a sudden, and

---

n of Borderers thus described in a te on the *Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

" John Grahame, second son of *Ma-e*, Earl of *Monteith*, commonly sur-amed *John with the Bright Sword*, upon me displeasure risen against him at urt, retired with many of his clan and ndred into the English Borders in the ign of king Henry the Fourth, where ey seated themselves; and many of eir posterity have continued there er since. Mr Sandford, speaking of em, says (which indeed was applica-ble to most of the Borderers on both des,) " They were all stark moss-troo-ers, and arrant thieves: Both to Eng-nd and Scotland outlawed; yet some-mes connived at, because they gave telligence forth of Scotland, and would ise 400 horse at any time upon a raid f the English into Scotland. A saying recorded of a mother to her son (which now become proverbial) *Ride, Rowlie, ough's i' the pot*: that is, the last piece f beef was in the pot, and therefore it as high time for him to go and fetch ore." *Introduction to the History of umberland.*

" The residence of the Græmes being hiefly in the Debateable Land, so cal-ed because it was claimed by both king-oms, their depredations extended both o England and Scotland, with impuni-y; for as both wardens accounted them he proper subjects of their own prince, either inclined to demand reparation or their excesses from the opposite of-cers, which would have been an ac-nowledgement of his jurisdiction over hem. See a long correspondence on his subject betwixt Lord Dacre and the English Privy Council, in Introduction o *History of Cumberland.* The Debate-ble Land was finally divided betwixt England and Scotland by commission-rs appointed by both nations." The Græmes, after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, were by a very summary exertion of power trans-ported to Ireland. E.

* This was probably Netherby Tower, which is still standing. E.

about two o'clock in the morning I took horse in Carlisle, and not above twenty-five in my company, thinking to surprise the house on a sudden. Before I could surround the house, the two Scots were gotten into the strong tower, and I might see a boy riding from the house as fast as his horse could carry him; I little suspecting what it meant. But Thomas Carleton came to me presently, and told me, that if I did not presently prevent it, both myself and all my company would be either slain or taken prisoners. It was strange to me to hear this language. He then said to me, " Do you see that boy that rideth away so fast? He will be in Scotland within this half hour; and he is gone to let them know, that you are here, and to what end you are come, and the small number you have with you; and that if they will make haste, on a sudden they may surprise us, and do with us what they please." Hereupon we took advice what was best to be done. We sent notice presently to all parts to raise the country, and to come to us with all the speed they could; and withal we sent to Carlisle to raise the townsmen; for without foot we could do no good against the tower. There we staid some hours, expecting more company; and within short time after, the country came in on all sides, so that we were quickly between three and four hundred horse; and, after some little longer stay, the foot of Carlisle came to us, to the number of three or four hundred men; whom we set presently at work, to get up to the top of the tower, and to uncover the roof; and then some twenty of them to fall down together, and by that means to win the tower.—The Scots, seeing their present danger, offered to parley, and yielded themselves to my mercy. They had no sooner opened the iron gate, and yielded themselves my prisoners, but we might see four hundred horse within a quarter of a mile coming to their rescue, and to surprise me and my small company; but of a sudden they stayed, and stood at gaze. Then had I more to do than ever; for all our Borderers came crying with full mouths, " Sir, give us leave to set upon them; for these are they that have killed our fathers, our brothers, our uncles, and our cousins; and they are

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are come, thinking to surprise you, upon weak grass nags *, such as they could get on a sudden; and God hath put them into your hands, that we may take revenge of them for much blood that they have spilt of ours." I desired they would be patient awhile, and bethought myself, if I should give them their wills, there would be few, or none of them, (the Scots) that would escape unkilled, (there was so many deadly feuds among them,) and therefore I resolved with myself, to give them a fair answer, but not to give them their desire. So I told them, that if I were not there myself, they might then do what pleased themselves; but being present, if I should give them leave, the blood that should be spilt that day would lie very heavy upon my conscience, and therefore I desired them, for my sake, to forbear; and if the Scots did not presently make away with all the speed they could upon my sending to them, they should then have their wills to do what they pleased. They were ill satisfied with my answer, but durst not disobey. I sent with speed to the Scots, and bade them pack away with all the speed they could; for if they stayed the messenger's return, they should few of them return to their own home. They made no stay; but they were turned homewards before the messenger had made an end of his message. Thus, by God's mercy, I escaped a great danger; and, by my means, there were a great many men's lives saved that day.

P. 45.

In the same volume we find reprinted the "*Fragmenta Regalia*, or History of Queen Elizabeth's favourites." It contains characters of that Princess and her principal courtiers, which are drawn not without discrimination, and interspersed with many curious anecdotes.

II. Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient; with Explanatory Notes, and a Glossary. To which are prefixed, some Remarks on the Early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland.---By John Finlay, 2 vols. 14s. Printed by Ballantyne. Edinr. 1808.

IN the ballads which Mr Finlay has here presented to the public, he does not make pretension to originality, with the exception of a few composed by himself, and which possess considerable merit. They are mostly copied from the works of former collectors; Pinkerton, Percy, Johnson and Ritson. He has said nothing as to the object of his work, or the principle by which his selection was guided; and as to the latter point especially, we must own ourselves rather at a loss. The most eligible plan we think would have been, to select from the different collections of this kind such poems as possess real and considerable poetical merit; and as most of them are interesting chiefly as objects of curiosity, the collection need not have been very numerous. It would not appear, however, from many instances in these volumes, that this was in the author's contemplation.

Mr Finlay has prefixed a dissertation respecting the earlier historical and romantic poetry of Scotland, which, though by no means elaborate, being merely founded upon inquiries made which he was led in preparing these ballads for the press, seems to shew ingenuity and information. He divides these relics of antiquity into romances and popular ballads. He is of opinion, that of the romances, none can be referred to a Scottish original; that they are all French, and that the only British romances are those derived from the Normans. Of Scottish ballads, he is inclined to think Sir Patrick Spens the most ancient. The allusions to a state of comparative refinement, might have been superinduced in the course of tradition.

In regard to fragments and traditions collected by Mr Finlay, the following is all which he considers as deserving of preservation.

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* Horses taken up from grass, and unfit for hard exercise. E.

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› the well-known ballad of Johnnie of
Hislee, which it seems doubtful whether
hould place among our romantic or
rical poems, I am enabled to add one
:a, which seems, to me, to describe
essively the languor of approaching
h:

There's no a bird in a' this foreste,
Will do as meikle for me,
As dip its wing in the wan water
An' straik it on my e'e-bree.

nother romantic ballad, of which un-
nately one stanza only has been pre-
ed, is the more deserving of mention,
its singular agreement with a super-
on, recorded by Schott in his *Physica*
osa, and quoted by Mr Scott*. The
ition bears, that a young lady was
ied away by the Fairies; and that al-
igh invisible to her friends who were
earch of her, she was sometimes heard
hem lamenting her destiny in a pathe-
ong, of which the stanza just men-
ed runs nearly thus:

O, Alva hills is bonny,
Dalycoutry hills is fair,
But to think on the braes of Menstrie,
It maks my heart fu' sair.

There is another fragment still remain-
, which appears to have belonged to a
led of adventure, perhaps of real history.
n acquainted with no poem of which
lines, as they stand, can be supposed to
e formed a part:

Saddled, and briddled,
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he.

Down cam his auld mither,
Greetin fu' sair;
And down cam his bonny wife
Wringing her hair.

Saddled, and briddled,
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he.

Pref. Vol. I. p. 31.

Mr Finlay has also added to his
lads pretty large notes, on the mo-
of those given in the Minstrelsy of
Border. The following is a list
hose which he has introduced into
e volumes:

ANCIENT BALLADS. Hardyknute
Sir Patrick Spens—Frennet Ha'—The Bonnie Earl of Murray—Edom o' Gordon—Gude Wallace—Sir Cauline—Glasgerion—The Battle of Corichie—The Battle of Harlaw—Lady Mary Ann—Jamie Douglas—The bonnie Earl of Murray—The bonnie house of Airly—The Gypsie Laddie—Lammikin (two copies)—Sweet Willie—The Young Johnston—The Mermaid—Willie Mackintosh. *Modern.* Earl Douglas—Archie Kilspindie—Auld Walter—The Wee-Wee Man—Als Y yod on ay Mounday.

The three first of the modern ballads are by our author himself. They support very well the reputation which he acquired by his "Wallace." They shew very considerable poetical talents, and as close an imitation of the ancient ballad as can be expected in a writer of this day. As a specimen, we shall give "Auld Walter."

"O, many a sun," said an auld grey carle,*
"Has in my day risen an' gane down,
But a redder, I trow, I never saw,
Than the ane that's settin' ahint† the town.

"An' the westlin' sky, sae braid an' wide,
It scauds like a fire-flaught‡ my auld e'e;
An' Stirling towers I hardly ken,
They look like some wark o' glamoury.‖

"There was just sic anither gaed down i' the west,
An' the sky was covered wi' that same stain,
An' Hermitage was as eerie** to see,
The night that Lord William at Embro' was slain.

"I'm auld, its true,—an' when I'm wae,
I'm ay mair frichted†† than need may be;
But I wish my young lord was in his ain ha',
An' me there to serve him on my knee."

"Deed‡‡ father, ye needna be sad nor wae,
For Lord Douglas ye ha'e richt little to fear;
For the strength o' a' the Border side
Marched in the day beneath his spear.

"Ye

* See Minstrelsy, II. 188. 2d. edit.

* *Carle, churl*, man. † *Abint*, behind.
‡ *Scauds like a fire-flaught*, scorches like lightning.
‖ *Glamoury*, magical delusions.
** *Eerie*, fearful.
†† *Frichted*, afraid.
‡‡ *Deed*, indeed.

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" Ye saw how their steeds they brankingly * rode,
And in mid-way speed how they made them turn;
A gallanter sight nae man might see,
As we came in by Bannockburn.

" By the foremost man o' every clan
His chieftain's crest was born on hie;
But the Douglas Heart was ay in the van,
And was carried fu gallantlie.

" A' Ettrick forest rang wi the din
As on Galeswood haugh † our steeds did spurn;
Nae sic weapon schaw saw the trysting tree,
Since Lord James rode out to Otterburn."—

" O its no their open dealings I fear;
A' Scotland could neer put the Douglasses down:
Had our Lord in his hand but a burly brand, ‡
He could redd ‖ the half o' Stirling town."—

Then what need ye fear gin its no open weir, §
For I left them a' merrily drinking the wine;
An' atween the king an' Douglas in fere, ¶
There was birled many a gay propine, ‡

" And lordings all, who sat in hall,
Staunched feuds and broils ay frae this day,
The king's last word, as I served at board,
Was,—*Here's to the Lady of Galloway*,"

They ceased, and auld Walter breathed a prayer,
And sained ** him wi' the holy rood, ††
As he looked up to the tower on hie,
Where Earl Douglas lay with his yeemen good.

An' for a' his son could say or do,
At rest auld Walter wadna be;
An' his heart misgied ‡‡ him at every sound,
An' he shook when the leaf fell aff the tree.

But faith, I trow, stood like the tane,
When an unco ‖‖ murmur cam down the dale,
And a voice outowre * the lave cried—
" To horse, to horse, for Liddesdale."
An' lichts were waverin' on the wa',
An' shrieks raise loud, and again was still;
When straight they saw Lord Douglas page
Come rinin' down the side o' the hill.

" And O flie, auld Walter!" loud he cried,
" O haste, to some place o' shelter rin:
For treachery has drowned that castle's blood,
And our lord is murdered an' a' his kin;
And we'll soon be sleepin' wi' the lave,
Gin we dinna to a refuge rin."—

" O I downa gae," † said auld Walter;
I had liefer ‖ sleep wi' my lord that's slain;
Wi' eild an' care I can do nae mair,
An' I care for naething since he is gane.

" But gin I could do as I hae done,
I wad wreak the death of my dear lord;
But, alas! I maun lie in a frammit § grave,
And my son for me maun wield my sword.

" Now lay me straight wi' my feet to the stream,
An' my head on that stane wi' locks gray,
An' I'll try to think I'm at Ettrick hame,
Wi' my head restin' on Ettrick lane."

---

* *Brankingly*, proudly.

† *Haugh*, low lying ground beside a stream.

‡ *Burly brand*, strong sword.

‖ *Redd*, *rid*, clear.

§ *Weir*, war.

¶ *In fere*, together.

‡ *i. e.* Many challenges to drink passed between them.

** *Sained* blessed.

†† *Rood*, cross.

‡‡ *Misgied*, misgave.

‖‖ *Unco*, uncouth, strange.

* *Outowre*, over.

† *The lave*, the rest.

‡ *Downa gae*, am not able to go.

‖ *Leifer*, rather.

§ *Frammit*, strange.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland, in three cantos. By Hector Macneil, Esq. 4to. 7s. 6d.

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eliques of Robert Burns; consist-
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Scottish Literary Intelligence.

WE are happy to announce, that the *Second* Volume of Mr Chal-
's's important national work, en-
ed CALEDONIA, is in the press, and
l speedily be published. The *First*
ume gave the *Ancient* History of
rth-Britain: The *Second* will de-
, after an introductory chapter of
sections, the *local* History of its
eral shires, in a correlative se-
ence; beginning with Roxburgh,
: most southern shire, and proceed-
, successively, to Berwick, Had-
ington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Pee-
s, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcud-
ight, Wigton, and perhaps Ayr-
ire: and the *local* History of each
ire will be given in eight distinct
tions: 1. Of its Name; 2. Of its
tuation and Extent; 3. Of its Na-
ral Objects; 4. Of its Antiquities;
Of its Establishment as a Shire;
Of its *Civil* History; 7. Of its
griculture, Manufacture, Trade;
Of its *Ecclesiastical* History; the
count of each Shire concluding with
Supplemental State, which contains,
a *Tabular form*, the Names of the
veral parishes, and the number of
eir Ministers; their Extent, and
opulation in 1755, 1791, and 1801;
ith the Minister's Stipends, in 1755,
nd 1798, and their Patrons; form-
ng, what Scotland does not now pos-
ess, a sort of *Liber Regis*.

This great work will be completed, as we formerly announced, (see Ma-
azine for December 1805,) by the
ublication of two other volumes: the third will contain the local history and description of the remaining counties, on the plan stated above. The fourth volume will consist of a topographical dictionary, containing whatever is interesting relative to all places and objects of any importance in this part of the United Kingdom. This volume will be preceded by an Historical View of the different languages spoken in Scotland.

Mr Leyden, late of this city, has executed a very arduous work, published in the tenth volume of the Asiatic Researches, which has not yet come to this country. It is a classification of the Indo-Chinese languages, that is, of the languages of the countries between India and China, and of the Eastern Isles. He has also executed a similar Dissertation on the languages of the Decan, or Hindostan. They are considered, by those who understand these subjects, as extremely valuable, exceeding, in extent of knowledge and combination, any thing of the kind ever attempted. It was a work which the learned had a right to expect from the British nation, which has now gained such a high predominance in India, and Mr Leyden has been happy enough to discharge the debt of his country. It may not be known to all our readers, that Mr Leyden, in consequence of his talents, particularly those of a philological nature, has been raised to a very high situation in the college which the East India company have established at Calcutta, for initiating their servants in the native languages of India.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR POLWHELE, the friend and neighbour of the late Mr Whitaker, is employed in collecting the Cor-
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respondence and Papers of that gentleman, with a view to the publication of his Memoirs in a quarto volume.

Mr Percival Stockdale has in the press Memoirs of his own Life and Writings, and they will make their appearance early in the next year. They will include many interesting anecdotes of the distinguished persons with whom he has been connected. The work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious observations, and contain a particular account of Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algiers, at which places the author resided.

The Rev. John Robinson, of Ravenstonedale, is engaged upon a new work of considerable interest:—a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical, Dictionary. It will contain a list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, and in the writings styled the Apocrypha, in their original characters and true orthography in European letters, with descriptions, meanings, &c.; the names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. printed in the same manner, and accompanied by chronological and biographical notices; an account of every religious term, including the doctrines, &c. of the sacred books; an account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which there is any reference or allusion in the Scriptures; of the principal events recorded in ecclesiastical history, including an account of the different sects in the primitive and succeeding ages of the church; of religious ceremonies, ordinances, institutions, practices, customs, &c.; and critical illustrations of obscure passages in the sacred writings. The whole to comprise whatever is known concerning the antiquities of the Hebrews, and to form a body of scripture history, geography, chronology, divinity, and ecclesiastical opinions.

The following works are in the press at Oxford:—Scholia in Pindari Carmina, ex edit. Chr. Gott. Heyne, 8vo.—Scattergood's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.—Sophocles, by Brunck, 2 vols. 32mo.—Euripides, 32mo.—Æschylus, by Shutz, 2 vols. 8vo.—Novum Testamentum, Græc. 32mo.—Thucydides Gr. ex. edit. Dukeri, 2 vols. 8vo.—Q. Horatii Flacci opera, cum Scholiis veteribus castigavit et Notis illustravit Gulielmus Baxterus; varias Lectiones et Observationes addidit J. Matthias Gesner, quibus et suas adspersit J. Carolus Ernunius, Prof. Gr. Litt. Vittebergæ.—Tacitus de Morib. Germaniæ & Vita Agricolæ are printing at Cambridge, with select notes from Brotier, by the Rev Richard Pelham.

The first part of Mr Hewlett's new Bible will positively appear on the second day of the new year.

On the same day will also appear the first part of a new system of Geography, drawn from original authorities by Dr Smith. The introduction will be written by Mr Pond, and the embellishments will be under the direction of that able artist Mr Craig. Besides maps and other accompaniments, the publishers propose to present to their subscribers a pair of Adams's new nine inch globes.

Memoirs of Dr Paley, from the pen of a gentleman who was one of his parishioners at Bishopwearmouth, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr Arrowsmith has announced a Topographical Map of the Pyrenees, principally taken from the French survey, with considerable additions, extending from Bayonne and Perpignan, in the north, to the mouth of the Ebro and Burgos, in the south; including the provinces of Arragon, Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay.

Dr Lambe has in the press, Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen in Cancerous Tumours and Ulcers. These Reports will appear early in the ensuing month.

Mr Charles Sylvester, of Derby (late of Sheffield,) has in the press an Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, the plan of which is in many respects original.

New editions, considerably improved and enlarged, are in the press, of Mr Young's Farmer's Kalendar, Dr Irving's Elements of English Composition, Dr Watkins's Scripture Biography, and Mr Cooper's First Lines of Surgery.

Mr Molineux, of Macclesfield, has in the press a new work on short hand, printing on post quarto, entitled, the Short-hand Instructor, or Stenographical Copy-book.

A work on Capital Punishments is in considerable forwardness, which will contain, amongst other articles, extracts from

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om the writings of Judge Blackstone, Dr Johnson, Beccaria, Sir Thos. More, Montesquieu, and Dr Paley, on this interesting subject.

Mr Polwhele is printing a new edition of Local Attachment with respect to Home, a poem; as also, the Seventh portion of the History of Cornwall; and he has completed his History of Devonshire, in three volumes folio.

Mr G. Burnett will speedily publish the Beauties of Milton's Prose, with preliminary Remarks and Criticisms, in two duodecimo volumes. It is the principal object of this work to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces and parts of pieces, as, from their high merit, deserve, in the main, to have a permanent influence upon the public opinion. The prose compositions of Milton may, with insignificant exceptions, be distributed under three general heads, according as they relate:—To Ecclesiastical Law; 2. To Matrimonial Law; 3. To the Tenure of the Magistrate. All the pieces which have reference to either of these subjects respectively, the editor proposes to arrange together, though written at distant periods, and found in different parts of the author's works. For the rest, the several pieces will be printed in the order of their dates. The principle which he proposes to observe relative to the parts rejected or retained is, to give the political pieces entire, or nearly so, and to abridge the others very considerably. The only prose productions of Milton of much consequence not included in this intended collection, are, his History of Britain, and his Brief History of Muscovy, and, his State Letters, of which, however, a specimen or two will be given.

The Rev. Dr Rees, the learned editor of the New Cyclopedia, has, at length, yielded to the repeated requests of his numerous and respectable congregation, by putting to press two volumes of Sermons, on practical and interesting subjects. They will be published early in the spring.

The Rev. Russel Scott, of Portsmouth, has in the press a Sermon on the New Creation by Jesus Christ.

A volume of Letters from Bishop Warburton, to the late Bishop of Worcester, between the years of 1749 and 1776, is in the press. They were left for publication by the late Bishop Hurd, with the title of, Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends.

Mr Thomas Newenham, author of an Inquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of Ireland, is about to publish a View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial circumstances of that country.

It is said that Kotzebue intends to publish a complete edition of all his works in forty volumes.

The improvements making in the fortifications of Cassel, have led to some discoveries relative to the history of the Romans in Germany. In the month of August, the workmen employed in them found five Roman altars consecrated to Jupiter and Juno. Some weeks before, an altar of the same description had been discovered in a high state of preservation, with a like inscription on it. Only two of these altars bear the date of their erection. One was dedicated A. D. 215, and the other A.D. 242.

The first number of a magnificent work has been published at Leipsic, entitled, "Scenes from the Dramatic Works of Schiller." This work promises to be in Germany what the Shakespeare Gallery was in England.

A magnificent botanic garden has been lately laid out for the school of botany at Naples. It adjoins the Royal Hospital for the Poor, and is situated upon the slope of the mountain of Sainte Marie des Anges.

The grand Bas-relief which adorns the pediment of the Colonnade of the Louvre, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is seventy-four feet long by fourteen broad, without including the cornices. It represents the muses celebrating the glory of the hero Napoleon, as protector of the arts, and to whom France is indebted for the finishing of the Louvre. The colossal bust of the Emperor occupies the upper part of the pediment. It rests upon a pedestal, at the foot of which is seated the figure Victory, holding palm branches and crowns of laurel. On each hand are the muses divided into two groupes. Minerva invites them to celebrate this new claim to glory in favour of the Emperor. They are 9½ feet high each.

POETRY.

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Poetry.

ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mrs Edwin, *at the opening of the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, 3d Dec.* 1808. *Written by* Mr Pratt, *author of "The Gleanings in England," &c.*

OF all the pleasures *memory* has in store,
To give us back the days that are no more,
In her reflected mirror see them rise,
To *second youth* that time itself defies;
Most welcome *those* which bring again to view,
The halcyon transports which our childhood knew;
Those vernal moments still our fav'rite theme,
Our warmest converse, and our fondest dream;
Heart-cherish'd hours, when life seem'd made for joy,
And the great globe itself an infant toy:
An endless play-thing, form'd for gay delight,
To catch the fancy, and to charm the sight.

Such were the scenes, to recollection dear,
When new to life I took *my* pastime *here*;
In tenderest age *, unknown the drama's laws,
My little heart swell'd high at your applause:
These well-remembered boards I proudly trode,
A goddess I, and You her guardian god;
All my young fears were turn'd to hopes by you,
While yet a child those hopes to rapture grew;
And when, alas! I scarce could walk alone,
This stage appear'd my palace and my throne.

O how remembrance, after many a year,
Seems to restore the wreath I gather'd here;
I feel the flowrets that compos'd them now,
Feel, that you fix'd them on my baby brow;
The garland wove by you so fresh and fair,
Where'er I rov'd has been my constant care;
Ev'n as the nurseling of a mother's breast,
How have I tried to save it! how caress'd!
And, O fond thought, if I dare hope, its power
Should seem to you a not ill-cultur'd flow'r,
If you should deem it boasts a happie grace,
As now I bring it to its native place;
Somewhat improv'd in tint, its fragrance sweet,
And smile, as thus I lay it at your feet:
A travell'd pilgrim's pleasure shall be mine,
As thus I bend—IN HOMAGE TO THE SHRINE.

* Mrs Edwin first appeared on the Edinburgh stage at *four years old.*

ELEGY,

On Thomas Dunmore Brown, *aged seventeen months:*

An uncommonly fine child, who died at New-Hall, near Pentland Hills, from an illness of only eight hours, at 2 P. M. on Monday Sept. the 19th, 1808, after visiting his Grave, in a Grove near Mary's Bower on the North Esk.

THE woods their foliage now resign,
Tossed by the wild inconstant blast;
Yet shall the silent pace of time
Bring back the smiling spring at last.

Kind nature's promise to complete,
Their cheering verdure she'll renew;
She'll nurse them with her genial heat,
And bathe their buds in virgin dew.

But thou! young tenant of the tomb!
In vain to thee shall spring return;
Though all her sweets around thee bloom,
They cannot cheer thy clay-cold urn.

Where's now the bloom that on thy cheek
Vied with the vermeil rose's dye?
The tongue how mute, that prattled meek!
How dark, the brightly beaming eye!

Deep is thy slumber, lovely shade!
No plaint of woe can reach thy ear:
In earth's cold bosom lowly laid,
Thou canst not see soft pity's tear.

Vain 's every wish, by fancy form'd:
No frantic mother's cries avail!
By death's dead ear all prayers are scorn'd,
And sport the echo of the vale.

Yet, shall the pensive child of song,
Who loves the lonely, woodland glade,
Oft mourn thy fate, the boughs among,
When twilight spreads her soothing shade.

Yes!—There, shall Memory's magic pow'r
Again thy glowing tints revive;
Thy pleasing manners, near the bower;
Thy beauties long preserve alive.

Carlops,
Nov. 19th, 1808. J. L.

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SONG.

Come! my love! an' let us stray,
Alang by Kelvin's flow'ry brae;
The summer smiles, a' nature's gay;
Joy wings the hours fu' cheary.

The day has lang to close his e'e;
The larks are in the lift fu' hie;
The warblers frae ilk bush and tree
Tune their sweet notes to chear you.

And while we walk yon trees among,
We'll hear the cuckoo, soft and strong;
We'll hear the mavis chant his song,
'Mid native scenes sae cheary.

Sweet is the hour, O come away!
On wing the insect world are gay;
A' sporting in the sunny ray,
They hum and dance fu' cheary.

Love dwells amid yon birken bowers;
There beauty paints the blooming flowers;
And pleasure fills the passing hours,
When spent wi' thee, my deary.

Though nature a' these sweets can gie;
Tho' 'midst these charms I roam sae free;
Thy smile is sweeter far to me.
For nane I lo'e sae dearly. *M'M.*

A MOTHER'S THOUGHTS,

On the return of a deceased only Son's Birth-Day, who died in infancy.

WHY thickens this gloom in my mind?
Why thus ev'ry prospect o'ercast?
Can memory no opiate find,
When brooding on woes that are past:

No! armed with a sting for my heart,
It hails the return of the morn,
When (stranger to horrow's keen smart,)
My darling, my ROBERT was born!

And raising its *record* to view,
Unheeding the sound of my wail,
Too faithful,—too cruelly true,
Displays all the griefs of the tale.

"Methinks now he sits on my knee,
"His father's each feature I trace,
"And joy'd the resemblance to see,
"Oft kiss the sweet smile on his face.

"But fleet as the breeze wings the glade,
"Bursts the *charm* which no art can restore,
And leaves me to grasp at a shade,
"And murmur more loud than before."

Ere the soft name of *mother* was known,
Or once had distilled from his tongue;
Ere his ear could distinguish the tone
Of *her* voice, which to solace him, sung.

The arrow of death pierc'd his frame,
He droop'd, and no effort could save;
In vain did I weep, and exclaim,
And sigh at the thought of a grave.

But then, when despoil'd of my *son*,
A *father* was present to cheer,
To sooth the wild flow of my moan,
And chide the creations of fear.

Now, guided by fortune's gay star,
In quest of her gems does he rove,
O'er burning Savannas afar,
Estrang'd to the glow of my love.

Ye fates! that bear rule o'er this *scene*,
Where cares ever lurk to alarm,
O hear what my prayer still has been,
To guard him securely from harm.

Soon—soon, blow propitious, thou gale!
And waft him again from that shore,
Let me rush to descry the dear *sail*,
And embrace—to be parted no more!

Edinburgh, Nov. 11th, 1808. } *G. L——m.*

THE PAUSE OF EXPECTATION.

Said to be written by Dr Beddoes.

FATE's hour is full. Within a narrow span
High Heaven contracts the destiny of man.
Iberia's hosts in silence poise the spear;
Braced is each heart, intent each eye, each ear.
Soon shall those eyes be fixed on other rills
Than EBRO, sparkling down his native hills,
And soon those ears assailed by direr sounds,
Than gusts that groan along the mountain mounds.
Swift omens glare on omens. Hostile light
Profanes yon forest thro' its antique night.
Hear you the stern imperious word?—'Tis France,
She bids her slaves of every soil advance.
Revenge and wreaths, hard-fought and recent shame,
Goad her own legions, and the Chiefs inflame.
Imperial Persia's Eagles led no band
So firm, so ductile to the swaying hand:
Not with like fury, erst, the eastern world
Against thy shores, unshrinking Greece, was hurled.

Yet deem not, Spain, thy holy cause bereft
On earth; or these thy sons majestic left
For man to bleed unfriended.—Down the gale
Float cordial accents. BRITAIN bids thee hail!
The people, scourge of tyrants, rears the shield,
And freights her navies for thy tented field.
Lo! rous'd to dash the crest of Gaul to earth,
The land that gave a WOLFE, a MARLBOROUGH birth!

High

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High and more high, the social ardours rise;
A nation's choral vow ascends the skies:
"*Oh! may I swell triumphant Freedom's shout!*
"*Or sink, the victim of her final rout!*"
From Heaven it fell. Thou, STATESMAN, fan the flame,
So may'st thou purge a world of wrong and shame.

Woe, Albion! woe!—a dark insidious power,
Curbing thy car in Conquest's fervid hour,
Crowns a foil'd foe, that waits the captive's chain,
With garlands, pilfered from thy victor-train!—
Lo! care of conscious fraud to gild the wrong
With the false tinsel of an alien tongue!
Was it that courtier, in his midnight cell,
Dared weave the guilty, triumph-blasting spell?
Or chief, disowned by Mars—of recreant soul
Stamped with his impious seal the traitor-scroll?

Was such your hope, lamented youths, whose eye
Drank its last night from Lusitania's sky;
Who own'd in death your Country's lessened fears
A solace for parental life—long tears?
Did Ocean bear you then in vain parade
To mock Iberia with your baleful aid?
Deemed ye your blood would flow—in foreign skies
For vanquish'd France that prouder palms might rise?
And firm salute you from the blissful seats
YOUR BRITAIN TARNISHED THRO' HER MARTYR'S FEATS?

Stung by my Country's shame, with foot unblest
I print the sod, and find no pause of rest.
Incessant, Hope and Fear, beside my way,
With their contending visions haunt the day.
Night moulds her monster brood. Hell-tempered arms
Assault my pillow, pois'd by Daemon swarms.—
I weigh the time's dread signs with throbbing heart,
Till from my lips unconscious murmurs part:—
"Thus, secret leagued with open foe succeeds
"To blast the fruit of Britain's fairest deeds!
"Hence, ages linked to ages, shall the pall
"Of crushing slavery whelm the blood-stained ball?
"Or may the scene, once spent this mortal strife,
"Burst, green and radiant, into lovelier life?"

FAIR ANNA's COMPLAINT.

LOUD roar'd the rude blast, o'er the wild raging deep,
The waves rose like mountains, in floods fell the rain,
When all but fair Anna reposed in sleep;
And thus from her window I heard her complain:
"My lover has long ploughed the watry main;
And touched upon many a far distant shore:—
Oh! when shall I see my sweet sailor again;
Or shall he e'er come to my arms any more?
The prow of his vessel now cleaves the white surge:
I sigh for his safety,—my sighing is vain;
For fancy's wild visions my bosom still urge,
And chill it with horror, and rack it with pain.
I trembling behold the waves proudly swell,
And spend all their fury upon this hoar shore:
My soul shrinks with terror,—each blast sounds the knell,
Of my sailor, I fear, I shall never see more.
In vain does love-throbbing my bosom distend:
In vain my eyes wander in grief o'er the wave,
For sighing no sooner his sea-bark will send
Nor from the wide deep my lov'd sailor can save.
Oh! Edward, you surely behold in your dreams,
Or in night's dreary season, your Anna, your love:
For I, in my fancy, imagine the screams
Of distress, almost silence the thunder above.
The peasant now slumbers with ease and content,
On his pallet of straw while in anguish I mourn,—
And still in sad sorrow my hours must be spent,
Till Edward, my love and my life, shall return.
Now soon the wind ceas'd, and the tempest was o'er;
The moon shone in splendour upon the wide main,
And hope gently whisper'd to Anna once more,
That her Edward would come to her bosom again.

ROSA.

His-

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Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

Exposition

of the practices and machinations which led to the usurpation of the Crown of Spain. By Don Pedro Cevallos, Secretary to Charles IV.

(*Concluded from p.* 857.)

THE Emperor, ignorant of this sudden event, and perhaps never supposing that the Spaniards were capable of displaying such resolution, had ordered Prince Murat to advance with his army towards Madrid, under the idea that the Royal Family were already on the coast, and on the point of embarking, and that, far from meeting the slightest obstacle on the part of the people, all of them would receive him with open arms, as their deliverer and guardian angel. He conceived that the nation was in the highest degree dissatisfied with their Government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with the abuses which had crept into the administration of it.

The circumstances are next related which preceded the arrival of the Grand Duke of Berg at Madrid, at the head of his troops.—"He was no sooner acquainted with the state of affairs, than he began to sow discord. He spoke in a mysterious manner of the abdication of the crown, executed by the Royal Father in favour of his son, amidst the tumults of Aranjuez, and gave it to be understood, that, until the Emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step that should appear like an acknowledgement, and that he must be under the necessity of treating only with the Royal Father.

"This pretext did not fail to produce the effect which the Grand Duke intended. The Royal Parents, the moment they were informed of this circumstance, availed themselves of it to save the Favourite, who remained in confinement, and in whose favour Prince Murat professed to take an interest, for the sole purpose of flattering their Majesties, mortifying Ferdinand VII. and sowing fresh matter of discord between the parents and the son."

The attempts are next detailed to get the Royal Family out of Spain, on the pretext of meeting Bonaparte.

"At Vittoria his Majesty received information that the Emperor had arrived at Bourdeaux, and was on his way to Bayonne. In consequence of this advice, the Infant Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa, proceeded on to Bayonne, whither he had been invited by the Emperor, who, however, delayed his arrival some days longer.

"Nothing particular occurred at Vittoria, except that the Supreme Junta of Government at Madrid, having written that the Grand Duke of Berg had imperiously demanded that the Favourite should be released and placed in his hands, his Majesty did not think proper to comply with this demand; and, in communicating this determination to the Junta of Government, enjoined them to enter into no explanations with the Grand Duke respecting the fate of the prisoner.

"In the mean time Gen. Savary concerted with the Emperor in what manner they should prepare to give the finishing blow; and while the French troops in the vicinity of Vittoria were making suspicious movements, he made his appearance in that city, with a letter to his Majesty from the Emperor.

"To the contents of this letter, which were neither flattering nor decorous, General Savary added so many and such vehement protestations of the interest which the Emperor took in the welfare of his Majesty, and of Spain, that he even went so far as to say "I will suffer my head to be cut off, if, within a quarter of an hour of your Majesty's arrival at Bayonne, the Emperor shall not have recognised you as King of Spain and the Indies. To support his own consistency, he will probably begin by giving you the title of Highness, but in five minutes he will give you that of Majesty, and in three days every thing will be settled, and

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and your Majesty may return to Spain immediately."

After the detail of some further circumstances, he comes to the interview between the King and Napoleon.

"His Imperial Majesty arrived, accompanied by a number of his Generals. The King went down to the street-door to receive him, and both Monarchs embraced each other with every token of friendship and affection. The Emperor staid but a short time with his Majesty, and they embraced each other again at parting.

"Soon after, Marshal Duroc came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majesty, whose carriages were coming to convey his Majesty to the Palace of Marac: This accordingly took place. The Emperor came as far as the coach steps to receive his Majesty, embraced him again, and led him by the hand to the apartment provided for him.

"The King had no sooner returned to his residence, than General Savary waited on his Majesty, to inform him that the Emperor had irrevocably determined that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; that it should be succeeded by his; and therefore his Imperial Majesty required that the King should, in his own name and that of all his family, renounce the crown of Spain and the Indies in favour of the dynasty of Bonaparte.

"It would be difficult to describe the surprise with which the royal mind of his Majesty was affected, and the consternation with which all those who were nearest to his person were struck, at hearing such a proposition. His Majesty was not yet recovered from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, when the same man who had made him so many protestations of security at Madrid and on the road, who had drawn him from his capital and his kingdom to Bayonne, on pretence of adjusting matters of the greatest importance to both states, and of his being recognised by his Imperial Majesty, had the audacity to be the bearer of so scandalous a proposal.

"On the following day I was sent for by the Emperor to his royal palace, where I found the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Champagny, waiting to enter upon a discussion of the proposals verbally stated by General Savary. I instantly complained of the perfidy with which so important an affair was proceeded in; representing that the King my master, came to Bayonne, relying on the assurances given by General Savary, in the name of the Emperor, and in the presence of the Dukes del Infantado, S. Carlos, D. Juan Escoiquiz, and myself, that his Imperial Majesty would recognise him at the very first interview between the two Sovereigns, in the imperial palace of Marac; that when his Majesty expected to witness the realization of this promised recognition, he was surprised with the propositions above alluded to; and that his Majesty had authorised me to protest against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain; and in a categorical and final answer to the solicitation of the Emperor, that the King neither would nor could renounce his crown in favour of another dynasty, without being wanting in the duties which he owed to his subjects and to his own character; that he could not do it in prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and much less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, which ought alone to be called to the throne by the Spanish nation, in virtue of their original right to elect another family upon the termination of the present dynasty.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted on the necessity of the renunciation which had been proposed, and contended that the abdication, signed by Charles IV. on the 19th of March, had not been voluntary.

"I expressed my surprise that the King should be importuned to renounce his crown, at the same moment that it was asserted that the renunciation of his father was not his free act. I wished, however, not to be understood as entering into such a discussion, as I could not acknowledge the smallest authority in the Emperor to intermeddle with matters which were purely domestic, and peculiarly belonging to the Spanish Government, following, in this respect, the example of the Cabinet of Paris, when it rejected as inadmissible, the applications of his Majesty, the Royal Father, in favour of his ally and first cousin the unfortunate Louis XVI.

"Nevertheless, desirous of giving to truth

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ruth and innocence a testimony which hey alone had a right to exact, I added, hat, three weeks before the disturbance t Aranjuez, Charles IV. in my preence, and that of all the other Miniers of State, addressed her Majesty the Queen in these words: 'Maria Louisa, ve will retire to one of the provinces, vhere we will pass our days in tranquility; and Ferdinand, who is a young nan, will take upon himself the burden of the government.'

"I concluded with proving to him hat the renunciation of the Royal Faher was only the consequence of his Majesty's predilection for the tranquility of a private life, and his persuasion hat his constitution, enfeebled by age nd habitual indisposition, was incometent to support the heavy burden of he government.

"This irrelevant objection having een got rid of, M. Champagny stated, hat the Emperor could never be sure of Spain, in case of a new war with the owers of the North, while the Spanish ation continued to be governed by a lynasty, who must regret to see its elder branch expelled from the monarchy of France.

"I answered, that in a regular system of things, such prepossessions never prevailed over the interests of states, nd that the political conduct of Charles IV. since the treaty of Basle, afforded a recent proof that Sovereigns paid little regard to family interests, when they were in opposition to the interests of their dominions; that the friendship between Spain and France was founded in local and political considerations;—that the topographical situation of the two kingdoms was of itself sufficient to demonstrate how important it was for Spain to preserve a good understanding with France, the only state on the continent of Europe with which she had direct and very extensive relations, and consequently that every reason of policy induced Spain to maintain a perpetual peace with France."

After some further remarks, the paper goes on—"Besides these considerations, having a direct relation to the interest of both states, I expatiated on others no less cogent, and connected with the character of the French Cabinet.

"I reminded the Minister, that, on the 27th of October last, a treaty was signed at Fountainbleau, wherein the Emperor guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Spanish Monarchy as it then was; that nothing had since occurred which could justify its infraction; on the contrary, that Spain had continued to add new claims to the confidence and gratitude of the French Empire, as his Imperial Majesty himself had confessed, by the praises which he bestowed on the good faith and constant friendship of his intimate and first ally.

"What confidence, I added, can Europe place in her treaties with France, when she looks to the perfidy with which that of the 27th of October has been violated? And what must be her terror when she sees the captious means, the seductive artifices, and the false promises by which his Imperial Majesty has confined the King in the city of Bayonne, in order to despoil him of the crown to which, with the inexpressible joy of his people, he has been called by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and the spontaneous abdication of his august father. Posterity will not believe that the Emperor could have given so great a blow to his own reputation, the loss of which will leave no other means of concluding a war with him than that of total destruction and extermination.

"This was the state of the discussion, when the Emperor, who had overheard our conference, ordered us to enter his own cabinet, where, to my great surprise, I was insulted by his Imperial Majesty with the infamous appellation of traitor, upon no other ground than that, having been Minister to Charles IV. I continued to serve his son Ferdinand VII. He also accused me, in an angry tone, of having maintained, in an official conference with General Monton, that my master, in order to his being King of Spain, did not stand in need of the recognition of the Emperor, although that might be necessary in order to continue his relations with the French Government.

"His Imperial Majesty manifested still greater irritation, on account of my having said to a foreign Minister, accredited to the Court of Spain, that if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish Sovereignty, 300,000 men would convince them that a brave and generous

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rous nation was not to be insulted with impunity.

"After this ill treatment which I met with, which was as unsatisfactory to my own feelings, on account of the real causes of it, as it was painful on account of the Royal Personage whose interests were in question, his Imperial Majesty, with his natural asperity, entered into a conversation upon the points which had already been discussed.—He was not insensible of the strength of my reasons, and the solidity of the arguments by which I supported the rights of the King, his dynasty, and the whole nation; but his Majesty concluded by telling me, "*I have a system of policy of my own, You ought to adopt more liberal ideas; to be less susceptible on the point of honour, and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family.*"

"His Majesty distrusting the apparent complacency with which I received the attention which he was pleased to shew me, as I was taking leave of him, sent to inform the King, that upon the subject under discussion, a more flexible negotiator would be necessary. Whilst his Majesty was considering whom he should appoint to succeed me in this negotiation, one of the many puppets, who played their parts in that intrigue, introduced himself to the Archdeacon D. Juan de Escoiquiz, and persuaded him to pay a visit to the Minister Champagny. He accordingly went, under the impulse of a most zealous regard for the interests of his Majesty, and prevailed on the Minister of the Foreign Affairs, to communicate to him the most recent propositions of the Emperor, which the said Seignor Escoiquiz immediately put into writing.

"In this state of things, his Majesty, impressed with the qualities which adorn the most excellent Seignor, Don Pedro de Labrador, formerly Minister to the Court of Florence, invested him with full powers, ordering him to present them to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to demand his full powers in return, and that the proposals of his Imperial Majesty should be communicated in an authentic manner. Both these demands were rejected by the Minister Champagny, under the frivolous pretext, that they were mere matters of form, being wholly unconnected with the essential object of the negotiation.

"Seignor Labrador insisted on the importance of both the one and the other requisites, especially in a matter of such great consequence, adding, that without them he could discuss no subject, and that the King his master required him to vary the instructions, if necessary, that had been given him, but always in vain. Notwithstanding this, Seignor Champagny talked of the last propositions of the Emperor, which were somewhat different from those intended by General Savary, but not less irritating and violent; and he concluded with telling Seignor Labrador, that the prosperity of Spain and his own were at that moment within his power.

"This Minister answered that he would communicate to the King his master these new proposals. He made those reflections upon them which his talents, his zeal for the service of his sovereign, and for the good of his country, naturally suggested; and he stated that the welfare of his Sovereign, as that of the nation, were inseparably united. He added, that to these two objects he had directed all his attentions in various situations; and, lastly, he said that he readily admitted that his own prosperity depended on the issue, because his fidelity to the King of Spain, and to his native country, as well as the reputation he had acquired by the faithful discharge of his duty, were connected with it. Seignor Labrador, before he terminated the conversation, asked M. Champagny if the King was in a state of liberty? To which the French Minister replied, that there could be no doubt of it. On this Labrador rejoined, 'Then he should be restored to his kingdom.' To this the Frenchman replied, 'that, in respect to his return to Spain, it was necessary that his Majesty should have a right understanding with his Imperial Majesty, either personally or by letter.'

"This answer, added to the other circumstances, left no doubt in the mind of the King that he was actually at Bayonne, in a state of arrest; however, to give more ostensibility to this violence extended towards his Majesty, I sent a note by his royal order, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, telling him that the King was determined to return to Madrid, to tranquillize the agitation of his beloved subjects, and to provide for the

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ansaction of the important business of s kingdom; assuring M. Champagny, : the same time, that I would continue) treat with his Imperial Majesty on af- irs reciprocally advantageous. No an- ver was given to this communication, or had it any other effect than to in- rease the caution and vigilance before pplied for the detention of his Majes- y."

Next Bonaparte is accused of artfully rawing the King to distrust his son.— Ferdinand VII. overawed, a prisoner, nd controuled by circumstances, on the st of May made a conditional renuncia- on of his crown in favour of his august ather. To this followed the letter of he royal father to his son, and the very iscreet answer of the royal son to the ather. (P. 460.)

"On the 5th of the same month of May, at four in the afternoon, the Em- eror went to visit the Royal Parents, nd continued in conference until five 'clock, when King Ferdinand was call- d in by his august father to hear, in he presence of the Queen and the Em- eror, expressions so disgusting and hu- miliating, that I do not dare to record hem. All the party were seated except King Ferdinand, whom the father or- lered to make an absolute renunciation f the crown, under pain of being treat- d, with all his household, as an usurper f the throne, and a conspirator against he life of his parents.

"His Majesty would have preferred leath; but desirous not to involve in his misfortunes the number of persons com- rised in the threat of Charles IV. he as- ented to another renunciation, which ears on its front all the indications of constraint and violence, and which, in o respect, answers its purpose, to co- our over the intended usurpation of the Emperor. (P. 457.)

"These are the only instances of re- nunciation in which I have interfered as Minister and Secretary of State. That which is spoken of at Bourdeaux I have not the least knowledge of; but I know the Emperor, in the last conference with King Ferdinand VII. said to his Majes- ty, "*Prince, il faut opter entre la cession et la mort.*"—*Prince, you have only to choose between cession and death.*"

"With respect to the rest, the whole world is apprised that Charles IV. re- nounced the crown to the Emperor at the time that the Prince of Asturias, his brother the Infant Don Carlos, and his uncle the Infant Antonio, were forced to surrender their rights. The Empe- ror, now believing himself proprietor of the crown of Spain, placed it on the head of his brother Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples.

"It has already been explained, that although the King left his Court for a few days, he thought fit to sanction a Junta, of which the Infant Don Anto- nio was to be President, with full powers to determine for him, and in his royal name, all subjects that would not ad- mit of delay. Every night I sent a cou- rier to this Junta, communicating what appeared necessary for its information and direction.

"The King was surprised that the Junta had not written; and the follow- ing post, when his Majesty had come to a determination in consequence, with- out losing a moment, I sent a royal or- der to the Junta*, that they should exe- cute whatever was expedient for the ser- vice of the King and the kingdom, and that for that purpose they should em- ploy all the powers which his Majesty could possess if he were himself resident in the kingdom.

"The disgraceful means of which the Emperor availed himself to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Spain in his favour have already been known; but the violence of Bonaparte to accom- plish his purposes did not terminate there. Blinded as he was by the extra- vagance of his ambition, he could yet discern how easily these acts of renun- ciation would be disposed of; and there- fore he endeavoured to confirm them by the means of a Council, which he called a National Assembly, and which was to be convoked at Bayonne.

"He named about 150 Spaniards, of different classes, conditions, and corpo- rations, to constitute this Assembly, but only about 90 were convened. A part of these representing some cities, tribu- nals, or public bodies, brought with them in-

* The Cabinet courier conveying this royal order was intercepted, on which account I sent a duplicate, which was received by the Junta, the memoran- dum of which I have not been able to preserve.

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instructions in the nature of powers given them by those whom they represented, but wholly insufficient to answer the purpose intended. The Ministers of the Council were without any powers or instructions whatever; a precaution adopted by this tribunal in conformity to the opinion of its commissioners, in order to avoid all involuntary compromises. Most of the deputies had no other powers than merely an order to take their departure, and many of them did not belong to any public body, or acknowledged class of the community.

"The Emperor fully expected, from the acquiescence of these individuals, a mask under which to conceal his usurpation. But he was utterly deceived. Instead of finding weak men, convenient to the designs of his mercenary ambition, he was met by ministers incorruptible, grandees worthy of their rank, and representatives who were faithful defenders of the interest and of the honour of their country. They all, with one accord, informed him that they held powers much restricted, that they were not the legitimate representatives of Spain, and that they could not compromise her rights.

"These and other similar reflections were treated with insolence in the tribunal of the Usurper, who, far from being discomfited, put into activity all the means of oppression, flattering himself, that by victories on the one hand, and corruption on the other, he should so colour over injustice, that he would not be considered by the world as the subverter of general tranquillity.

"In such unfavourable circumstances, a mode presented itself to me of avoiding a state of indefinite banishment. Such were the repeated entreaties of Joseph Napoleon that I should continue with him in the situation of Minister, that I acceded with repugnance and from constraint, but without prejudice of my right to abandon it at a convenient opportunity.

"This opportunity occurred the moment I set foot in Madrid. From that instant I only thought of availing myself of the most early means of resigning my new character.

"Joseph Napoleon could not be grieved at the disappearance of a Minister who so frequently opposed his wishes, and who, in the opinion of some of those who immediately surrounded him, was a Quixote in his maxims, "who could not comprehend the sublime intentions of the great heroes in favour of the regeneration of Spain."

"I have shown in this narrative the series of the principal events in this important epoch, and I have endeavoured to place before my readers, in its true point of view, all the injustice and violence with which the French Government has conducted itself towards our beloved Sovereign and the whole nation.

"In the slight sketch which I have drawn of the perfidious and deceitful arts with which the Emperor has made the progress we have seen, the serious atrocious insults offered to Spain, and to the unfortunate King Ferdinand VII. remains depicted in indelible colours.

"The Emperor alarms Charles IV. in order that he may induce him to take flight for America, with all the Royal Family, and abandon the peninsula to the former: he lights up the flame of discord between the Royal Parents and their child, in order to debilitate Spain, dividing it into parties, after having disgraced the Royal persons: he draws Ferdinand VII. from his Court by false promises; he makes him captive in Bayonne; and when he saw that the virtue of the young King knew how to resist his designs, and that Ferdinand could not be induced to renounce his crown, he occasioned him to be brought to Bayonne, with all the other personages of the Royal Family, as if to present them bound before the Imperial tribunal, which was both judge and party in the same cause. He endeavours to deprive the parents of the sensibilities of nature, and forces them to become the instruments of the oppression of their child. From the latter he extorts a renunciation, the most irregular and illicit transaction among the affairs of men; and by a series of abdications, exacted by the same illegal and violent expedients, he believes that he has become the proprietor of the crown of Spain; he transmits it to his brother, without considering the infamy to which he would be exposed in the Cabinets of Europe, by the usurpation of the throne of a Monarch his friend and ally.

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" I have shown that Ferdinand VII. is too honourable to suppose that the nperor could entertain such atrocious signs. The King desired to free Spain m the oppression of the French troops; was promised him, that this and all ier matters should be regulated with : Emperor, and that he should return his kingdom with the fruit of his exions for the good of his subjects. Dug his confinement, nothing afflicted generous heart so much as the sufings of his people ; and when his lirty began to be doubtful, he adopted : means the most agreeable to his panal solicitude.

" Valour and patriotism have successly armed the whole nation in its own fence, and for the protection of their ;itimate Sovereign, although the peo: had no knowledge of the will of eir beloved Ferdinand as to their ovements. That patriotism, united to sdom, will now impel them irresisti- to perform with promptitude the ost important works of the Central overnment or Regency, which may minister the affairs of the kingdom in e name of his Majesty.

" Thus will be completed, for the adntage of all, the last expression of the ll of the King, which he condescend- to use the moment before he was ced to renounce the crown; thus ll the nation be preserved from this eadful tempest; it will have exhibit- before Europe an example of loyal-, honour, and generous energy, which ll be the subject of admiration in every e and in every country.

PEDRO CEVALLOS."

adrid, Sept. 1. 1808.

ROYAL DECREE,

ldressed by the Supreme governing Junta of the Kingdom to all the Councils.

Ever since Spain, in the year 1795, d down the arms which she had ta- n up against the Revolutionary and egicide party in France, and drew clo- r her relations with that power by the aty of alliance of 1796, she has been less religiously observant of the stilations of that alliance, than patient the endurance of all the numberless ils which have therefrom resulted. ider all the alterations of the French vernment, which changed its name without altering the essence of its ambitious and destructive system, as well under the Directory as during the Consulate and Empire, Spain has respected and recognised the rights of an independent nation; and her alliance contributed to the glory of France, always in the expectation of overcoming, by so generous a proceeding, the boundless ambition of the French cabinet, or of the arrival of the moment so much longed for by humanity at large, when a less turbulent government should be established in that country. None of the posterior events caused any change in the determination of Spain; neither the usurpations of the emperor of the French in Europe, nor the total neglect with which the interests of Spain were treated by France in her conventions with other powers; nor the personal indignities offered to princes in alliance with, or related to, her royal family; nor, finally, the preponderance and want of just reciprocity which were manifested in return for the incessant condescension of the Spanish government.

It would be a task too laborious and prolix, to enumerate all the grievances of which Spain has to complain. In the course of a few years she has seen the King of the Two Sicilies, the brother of her sovereign, dethroned; has seen her own interest abandoned at Amiens, the cabinet of Paris consenting that she should lose the island of Trinidad, tho' it had promised the contrary, in recompence for her faithful co operation in a ruinous war, solely undertaken for the cause of France; she has repeatedly seen the independence of Portugal threatened, in order to furnish an occasion for exacting heavy subsidies, involving in her differences with that power Spain, who, with extreme regret, resolved to pursue a line of conduct contrary to the real sentiments of her sovereign, in order to avert the total ruin of that kingdom. She has seen the French government imperiously exact the recession of the important colony of Louisiana, with the intention, as it has since appeared, of transferring it, for a pecuniary consideration, to a third power, without the knowledge or consent of Spain. She has seen given, as the only recompence for this and other expensive sacrifices, and for the states of Parma, of which an infant of Spain was despoiled,

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poiled, the precarious possession of Tuscany to the prince of Parma, with the intention of depriving him also of that in the sequel, under the pretence of assigning him a new compensation in the north of Portugal, which France neither had the power nor intention to realize. Finally, at a more recent period, when an odious favourite despotically ruled the monarchy, she has seen his mad ambition flattered with illusive and plausible promises, in order to her own dismemberment or subjugation.

On the other hand, the duties imposed on Spanish commerce in the ports of France, have been augmented beyond all bounds, whilst the indemnities due to the crown have been constantly refused, and every remonstrance upon the subject totally neglected. In the mean time, Spain quietly delivered up her squadrons, and placed her troops at the disposal of France, opened her treasures, and consented to the payment of subsidies, to prevent a rupture with England, which, nevertheless, she has since been unable to avert; and notwithstanding the ridiculous ostentation with which the French government vaunts, that one of its primary objects is to aggrandize and recompence its allies, Spain, the most powerful and most faithful of all, has been sacrificed, impoverished, and treated worse than a perfidious neutral.

So many and so great outrages and injuries must have long since opened the eyes of the government, had it not unfortunately been in the hands of the infamous author of the treaty of 1796, Don Manuel Godoi. The wicked policy, the destructive and insatiable ambition of the emperor Napoleon, beheld with pleasure the depression of Spain, which was the work of his hands, and of the absurd conduct of the despotic favourite. He at length drew aside the veil which thinly covered his designs, and boldly resolved upon the destruction of the reigning family, and the desolation of a generous nation, that had sacrificed herself for France. He determined, within his own breast, that Spain should not remain independent; and he set to work, without, however, clearly seeing his way, to the attainment of the end proposed. Here commenced the scene of iniquity, the plots, the atrocious perfidies, which it became necessary to put in practice, to burst asunder the ties of peace and alliance, and to violate the respect due to sovereigns and states, and the considerations of gratitude so frequently avowed.

The Emperor of the French secretly fanned the flame of dissension, which the treacherous intrigues of the favourite had succeeded in introducing into the bosom of the royal family. He watched the favourable moment, and caused numerous armies to enter the Peninsula, contrary to the most solemn conventions, under the pretence of their proceeding to the neighbouring coast of Africa, to execute plans of attack against another enemy. His troops, by the most notorious breach of faith, occupied the frontier fortresses, under the pretext of precautions and measures of policy, purely of a military nature; and whilst a treaty was going on at Paris with a plenipotentiary in the confidence of the favourite, for the dismemberment of Spain, the troops of the usurper advanced towards the capital, in order to intimidate our misled sovereigns, and compel them to follow the example of the house of Braganza. These wicked designs were rendered abortive by the unexpected revolution of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, and no sooner did the spontaneous abdication of Don Carlos IV. elevate to the throne of his ancestors his eldest son, the hereditary Prince, beloved by his people for his virtues and misfortunes, and the object of their sworn allegiance, than the atrocious enemy of Spanish independence changed his course, and resolved to place the nation in a state of the most lamentable orphancy, in order afterwards to seize it as the prey of his ambition. With the assistance of his worthy satellites, and by means of the basest intrigue, he enticed the young and adored King of Spain to Bayonne, under the pretext of desiring to embrace him as a friend, and to recognize him as a Sovereign. To that city he also drew the Royal Parents, the brothers and relations of the present King; and involving all in a presumption equally daring and unexampled, forced them to sign an illegal and illusory renunciation, and foolishly thought himself master of a throne which he profaned with his name and that of his brother Joseph Napoleon.

His troops, composed of assassins

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s Generals converted into a vile bantti, covered unfortunate Spain with ood and desolation, and, with an arrgance peculiar to themselves, treated ıtriotism as insubordination, national nour as stupidity and barbarism, and tachment to their lawful sovereign as bellion and perjury.—They pillaged ır towns, violated our virgins, profa:d our temples and sacred images, eated with disrespect the very God hom they pretend to adore, and whom ey impiously cast at their sacrilegious et, and talked to the Spanish people happiness and regeneration, at the ry time that they were laying waste eir fields, robbing their churches, pilging their houses, endeavouring to stroy their constitution, their laws, eir usages, and intending to make the panish youth serve in chains, and to nploy the riches of the nation against her pacific and friendly powers. But ıe national patriotism and valour have nfounded the pride of the Usurper, feated his armies, and with their front ect, and covered with laurels, are purıing their implacable enemies. All ıeir provinces have armed themselves defence of so just a cause. Some of ıem, before the installation of the Sureme Government, formally declared ar against France. All of them actuly commenced, and are still carrying hostilities against her with the greatıt ardour; and there exists not a Spaiard who has not sworn in his heart to nquer or die in defence of his Couny, his King, and his Religion!

The Supreme, Central, and Governıg Junta of the realms of Spain and ıe Indies, exercising their sovereign auıority in the name of their beloved ing and Master, Don Ferdinand VII. nd in that capacity recognised by the hole nation—declare, that since the 9th of April of the present year, the ay upon which the sovereignty of King erdinand VII. his freedom and indeendence, and the august dignity of the hole nation, were infamously insulted nd violated at Bayonne, all the ties hich united Spain to the French Goernment are broken off, and also all reaties of every description, ancient and odern, which existed with France. hey consequently declare valid and egitimate, all captures and other meaures that have taken place since that period, and all acts authorised by the law of nations in a state of war; and also all and every description of hostility committed by the provinces collectively or by private individuals, in the struggle which they have had to sustain separately, till the happy moment of national union; and they declare, in the most solemn manner, that the Spanish nation is at war with France, since the above-mentioned epoch of the 29th of April, and that this war, the most just that a nation ever sustained, will be continued by sea and by land against the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and against his states and subjects, while the latter, during the oppression they labour under, are aiding and abetting the designs of the universal oppressor; for Spain, who has been herself compelled to take up arms to defend the august dignity of her beloved King, and her national independence, cannot make the distinction which she would wish to make between the aggressive Government of the Emperor Napoleon and the French nation, until they shall themselves open their eyes, and recover their ancient dignity.

The Supreme Central Junta also declare, that the Powers now groaning beneath the oppressive arm of the Emperor of the French, may preserve with Spain such relations as are not incompatible with her just interests, and are conformable to the principles of natural equity, as long as they do not commit any hostilities direct or indirect against Spain.

They finally declare, that they have taken the oath, in the most solemn manner, not to listen to or admit any proposal for Peace, unless their beloved Sovereign Ferdinand VII, be restored to his throne, and unless the absolute integrity of Spain and her Americas be stipulated as an indispensible condition, without the dismemberment of any the smallest portion of her territory. They consequently ordain, that there shall be communicated to all parts of the dominions of Spain, at home and abroad, the necessary provisions and regulations for conducting their defence, and that of all Spanish subjects, and for carrying on offensive operations against the enemy. This the Council will attend to, and carry into effect, so far as it is concerned.

FLORIDA BLANCA, President.

Aranjuez, Nov. 14. 1808.

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Along with the preceding Decree, the Junta have issued a royal Proclamation to the loyal inhabitants of the provinces. The latter contains a statement, drawn up with much force, of the recent situation of Spain, since the period of the French Revolution. It enumerates the chief grievances she has sustained from the tyrannical ascendancy of France; and exposes the conduct of Bonaparte in its true colours. Nor are the vices of their own Government passed lightly over. They show that they understand and rightly estimate the principles of a free government, and they declare the wishes of the young King to be the same as their own, and acknowledge that, in restoring the ancient rights of the nation, in establishing fundamental laws on sound bases, in providing against their violation or neglect, and in devising checks upon arbitrary authority, they are only completing the task he had chalked out for his Government, and fulfilling the patriotic wishes which he left as a legacy to the nation. The Junta propose that the army shall be augmented to 500,000 infantry, and 50,000 cavalry.

The Supreme Junta of the kingdom, desirous to put the beneficent views of our sovereign into execution, with a view to promote the agriculture of the country, manifested, by the decree of the 22d of March, by which it was ordained that the royal parks and hunting forests should be converted to more important objects than pleasure, has directed the superintendants to present their report on the quality and fitness of the lands, in order that beneficial branches of agriculture may be introduced.

Military Operations.

The following are the details of the Military Operations in Spain, partly taken from the Spanish papers, and partly from dispatches to Government. We are sorry to add, that they are unfavourable to the cause of the Patriots.

Corunna, Nov. 23.

"Our army, which immediately after its organization, marched to the defence of the country, and occupied the heights of Reynosa, from whence it advanced under continual fighting into Biscay, and took post three leagues from Durango. The evolutions of our army attracted the attention of the enemy, who attacked our troops in the above position, and from his vast superiority in numbers compelled them to fall back to Valmaseda.

"Since the 31st of last month, when that retrograde movement was performed, we have not received any official accounts. But Mr Broderick, General in the British service, has received an express from the army, and communicated to us the following intelligence:

"On the 5th Gen. Blake attacked the French, defeated, and pursued them beyond Valmaseda, and Unalia. On the 7th, General Blake attacked the enemy in Guenes, and moved further on, but the centre of his army not having kept pace with the wings, he resumed the position of Valmaseda. On the 8th the rear was engaged. On the 10th the enemy attacked our army in Espenza, with double its strength. The action lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till night fall, and remained undecided.

"On the 11th, the enemy renewed the attack, and having occupied the road by which our troops were to retreat, part of our army began to disperse. On the 12th, General Blake retreated to Reynosa to rally his army. In this position he was again attacked by the enemy with fresh and superior forces, and our army fell back to a valley in the vicinity of St Andero. The officer who communicates this intelligence, speaks in terms of the highest praise of our troops and their worthy commander; they fought seven successive severe actions, and a stronger proof than this cannot possibly be given of their persevering valour."

On the 2d of Dec. the Favourite cutter arrived at Portsmouth with dispatches from Lord W. Bentinck and Mr Frere, and from Generals Broderick and Leith. The substance of the dispatches was published by Government in a bulletin, of which the following is that part which relates to Gen. Blake's army:—"It appears by dispatches received from Corunna, dated on the 23d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 19th Nov. that the account of General Blake being defeated, is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th to the 13th. On the 11th the Asturians having been worsted on the left, the French got po-

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ission of a height which covered the oad on which they retreated, and they ere thrown into great confusion, and en. Blake retired to Reynosa; but a rench column appearing upon the road om Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San incente de la Barquera, where, upon ie 17th, he had collected near 20,000 of s troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they ould soon be in a state to advance a-ain. The French had occupied St Andero and Santona—the former on the 5th, and the latter on the 20th. But y the exertions of Gen. Leith, all the ovisions, and ammunition, and stores nt by this country, had been removed."

The private accounts by this vessel ate, that the Marquis Romana's troops rom the Baltic) having advanced too r a head of Blake's army, suffered a se-ere defeat. One account says they ere entirely defeated; another that ie regiment was cut in pieces; a third iat the cavalry were all safe. It was so reported that there had been more ghting between Ney and Blake, after ie retreat of the latter to Barquera.

Upon the whole, the accounts from lake's army cannot but be regarded as isastrous; yet they cannot be read with-it satisfaction, without a feeling of onfirmed hope of the ultimate success f the Spaniards in their glorious strug-le. Blake has been compelled to give p Biscay, and fall back upon Asturias, orn down by superior numbers, and a ant of provisions; but his retreat was onducted with consummate skill and ravery; all the attempts of the enemy o turn him proved fruitless, and it is elieved that their loss considerably ex-eeds his own. Never were gallantry id resolution, constancy under priva-ons, fortitude under difficulties, more onspicuously displayed. It is thus that ieir gallant General speaks of them :—

Our inimitable soldiers, who continu-ly in the open air since the 23d Nov. uring rainy nights, and the most incle-ient weather, all without hats, and a reat part of them without clothes, or ven without shoes or stockings, and, hat is more, passing whole days with-ut food, underwent with alacrity the reatest fatigues, exhibiting not the mallest symptom of dissatisfaction un-er such extraordinary privations, and ianifesting no other wish than that of destroying the enemy by the sacrifice of their own lives." It is, we are assured, true, that the regiment of Catalonia, 1700 strong, refused quarter in one of the late actions, and after prodigious exertions, preferred death in the field to submission to their perfidious foe. It is enough to say, and it is not too much, that if the whole of the Spanish territory is to be contested with an equal ardour, the country never will be subjugated. The Council of Asturias is making great exertions to repair the losses sustained by Blake. All the troops in the province are ordered to the frontiers, and an army of reserve is to be formed to join the British troops.

Intelligence from General Sir David Baird, dated Astorga, the 29th November, states that the army under General Castanos had sustained a defeat, the particulars of which, however, had not been received. General Sir John Moore had directed Sir David Baird to re-embark, and proceed immediately to the Tagus, for the purpose of assembling the British army in force, and enabling it to act in such a manner as circumstances might point out, for the support of the common cause.

Sir D. Baird has accordingly marched from Astorga, and was at Villa Franca on thd 7th December, where he had been directed to halt by Sir John Moore. The latter was at Salamanca on the 5th, and had been joined by the cavalry under Gen. Hope.

The transports at Corunna had, on the 2d Dec. begun to take on board the heavy baggage belonging to the British army under the orders of General Baird; and it is a satisfaction to know, that the most ample means had been provided for the secure retreat of the whole of our forces, if necessary.

Previous to this battle, the French had advanced in another direction from Burgos to Lerma, Aranda, and across the Douro. It appears by the proclamation from the Supreme Junta, that they had got to the neighbourhood of Samozierra or Samzierca, a small town in the mountains that are due north from Madrid, from which it is about 40 miles distant. Their number is said not to exceed 8000 men. In this state of affairs, the Junta posted a strong force at the important pass of Guadarma N. W. of Madrid about 26 miles. The English, who are said

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said to have been on the 21st Nov. at the Escurial, were about to march to Guadarama, to reinforce the Spaniards in that quarter.

The French have issued a series of bulletins of the operations of their army in Spain, for which we have no room. —These bulletins consist of similar materials to those of which the bulletins of the French army in Germany and Poland were composed in the late war. We trace in them the same levity and cruelty, the same mixture of blasphemy and cant, the same vaunting and prevarication. An appeal is made to religion in one sentence, and in the next its ministers are made the subjects of scorn and derision. They speak of piety and Christian charity, while they threaten universal carnage and destruction. The English are charged with employing the basest means and every Machiavelian art to mislead the Spanish people, while in almost the very next line, with a fiend-like joy and triumph, they boast the confiscation and plunder, the despair and horror, the blood and ruin, that everywhere attend the steps of the French army.

By dispatches from Mr Duff, dated at Seville, Sept. 16. it appears that he has succeeded in prevailing on the Government of Spain to allow goods of British manufacture, heretofore prohibited, to be imported. The cargoes of the ships already in the ports of Spain are to be landed on payment of 15 per cent. duties; 5 per cent. further for internal consumption, and 7 on being exported to any of the Spanish colonies. There seems to be no doubt that this indulgence will be extended to all future arrivals, and it cannot fail to be highly gratifying information to all our manufacturers, particularly that of cotton goods.

PORTUGAL.

The following Letter from an officer of the 29th Regiment, to his brother in Edinburgh, dated camp before Lisbon, 26th September, contains some interesting particulars of the battle of Roleia.

"I should have written you sooner, but this you will excuse when informed, that for these last three weeks we have not had off our cloaths, and the even this letter is written on the groun The different papers of the day will however have communicated the result of the campaign in Portugal, but a few particulars may still amuse our friends at home.

"In the action of the 17th Aug. the 29th regiment commenced the attack, and was bravely led on by Col. Lake. The enemy occupied the village of Columbera, situated on the principal road to Lisbon, and of course necessary to our future operations. After some skirmishing, and under a heavy fire from the surrounding heights, we drove the French from this point; but their principal position was on the heights of Roleia, which overlook and overtop the village. These were our next object, and in company, Salisbury Craigs will give you the nearest idea of them, with the exception of a few passages leading thro' the top. Our enterprising antagonists, you may be sure, had not neglected these; and while climbing up thro' briars and brushwood, plied us successively with grape and musquetry. I commanded the right centre company, the fifth from the right; each scrambled up the best way he could; and on gaining the summit, I found several officers, and about 60 privates of the 29th, who were in front of me; only one of my own company reached the top with me, the rest following me. Here we lost that distinguished ornament of his profession, my good friend Colonel Lake, and many other gallant officers, long my companions in the regiment. My poor private, the moment he stepped up, was also knocked down by my side: in the agonies of death, he asked leave to shake hands with me; he was a good soldier, and few knew their duty better. Upon advancing, we were immediately attacked by a French platoon of ninety men, whom we repeatedly repulsed; these were however joined by another of the same number, who charged us with the bayonet; with whom we sustained the unequal conflict: but our little band being now considerably advanced in front, and reduced to 25, Maj. Way, Capt. Todd, myself, and our brave companions, were under the painful necessity of surrendering. Even this, however, did not satisfy the sanguinary enemy, who seemed bent on bayoneting us all. After many narrow

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scapes, General Bernier at last came p, and with difficulty put an end to the irnage, and to the distressing scene ound of the dead and the dying. I ave been oftener than once engaged ith French troops, and my former opi- ion still remains unchanged; upon any ling like equal terms, they have no hance with the British bayonet; so it ould have been the case now. Gen. ernier, I understand, is now a prisoner England, where our countrymen ought treat him with every possible atten- on; he not only saved us, but the lives f many other parties. We were hurried way towards Lisbon, and put on board ie Vasca de Gama in the Tagus, from hich, by Gen. Kellerman's convention, e were soon exchanged. Soldiers may ention their hardships, but never com- lain. I am now quite recovered, thank od. In place of wounded, they were ery nearly returning us all killed, con- dering it inevitable. During the time e were prisoners, and before the Con- ention was concluded, we dined with ie commander in chief of the French my, General Junot. The dinner ser- ice was all in *silver* plate, &c. and the esert was served completely in *Gold.* short, it was the most splendid thing the kind I ever sat down to. There ere about twenty French officers high rank of the party, who were all very tentive; General Junot himself was ually so. I never did enjoy more easure, than when Gen. Beresford or- ered me to march back at the head of British prisoners to the camp, where e were joyfully received. Indeed, my wn brave company drew up, and gave e three times three cheers. The ar- y is still encamped, and have suffered nsiderably from sickness. While a pri- ner, I had a full view of Lisbon, which large, but very dirty."

FRANCE.

We have little from this quarter but a vival of the silly menaces of invasion. part of the contingent of the Rhe- sh Confederacy has been marched to e coast of the Channel. Marshal Kel- rman has now been appointed to the ief command, and his head-quarters e to be at Boulogne.

The following information respecting the Royal Family of Spain, now prisoners in France, is the first we have received for some months.—It seems to come from a private hand.

Charles the Fourth (late King of Spain), his Queen, and Godoy (the Prince of Peace), have been removed to the Palace of Chamberd, near Blois, till the seat of Navarre, near Evreux, in Normandy, which belonged to the late Duc de Bouillon, can be prepared for their reception. The Queen of Etruria, and her young son, are placed at a house in the village of St Mendez, near Paris, under proper care. Ferdinand, and his two brothers, the Infant Charles Isidore, who is near 21 years of age, and the Infant Francis, who is about 14, continue closely confined in the castle of Valency. It was Bonaparte's intention, some time ago, to have removed Ferdinand to Paris, and he was taken out of his prison for that purpose; but on the road to the capital counter-orders arrived, and he was remanded in confinement. Napoleon, doubtless, reserves him to be liberated, or not, according to circumstances and events.

FRENCH DIGNITIES.—As the new nomenclature of the French Generals occasions some difficulty to the readers of their bulletins, &c. we insert the following key to the titles which Bonapatte has given to his principal officers.

The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres) . . .	Duke of Parma	
The Prince Arch-Treasurer (Le Brun) . .	——	of Placenza
Marshal Moncey	——	of Cornegliano
—— Massena	——	of Rivoli
—— Augereau	——	of Castiglione
—— Soult . .	——	of Dalmatia
—— Lannes .	——	of Montebello
—— Mortier	——	of Treviso
—— Ney . .	——	of Elchingen
—— Davoust	——	of Auerstadt
—— Bessieres	——	of Istria
—— Victor .	——	of Belluno
—— Lefebvre	——	of Dantzic
—— Kellerman	——	of Valmy
COLONELS-GENERAL.		
—— Marmont	Duke of Ragusa	
—— Junot .	——	of Abrantes.

GREAT

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GREAT OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Caulincourt, Great Chamberlain . } Duke of Vicenza
Duroc, Great Marshal of the palace } —— of Frione.

GENERALS.

Savary . . . . . Duke of Rovigo
Arrighi . . . . . —— of Padua.

TURKEY.

The news from this quarter is interesting. Letters of a late date from Vienna announce the important fact of Mr Adair, the British Ambassador, having reached the Dardanelles on the 10th of November, and having immediately entered upon negotiations to restore peace between England and the Porte. In order to evince the pacific disposition of this country towards the Porte, Turkish ships are no longer molested by our cruizers.

Letters from Trieste speak of it as no longer doubtful that peace between England and Austria and Turkey would instantly be concluded, and that the two latter would certainly declare war against France. Another letter states that the Turkish and Austrian Courts had united in a remonstrance to that of Russia on its recent conduct, and had declared that, should no satisfactory assurances be given by the Russian Cabinet respecting its future intentions, those powers would join Great Britain in the war against Russia. The last account is from Malta, and asserts that a definitive treaty of peace had actually been concluded between the Vizier Bairacter, and the British Ambassador; that immediately after the Porte had declared war against France.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Petersburgh from Erfurth on the 4th November. He experienced a very cool reception, and the public discontent against the connexion with, or rather subservience to, the Court of France, was daily increasing. It is reported that the Grand Duke Constantine is to be King of Poland, and that the Turkish provinces of Bessarabia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, are to be guaranteed to Russia by Bonaparte.

The Emperor Alexander, in imitation of Bonaparte, has ordered that no foreign merchandise shall be admitted into Russia, without certificates of origin, signed by the Russian consuls at the place where they are shipped, or the magistrates of the place.

The Petersburgh Court Gazette has published an account of the action at Baltic Port. It says that the Russians fought with great courage, but that, from the superiority of the British squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, they were at last compelled to yield the palm of victory to the British. We scarcely need remind our readers that Sir Samuel Hood had but two British sail of the line under him; that the Swedes did not fire a shot, and that the Russians were superior in number to the combined British and Swedish squadrons.

SWEDEN.

The contents of former Gottenburgh mails gave us reason to believe that the armistice in Finland (as stated in our last, p. 793.) would not terminate in a pacific negotiation, and it is actually already at an end.

Of the causes of this rupture of the armistice, we are quite in the dark. It may have been an advantage wantonly taken of the Swedish inferiority by the Russian General, whose troops have conducted themselves disgracefully in many instances in this campaign; or it may be owing to the refusal of Alexander to ratify the armistice, either viewing the conquest of Finland as tolerably certain, or acting on the request of Bonaparte, to allow no repose to a Monarch who, while Emperors crouched before the upstart usurper, disdained to join the servile groupe, and dared to describe him as he is, and to bid defiance to his power.

Hostilities have in consequence recommenced, but they have not been unfavourable to the Swedish arms, as will appear from the following official accounts:—

Stockholm, Nov. 11.

His Royal Majesty has received the following report from the General in Chief of the Finnish army, including a report

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ort from Colonel Sandels, Chief of Brigade, touching a severe battle which as been fought in the vicinity of Idenalmi.

" Since the armistice concluded beween the Swedish and Russian armies ras declared to be at an end, yesterday rrived a Russian Officer from Lieut.-ien. Tutchskoff, with the intelligence hat hostilities would be immediately ecommenced.

" Soon after I received a report that ny advanced posts had been attacked y the Russians, and compelled, by the nemy's great superiority in numbers, o fall back to Werda-bridge, which vas soon after broken down after the roops had crossed it. A violent cannonade immediately commenced by the nemy from the neighbouring heights, which was vigorously returned from our side; and Prince Dolgorucki, who commanded the Russian van, was mortally wounded at the beginning of the action, and expired soon after. In the mean time the enemy's chasseurs and infantry crossed the bridge, which they had repaired, formed in line, and advanced against our troops, notwithstanding the vigorous cannonade which was kept up from our batteries, which they attempted to carry, but were repulsed by our troops with the utmost intrepidity and valour, and pursued as far as Werda Bridge. In this action the enemy's loss consisted in 360 men killed and wounded, and 70 taken prisoners, among them two field officers.

" According to the account of the prisoners, the enemy's force, in the above affair, which lasted six hours, exceeded 6000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-General Tutchskoff, and under him Generals Rachmanoff, Prince Dolgorucki, and Alexeijeff. At the close of the action the Russian Commanding General proposed a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours to bury his dead, which I was the more ready to grant, as our loss was also considerable, consisting of 130 killed and 250 wounded.

" J. A. SANDELS, Chief of Brigade.

" *Brigade-quarters, Idensalmi, Oct.* 28."

The Swedish Gazettes contain further accounts of various sanguinary skirmishes in Finland, without any decisive advantage to either party.

The following is an account of an action between the Swedish and Russian flotilla:—

" A division of the Swedish flotilla, consisting of 35 gun-boats, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brant, has had an action with a Russian flotilla, of 40 gun-boats and several armed country barges, in the channel between Westerby and Frisalo (between Abo and Nystad). The firing began at half-past twelve on the 30th August, and continued with great fury till half past six in the evening, when the enemy was forced to retreat, and was pursued till about nine o'clock, most of his gun-boats having then struck their colours, notwithstanding which they continued to retreat in the greatest haste, till the approaching night, and the difficulty of the navigation, made it dangerous for the Swedes to persevere in the pursuit, especially as the enemy might every moment have been reinforced.

" However, the loss of the enemy during the action has been considerable. One of his gun-boats was blown up, and eight sunk, with several of the smaller vessels. His loss in men cannot be exactly ascertained, but to judge from the number found in the boats wrecked on the coast, it must have been very severe. Our loss has also been considerable.—It consists of two gun-boats, one blown up, and the other sunk, with four officers killed, three wounded, and 200 men killed and wounded. There is every hope that we may be able to save the guns of our own as well as of the enemy's sunk boats."

The Swedish Admiral Vane has reported to the King that he had inspected Port Baltic, and found all the Russian fleet gone, except two frigates, which had lowered their top-gallant masts. A large frigate lay stranded in the bay, dismasted, and with no person on board.

The following extract of a letter from an English traveller of distinction, dated Stockholm, Aug. 12. contains some interesting particulars:

" The day after my arrival at headquarters, I was presented to his Majesty, who received me most handsomely, and asked me if I would attend him at the review, which being gratefully accepted, he ordered a horse for me from his own stable. The sight was truly gra-

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gratifying, not only on account of the exercise, which was gone through very well indeed; but to see the countenances of the men, as their beloved Gustavus approached them, was beyond description—their eyes sparkled as fire, and filial love and settled courage darted in every look. The King seemed himself pleased, and asking me how I was entertained, I think I said no more than was just, when I observed, that such men deserve to be under the command of the best of Kings.

"I had twice the honour to dine with him in a select party of friends, as he called it, and our little island was frequently the topic of conversation.—When he spoke of the British nation, he expressed himself in terms that would have pleased both high and low to hear. He seemed well acquainted with our best institutions, and praised many of our internal regulations, but expressed a dislike to our penal laws. The table was neat and frugal, as beseemed a tent, and the King never drinks more than two glasses of wine at dinner, unless he gives a toast, which he did both times I had the honour to dine with him. He gave "His august ally King George, and may he long live to enjoy the blessings of his people." After dinner, as also before we sat down, we all stood (as is the custom of this country) in silent devotion, returning thanks to the Almighty Giver of all good.

"The King is very strict in his attention to religious matters; every morning and evening he is present at the chorusses with his superior officers, when the soldiers are drawn up in a square, and after prayers being read by one of the field-chaplains from a pulpit made in an instant of drums, all join in a hymn.

"The King is nearly 30 years of age, and has a manly character. It seems he is convinced that he shall gain in the end. I never saw him change countenance, or be alarmed at any thing, unless when fresh reports were brought of the horrid conduct of the Russians in Finland, as they retreated; then he sighed, and looked as if his heart had ached grievously. But more of him when I see you again. Suffice it to say, I left this young monarch with a sense of esteem and veneration that shall follow me to the grave."

The following very extraordinary swindling transaction is stated in a French newspaper to have recently taken place at Gottenburgh:—

"One of the first houses in Gottenburgh received a letter from London, requesting them to make diligent inquiries after a young Englishman, whose person was particularly described, and who had absconded from the house of a rich banker, with bank-notes to the amount of L. 12,000 Sterling, and had embarked for Sweden; as he was of a respectable family, it was requested that, if found, and if he restored the plunder, 300 guineas in gold might be given him, for his conveyance to the Indies, where no more would be heard of him. The Swedish merchant, to whom the letter was addressed, was very diligent in his inquiries; and one day upon the Exchange discovered a young man who answered to the description. He addressed him, and, seeing that he was an Englishman, invited him to follow him. The young man hesitated, reddened, turned pale, and even shed tears; in a word, before he had arrived at the merchant's house, he had confessed all. Arrived in his closet, he threw himself at his feet, begged of him not to be delivered up to justice, and gave him the L. 12,000 Sterling, which was still enclosed in a port-folio, with the seal of the banker. The Swedish merchant made many remonstrances to him, but according to his instructions, gave him the 300 guineas, and promised to procure him a favourable opportunity of going to Bengal. He made haste to inform the banker in London that his property was recovered. It was all a mystery to the banker, who wrote back to the Swedish merchant that he did not understand what he meant. Our Readers will by this time understand it;—the penitent youth was a sharper, his 300 golden guineas were very good, but the bank-notes which he left in the hands of the Swede were all forged!"

DENMARK.

The Spanish Marquis de la Romana wrote a letter to the King of Denmark, and sent him back 14 Danish prisoners, because they were carried away on board the transport which brought him

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› Sweden, and had been liberated by is interference;—but this royal ape of ıe imperial tyrant of France refused otb the letter and prisoners, declaring ıat he would no longer receive any ›ing or any person who had been con-ımınated by the society of the Eng-sh!

The Spanish regiments of Princessa nd Asturias are to be confined in the ci-ıdel of Copenhagen; and Danish pri-ate advices say, that 150 officers and oldiers are to be shot, for having dared o resist the French Gen. Frerion, who ranted to force them to abjure their llegiance to their lawful Sovereign. ıll the Spaniards that remained in Ham-urgh and Altona have been sent, dis-rmed and prisoners, towards Mentz nd Wesel; officers and men were redu-ed to rations of bread and water, and nost of the privates were bound down n waggons, when they reached Harbue.

HOLLAND.

On the 3d November the following ıotice was issued by the Minister of Jus-ice and Police at Amsterdam:—

"The Minister hereby informs all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of a decree of his Majesty, dated Sept. ı. 1808, he is charged, in the first place, ;ither by means of gens d'armes, or ıuch other as he, the Minister, shall think ›roper, to cause to be conveyed beyond :he frontiers of this kingdom all passen-gers, without distinction, who shall have ›een landed here out of vessels proceed-ng from England, or from any colonies ›r territories occupied by the British ›ower, and who cannot be sent off again n the vessels by which they may have ırrived; which measure will be carried nto execution at their own expense, if :hey are in any respect in a condition :o defray it; and they are seriously ad-monished carefully to avoid again enter-ing upon this territory, on the pain of being more rigorously dealt with. Se-condly, to burn or destroy all letters ar-riving from England, or any of the ter-ritories occupied by the British power, or going to the said countries, in all ca-ses where they are intercepted by the ministers of justice and police, without any distinction as to their being addres-sed to persons resident within or with-out the kingdom."

Dec. 1808.

PERSIA.

The India Directors have received recent accounts from Mr Rich (who has succeeded Mr Hine) at Bagdat, which are represented to be of a very favourable nature. The intrigues of France in Persia are stated to have alarmed the jealousy of the principal natives, who, supported by popular opinion, had called the Persian cabinet to a sense of its interests, and the cultivation of a friendly intercourse with British India. Some arrangements entered into between the Bombay Government and the Imaun of Muscat, are mentioned as having contributed to this event, by exciting an alarm, that in the event of any measure being adopted in Persia hostile to the interests of the English, they would assist the Imaun to shake off his nominal dependence.

Gombroon and Ormus, which it is reported Persia has ceded to France, are but loosely attached to the Persian monarchy, and are at present under the government of Syed Saad, Imaun of Muscat. On being informed of the intended cession, the Imaun declared to the British Resident, that if such an event should be attempted, he will surrender those districts to the English, together with the island of Kishur, as he would rather have the English than the French for neighbours.

The people of Gombroon were lately relieved from a state of famine by succours from the Malabar coast, and they feel in consequence attachment and gratitude towards our Government. The isle of Khanick is a position of much local advantage, and is commanded by a Sheik friendly to the English, and it is believed, in case of emergency, that he would follow the example of the Imaun.

Naval Intelligence.

It being found too hazardous to attempt any further operations against the Russian fleet at this unfavourable season of the year, the British fleet have left the Baltic. Admiral Keates remains at Gottenburgh, with a few ships, to guard the trade from the Danish gun-boats.

Sir James Saumarez, in the Victory, with the Centaur and Implacable, is arrived in the Downs from the Baltic. Sir Samuel Hood landed at Cromarty on

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on the 4th November from the Baltic, from whence he proceeded to Brahan Castle, the seat of Lord Seaforth, to join his lady.

The Amethyst frigate, Captain Seymour, has taken a large French frigate called the Thetis, after one of the bravest and most desperate actions which has been fought this war. The following is Capt. Seymour's account of the action, which he sent to the Admiralty, dated November 22.

"I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured, the 10th inst. at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of 44 guns and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time after ten, and from a quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour,) she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost maindeck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, Sir Thomas Hardy. At half-past one o'clock the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her commander (Pisun, Capitaine de Vaisseau), and 135 men killed; 102 wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. The Amethyst has lost 19 killed and 51 wounded; amongst the former is Lieut. Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer, of the royal marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieut. S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizzen-mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligations. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the First Lieut. Mr Goddard Blennerhassett, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieuts. Hill and Crouch, and Mr Fair the master (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties), are happily preserved to add lustre to his Majesty's service. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving Commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with much firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her."

Mr Gibbings, master's mate of the Amethyst, a most promising youth of 18, is dead of his wounds at Capt. Seymour's house at Plymouth. He was mortally wounded when gallantly rushing forward among the leading boarders to take possession of the Thetis. He distinguished himself at the passage of the Dardanelles. Twenty-one of the wounded prisoners in the Thetis have died since their arrival, which makes the enormous total loss of 157 killed and 200 wounded.

The Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Cathcart, late of the ship Seagull, dated Christiansand, June 21, 1808, giving an account of the capture of that vessel by the Danish brig of war Lougen, of 20 guns, and six gun boats, most of them carrying two 24-pounders, and 50 to 70 men each. The Seagull chased the Lougen to the mouth of Christiansand harbour, and would have certainly taken her, when unfortunately it became quite calm, which enabled the gun-boats to place themselves on each quarter, and take the Seagull every shot, while the brig had the same advantage on the larboard bow. Five of the carronades on the Seagull's larboard side (the only one they could bring to bear on the enemy) being dismounted, every method to bring the vessel round failing, the rigging and sails all shot to pieces, five feet water in the hold, and eight men killed and 20 wounded, the colours were hauled down; but there was scarcely time to remove the wounded before she sunk. Several of the Danes perished in the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down. Among the kill-

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illed were Mr White, 2d Lieutenant, nd Mr Martin, Master. Among the vounded were Capt. Cathcart, severely, nd Mr Hatton, 1st Lieutenant, dange-ously. Letters have been received from Capt. Cathcart, which state that the vounded men were recovering fast.

Capt. Cathcart of the Seagull, and his officers and men, have been tried by a Court-martial, for the loss of the vessel. The acquittal was of course as honourable as the conduct of Capt. C. and his brave associates was gallant and glorious. Capt. C. is quite recovered from his wounds, and has been made post from the date of the action.

The Unite frigate, Captain Campbell, has captured in the Mediterranean, the Nettuno and Teulie, Italian brigs, of sixteen 32 pounders, brass carronades, and 115 men each; a third was in company, but escaped. These three vessels had been sent from Zara, for the purpose of attacking the Unite, having heard that she had so many men absent and sick, that she must fall an easy prey; but as soon as chased by the Unite, they wore, and stood for the channel of Zara. Notwithstanding the intricacy of the channel, and his unacquaintance with it, Capt. C. determined to follow them. The first was knocked up by a single broadside, and struck without firing a gun, the people having run from their quarters. The other, after receiving a few shot, fired her broadside, struck her colours, and ran on shore, but was got off without the least damage. The Unite had not a man hurt; the enemy had 12 killed, 2 drowned, and 29 wounded!

The Guerriere frigate has also taken the Peraty French privateer, of twelve 18 pounder carronades, and 90 men. She was discovered in the track of the valuable Jamaica fleet, of the strength, number, and situation of which she had obtained most correct information from the master of an American brig, who had himself claimed and received the protection of that convoy, which he betrayed to the enemy in 24 hours after parting company.

Another of a little squadron of French corvettes fitting out at Bourdeaux with stores and provisions from the West Indies, has been lost. The Minerva frigate discovered her about the 10th Oct. crossing the bay, and gave chace. After a short run before the wind, the Frenchman, seeing no chance of escaping, hove his ship too, all sails standing, when she upset and sunk. About 16 or 17 of her men were picked up by the frigate; the remainder, about 30, went down with the ship.

The Brazil Committee have received the important communication from Ministers, "That it is their intention to allow all goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries or colonies in amity with us, to be imported in British ships, or ships of the countries or colonies so in amity, without being made liable to the export duty, under the order in council act."—This measure will tend to make Great Britain the general depot for the transfer of the produce of the greatest part of the world; and is unquestionably a most wise and enlightened proceeding.

Last summer the Danes captured a number of British ships, which had lost their convoy, the crews of which were sent to prison, and treated with much severity. The following narrative of the miraculous escape of Capts. Miller, of Kirkcaldy; Raitt and Stewart, of Dundee; Kidd, of Arbroath; Freeman, of Hull, and Davidson of Sunderland, from Helstersbro' prison, in North Jutland, contains many interesting particulars:

"They made their escape on the evening of the 20th of June, by rolling themselves down the bank of the field in which they were permitted to walk, and thus eluding the vigilance of their guards. After travelling westward for two nights, and hiding themselves among the corn by day, they reached the beach, not far from Bovenbergen, and found a boat about thirty feet long, by seven feet. In this they put to sea, having with them only about a gallon of water, and a small quantity of bread brought off in their pockets. They had neither compass nor sails; but the latter they supplied by taking six shirts to pieces, and sewing them together with the yarn of their stockings. Their allowance of food was half a penny-loaf of bread a day, and half a tea-cup full of water night and morning, each man. On the 24th, they found a haddock floating in the sea, which they divided among them. The weather being at times very foggy, they were compelled to steer along at no great distance from the

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the shore, intending to make Heligoland. On the evening of the 26th, they ran within an island, and two of them landed on the continent, and made, with their bottles, towards a house about a mile distant, in search of water and food, but had only proceeded a short way, when they were chased back to the boat by two French dragoons. Putting off towards the island, they lay to, near it, during the night, being in a most distressing state, having had no water for 16 hours, and suffering so much from thirst that they could not swallow a morsel of bread. Fortunately it began to rain, and by the help of their shirts and sail, they collected about a gallon of dirty water, which prevented them from delivering themselves up to the enemy, as otherwise they must have been necessitated to do.

"After suffering much from the cold and rain, and the weather being unfavourable, and their provisions nearly expended, they made Newark Island in the afternoon of the 27th, and ran past it to within half a mile of the shore, where they lay to, intending to land to procure water in the evening.—Being greatly exhausted, however, they all fell asleep in the night, and were awakened by a Cuxhaven fisherman, who had waded to them from the shore. On stating their case to him, he advised them to put off immediately, as otherwise they would be in imminent danger of being made prisoners by the French, and recommended their landing on Newark Island, where there were no troops.—They accordingly landed near a single house, where they replenished their bottles with water, but could not prevail upon the people to supply them with any bread. They put off again from the island at one o'clock in the morning of the 28th, and at seven the same evening got aboard a vessel lying on the banks to the eastward of the Elbe, loading shells for Hamburgh. On board this vessel there were only two men, who supplied them with water, a small compass, and about two pounds of bread. At two next morning they left this vessel, and about seven in the morning of the 30th, to their great joy, came in sight of Heligoland, where they arrived the same evening, and were treated with the utmost kindness, by the governor, council, and inhabitants."

Close of the Negociation.

In our last Magazine, (p. 867,) we announced a proposition of a pacific nature having been made from the Governments of Russia and France to the British Court. But upon a further explanation of the intentions of France towards Spain, the insidious offer has been rejected. Mr Secretary Canning has transmitted the following letter, with a copy of a Declaration of his Majesty, to the Lord Mayor of London.

(Copy.)

Foreign Office, Dec. 15. 1808.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a Declaration which has been issued this day, by his Majesty's command, announcing the termination of the intercourse which took place between his Majesty and the Governments of Russia and France, in consequence of the overtures from Erfurth.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,
George Canning.

The Right Hon. Lord Mayor.

Declaration of his Britannic Majesty.

The overtures made to his Majesty by the Governments of Russia and France have not led to negociation; and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his Majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.

The continued appearance of a negociation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the Councils of those who are combined to resist her oppression: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inaction, and the contingent dangers of an effort to save themselves from that ruin; in nations so situated, the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might

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night be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity, or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.

That such was, in fact, the main object of France, in the proposals transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth, his Majesty entertained a strong persuasion.

But at a moment, when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the King felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.

It was difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right, assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations.

When, therefore, it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into negociation for a general peace, in concert with his Majesty's allies, to treat either on the basis of the *uti possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis, consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his Majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, on his Majesty's part, real and sincere.

The King professed his readiness to enter into such negociation, in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his Majesty had received.—But as his Majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his Majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his Majesty as no less sacred, and no less binding upon his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his Majesty's confidence that the Government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. was understood to be a party to the negociation.

The reply returned by France to this proposition casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose, and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that Government. The universal Spanish nation is described by the degrading appellation of the "Spanish Insurgents," and the demand for the admission of the Government of Spain as a party to any negociation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes as "Insurrection" the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in behalf of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and thus giving the sanction of his Imperial Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

The King would readily have embraced an opportunity of negociation, which might have afforded any hopes or prospect of peace, compatible with justice and with honour. His Majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation, would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence negociation, by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.

Westminster, December 15. 1808.

Dinner in honour of Spain.

On Thursday August 4. a most splended entertainment was given in the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, to the Deputies from the Spanish nation, in honour of their country, which was in all respects worthy of the Great Capital in which it took place. Never, perhaps, was there a more respectable, opulent, and dignified meeting, on any similar occasion. Indeed, the cause which produced this meeting gives it a pre-eminence over almost every other, since it was to celebrate the efforts of a vir-

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a virtuous and gallant people, to resist the yoke of oppression, while that yoke has been fixed upon so many surrounding states, and while so many others are obliged to remain in timid submission, lest they too should be brought into the same ignominious bondage.

The expectation of this honourable festival had a powerful effect upon the public feelings, and a vast crowd began to assemble early in the day before the house in which it was to be given.

Among the chief persons present at this noble feast were the Lords Bathurst, Cambden, Hawkesbury, Sidmouth, Mulgrave, Castlereagh, Erskine, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Canning, Mr Dundas, Mr Sheridan, Mr Windham, Sir Thomas Dyer, the Lord Mayor, Messrs. Shaw, Comb, Mellish, Thornton, Sir Charles Price, Sir William Curtis, and many other Gentlemen well known to the Public, the company amounting to 400 persons.

The Chair was taken by Sir Francis Baring, and near him were placed the Spanish Deputies, Viscount Materosa, Don Diego de la Vega, Admiral Apodaca, General Jacomie, and six others. The Portugueze Ambassador was also placed in a distinguished situation.

The dinner consisted of one full service, with removes—a plan of dinner for so large a company infinitely better adapted to comfort than that of division into several courses. It was served with the regularity of a private Board. There was dressed for the day 2500 lbs. weight of turtle, and the intervals between the tureens had every delicacy in season—the removes were haunches of venison. The desert was extremely magnificent in ices and fruits, and contained about 600 pines.

The parterre, or sand work, represented in one place Britannia offering her assistance to Spain; in another, Fame supporting a medallion, on which was inscribed the names of the different provinces of Spain who have stood the foremost in resisting the common enemy; in another, the figure of Time crowning the Spanish Patriot's flag with Laurel; in another, the figure of Hope leaning on the Rock of Justice; in other parts, the Arms and Standards of Spain intermixed with those of England, with different mottos, such as "Vincer o Morir!" "Success to the Spanish Heroes," &c.: the ornaments stood from six to eight feet high, pourtraying as part the Battle of the Nile, with blowing up of L'Orient; in another, phies of Flags, &c.; at the tops of the Royal Standards of England Spain: the whole finished with gra and bouquets of flowers, China figu vases, &c. &c.

The dinner was served exactly seven o'clock, and consisted of ev luxury that the season could sup but the chief gratification arose fr the feelings of the company connec with the glorious cause that brou them together. As soon as the cl was removed, the Chairman gave following toasts:

"The King.—The Queen.—Th Prince of Wales and Royal Famil Ferdinand the VIIth King of Spa —The Prince Regent of Portugal the House of Braganza."—The Ki of Sweden.—The King of the tw Sicilies.—The president of the Unit States of America;"—all of whi were received with the warmest a plause, but the last, which excited ge murmurs of general disapprobation; loud hiss was heard from every part the room; and it was not till a Gl was sung by Dignum, that good hu mour was restored.

During the dinner the company was gratified by the exertions of an excellent Band, who played several well known martial and popular strains.—Messrs. Taylor, Dignum, Gibbon, and other performers, gave Non Nobis Domine with fine effect, as well as God save the King, and Rule Britannia, which were received with the warmest applause.

The following Song, written for the occasion, was sung by Dignum, and highly applauded:

'Mid the tempest that o'er her horizon is spread,
'Mid the bolts that around her in thunder are hurl'd,
Behold where Britannia raises her head,
And stands like a Tow'r the last hope of the world!

The nations of Europe, ah! where are they gone,
They that shrunk from the lightning or bow'd to the blast?
Still nearer and nearer the deluge rolls on,
High swoln with the ruins o'er which it has past.

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t mark where at length a new promise of day
Breaks bright in the East, and bids Anarchy cease;
it rises in splendour, the gloom shall give way
To Freedom's calm breeze, and the sunshine of Peace.

ue Sons of Iberia, boldly you arm,
Your homes and your altars from Robbers to save,
hile Beauty excites you, and mingles her charm,
E'en in Chivalry's land, to inspirit the brave.

'is in proud Usurpation's and Tyranny's spite,
'Gainst Ambition most lawless, 'gainst Treason most foul:
'is for Loyalty, Laws, and Religion, you fight,
For all that can rouse or ennoble the soul.

nd shall you not conquer? O! hear us, kind Heaven,
(Thy aid we invoke, as in Thee is our trust,)
o Spain be the Harvest, to us be but giv'n
The glory of aiding the Cause of the Just.

hen think not in idle profusion we feast,
While our hearts with our toasts in pure unison flow;
ew hopes shall inspire each illustrious Guest,
And the story they tell shall prove death to the Foe.

Henceforward false int'rest shall sever no more
The Queen of the Indies and Queen of the Wave.
They honour their King, their Creator adore,
And of Tyrants the scourges, will never be slaves.

The Chairman then proposed the following sentiments, which were drank with an enthusiasm which it is impossible to describe.

"Success to the Patriots of Spain, our brave associates in liberty and arms."

"The health of our illustrious visitors, and may their courage and loyalty be crowned with success; and when they return to their country, may they be rewarded by its affection and gratitude."

As soon as these sentiments were explained to the Noble Spaniards, they testified their gratitude by the most expressive obeisance, and Mr Canning immediately rose to manifest their feelings on the occasion. He said he was desired by the Noble Representatives of a gallant people to return their warmest acknowledgements of respect and gratitude. They were anxious to assure the company, that the reception which they had met with from the British nation, which is so honourable to that nation, was in the highest degree gratifying to them and to their country. Nor could they doubt that such disinterested generosity as Britain had displayed, would operate effectually in procuring ultimate success to the cause in which it had been exerted, as it will give increased animation to the heroic struggles of their countrymen. "They will not," said Mr Canning, "be guilty of adulation, in saying that their countrymen would not have embarked in the common cause, without the assistance of Great Britain; but they might fairly say, that Great Britain, by that noble assistance, was intitled to share in the honours of the expected triumph, as it had been an additional stimulus to the patriotism and loyalty which animated the hearts of their countrymen. Their countrymen must have continued the struggle unaided; but whatever might have been the issue, they were proud of the co-operation of so great, so honourable an ally as Great Britain. Finally, they looked for success to that co-operation, and hoped both Nations would find an ample reward in an unextinguishable friendship.

"The sense of acknowledgement and gratitude with which they were filled made them anxiously desire to express their respect for his Majesty in the most marked way. They wished to disburden themselves of their feelings, and to embody them in a sentiment the most congenial to those of the Company—and they therefore prayed him to propose again as their toast—The King"—which was again drunk with enthusiasm—and God save the King played by the band, for the second time.

The President then gave:—

"May the united efforts of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, rescue the Continent from degradation and tyranny."

"May the Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Swedish Powers, ever unite for the

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the support of Religion, Liberty, Loyalty, and Law."

The health of the President was then given by Earl Camden, and was warmly applauded. Sir Francis Baring thanked the company in a brief but appropriate speech, in which he said he took no merit to himself on the occasion, as the meeting was suggested by the Merchants and Bankers of the Metropolis, who were anxious to testify their sense of the glorious efforts which were now making by the people of Portugal and Spain, and he was proud of being nominated as Chairman on an account so honourable. He soon after proposed the health of Mr Canning, which was received with a warmth of applause due to the high merits of that Gentleman's character, and which drew from him a short but expressive speech, in which he signified before that he had been only an interpreter of the feelings of others, but that he then spoke from his own, and returned the company his sincere thanks for the honour they had done him.

The Spanish Deputies, accompanied by many of the Noble and Right Honourable Persons who sat near them, departed amidst the loud and grateful testimonies of respect from the Company at large. Sir Francis Baring was succeeded in the Chair by Beeston Long, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, who kept up the festivity of the night to a late hour.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of London, on Friday December 9. in the City of London Tavern, a subscription was opened for supplying clothing and other necessaries for the Spanish armies. A committee was appointed, consisting of 70 of the principal merchants, and a sum exceeding L. 12,000 was subscribed in half an hour. A letter was read from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, approving of the plan, but mentioning several articles of which Government had already provided an ample supply.

TRIAL OF ALEX. DAVISON, ESQ.

The accounts of Mr Davison, as agent and contractor for the barracks, under Gen. Delancy, occupied much of the attention of Parliament and of the Commission of Military Inquiry, in the Session of Parliament 1807. He was brought to trial on Wednesday Dec. 7. before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury. The charge was, "That having been employed by Government as an agent on commission, and receiving as commission two and a half per cent. as the price of his skill and knowledge, which he was bound to exert in order to protect Government from being imposed upon, he had, by means of false vouchers and receipts, received, as agent for Government, a commission upon the amount of goods which he himself had supplied as a merchant from his own warehouse." On this charge the jury found him guilty. The trial is excessively long, and to us it appears excessively dry. The charge and the result are all that is interesting.

IRELAND.

USURY.—Wednesday, September 7. a cause of much expectation was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury, at Corke. It was a *qui tam* action, the King at the prosecution of Edward Allen, Esq. against Wm. and Thomas Wise, Esqrs. distillers. The question for the Jury to determine was, whether, in discounting various bills of exchange by the defendants, more than the interest allowed by law had been taken, which would subject the party to the penalties of the statute in that case provided. After a long consultation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 12,720l. 9s. 9d. damages, being treble the amount of the bills on which it was proved that more than the legal interest had been taken.

At Limerick assizes, an action was also tried (O'Donnell v. G. B. Bruce, Esq.) on the statutes of usury, brought to recover the sum of 1200l. being treble the amount of the sum lent, upon a 400l. bill of exchange, discounted at the bank of the defendant. The circumstances of the plaintiff becoming somewhat embarrassed, Mr B. refused to do business for O'Donnell as he usually did, and required, in addition to the legal discount, a premium amounting to the sum of 5l. and frequently more, regulating his charges always according to the necessity of the plaintiff, and his occasion for money. Verdict for plaintiff 1200l. with full costs.

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Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

Meeting of Commissioners.

ON Wednesday November 30, was held, in the Inner Parliament House, he first meeting of the Commissioners ppointed by his Majesty, in terms of he 18th section of the act of Parliament passed last session, entitled, "An ct touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, &c." The commission mpowers them (also in terms of said ct) to inquire into the form of process n the Court of Session—in what cases ury Trial can be usefully established, nd *viva voce* evidence more extensively introduced—to inquire into the proceedings of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts, &c.

The Commissioners are in number 3, and are as follow:—

Lord Viscount Melville—late Lord dvocate.

Sir Ilay Campbell, Bart.—late Lord resident.

Two Judges of the Court.

Lord President Blair, and Lord Justice Clerk.

Two Barons of Exchequer.

Lord Chief Baron, and Mr Baron Norton.

Two Crown Counsel,

Lord Advocate, and Solicitor-General,

Three Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, (Matthew Ross, Esq.) Adam Rolland, Esq. and Hon. Henry Erskine.

Two Writers to the Signet.

Hugh Warrender, Esq. and Robert ym, Esq.

Walter Scott, Esq. Clerk to the commission.

Lord Melville and Mr Rolland were ot present at this meeting. The Commissioners sat but a short time, and with hut doors.

Eighteen English Commissioners have lso been appointed, with whom the cots Commissioners may consult when hey think proper, respecting any points f the English law, or form, with refeence to Jury Trial. These Commissionrs are—

Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor

Lord Redesdale, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland

Lord Erskine, late Lord Chancellor

Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls

Sir Wm. Scott, Judge of Admiralty

Sir John Anstruther, Bart.

Sir Alex. Thompson, } Barons of
Sir George Wood, } Exchequer

Sir Soulden Laurence, } Judges of
Sir Simon Le Blanc, } King's Bench

Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney-General

Sir Thos. Plumer, Solicitor-General

John Williams, Esq. Serjeant at Law

Francis Burton, }
Hugh Leycester, } Esqrs. Counsellors
Wm. Alexander, } at Law

Chas. Abbot, } Esqrs. Barris-
Geo. Souley Holroyd, } ters at Law.

On Monday November 28. an application was made to the Lord Ordinary, by bill of suspension, in name of certain persons styling themselves office-bearers of the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, against certain other persons calling themselves the office-bearers of the same Lodge, but who had withdrawn themselves from the Grand Lodge, praying for an interdict against them, to prevent them from meeting as a lodge to celebrate the approaching festival of St Andrew. After hearing Counsel, the Lord Ordinary took the cause to report, and next day it was accordingly reported to the Judges of the 1st division of the court. —The application proceeded upon an act of Parliament passed in the year 1797, entitled, An Act for preventing Seditious Meetings; but an objection having been stated by the respondents to this libel of the suspenders, the Court, upon hearing Counsel, were unanimously of opinion, that the application for an interdict should be refused, and the bill to be answered in common form.—Counsel for the suspenders, John Clerk and John Greenshields, Esqrs.; for the respondents, John Burnet and James Harrower, Esqrs.

This is a case of considerable interest to the Free Masons of Scotland. Two other

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other bills of suspension were at the same time presented against the St David's and St Andrew's Lodges, but the procedure in these will be regulated by that against the Canongate Kilwinning.

On Tuesday December 6. the Court determined a case of a very interesting nature.—Mr Donald M'Arthur, the pastor of a dissenting congregation at Port Bannatyne, in the island of Bute, brought an action against John Campbell, Esq. of Southall, upon the ground that the latter gentleman, on the 20th of October 1805, while Mr M'Arthur was celebrating divine service in the midst of his congregation, had violently seized upon his person, forced him on board a vessel bound for Greenock, and having landed him a few miles from that place, had, after confining him in a small inn during the night, marched him along the road as a common felon, and delivered him to Capt. Tatham, the regulating officer for that quarter, as a fit person to serve in his Majesty's navy. That officer, accordingly (as the pursuer farther stated) sent him immediately on board the Tourterelle frigate, which speedily conveyed him out of the jurisdiction of the Scottish Courts. After being detained for five weeks on board different ships of war, and suffering, as he alledged, every species of indignity and hardship, Mr M'Arthur was discharged, by express order of the Lords of the Admiralty, and furnished with a certificate, that he was never again to be impressed into his Majesty's service. The summons concluded against Mr Campbell for 2000l. damages, with expenses.

Mr Campbell, in his pleadings before the Lord Ordinary, denied several of the most aggravating circumstances of the case. In particular, he alledged that the pursuer was in the practice of preaching immoral and seditious doctrines—that he was a fit object of the impress, having been formerly employed in the herring fishery, and being consequently a seafaring man, and that, under these circumstances, acting *bona fide* as a justice of peace, he conceived himself fully entitled to deliver him to Capt. Tatham. The Lord Ordinary (Lord Meadowbank) pronounced an interlocutor of considerable length, finding, for the reasons therein stated, the whole proceeding scandalous and unjustifiable; repelling the defences, whether founded on the pursuer's having once been a seafaring man, or on the religious doctrines he is said to have taught, or on the seditious speeches which it is stated that it was rumoured he uttered; and further finding the pursuer entitled to 105l. Sterling, as a *solatium* for the wrong he had suffered; together with indemnification of the expenses incurred by him, personally or otherwise, in obtaining his deliverance, and expenses of process.

Mr Campbell presented a petition against this judgement to the whole Court, to which answers were made by Mr M'Arthur, and the cause was upon these pleadings advised by the Judges of the Second Division, who delivered their opinions on the point.—The sentence of the Lord Ordinary was affirmed with expenses.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

Wednesday November 30. at three o'clock, the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Scotland, the members of the different lodges, and proxies from country lodges, assembled in the New Church aisle, to elect office bearers for the ensuing year, when the following noblemen and gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz.

His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Patron of the order.

The Hon. Wm. Maule of Panmure, acting Grand Master under the Prince of Wales.

Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, acting Grand Master Elect.

Wm. Inglis, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.

John Clerk, Esq. younger of Eldin, Senior Grand Warden.

The Hon. Major Ramsay, Junior Grand Warden.

John Hay, Esq. Grand Treasurer.

Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Grand Chaplain.

Wm. Guthrie, Esq. Grand Secretary.

James Bartram, Esq. Grand Clerk.

Alexander Cunningham, Esq. Grand Jeweller.

Alex. Lawtie, Esq. Grand Stationer.

After the election, the Grand Officers, Masters of Edinburgh Lodges, and a number of the Brethren dined in Fortune's Tavern, and in the evening celebrated the festival of St Andrew in Car-

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's Rooms. In absence of the Acting Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the Acting Substitute Grand Master took the chair, attended by fourteen Masters of Edinburgh Lodges, several Masters of Lodges from the country, a great many Proxies for country Lodges, and at least 700 Brethren. The evening was spent with much harmony, propriety, and regularity.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Nov. 8. This day came on the trial of James Stevenson, porter or warehouseman to Mr Jas. Sheriff, merchant in Leith, Thomas Field, late meal-dealer in Edinburgh, now at East Mill of Currie, and David Allan, late baker in Pleasance, accused of theft and reset of theft.

It appeared from the evidence, that Mr Sheriff had often suspected that grain had been stolen out of his lofts, and had directed his clerk, John Cuming, to watch the premisses; who discovered, on the 15th January last, two carts loaded with grain, attended by Brydon, a Leith carter. On receiving this information, Mr Sheriff went to his granaries, and found the prisoner and one Kinnear turning over grain. On being apprehended, he confessed that the grain was intended for Allan, and he afterwards gave in a list of sixteen names, to whom he had delivered wheat, among which that of Field was one. With regard to Allan, it appeared, from the testimony of Mr Sheriff, that he had ordered eight bolls of wheat previous to the theft, but that on examining the cart, it contained no given quantity, the bags having been filled at random with wheat of different kinds. The evidence of the other witnesses tended chiefly to corroborate that of Mr Sheriff. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner Field, who gave him a respectable character.

The Jury returned their verdict, finding Field not guilty, the libel against Allan not proven, and Stevenson guilty. An exception was taken to the verdict against Stevenson, on account of its not finding him guilty of specific acts. The Court therefore delayed passing sentence on him till Wednesday December 7. when he was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

On the 16th of November the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh conferred the freedom of that city upon Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.—and on the 18th they gave an elegant entertainment in Fortune's tavern, to the gallant Admiral, and a number of Nobility, persons of distinction, Naval and Military Officers, &c. as a testimony of their respect for the services rendered by this meritorious Officer to his King and Country.

On Wednesday Nov. 23. the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow gave an elegant entertainment, in the Black Bull Inn, to his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cathcart, Commander in Chief in Scotland, and to Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. After dinner, and the healths of the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, his Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c. the Lord Provost rose, and addressed Lord Cathcart and Sir Samuel Hood in appropriate speeches, expressive of the sentiments of admiration and respect universally entertained for their eminent and successful services, as Commanders of his Majesty's armies and fleets, against the enemies of our country; after which his Lordship presented them with the freedom of the city, previously voted at a meeting of Council, and proposed their healths, in separate toasts, which were drank each with three times three cheers. The company was numerous and highly respectable.

September 12. the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

Of Scotland—Benjamin Bartlet Buchannan, Robert Graham, John Shaw, George Govan, and Robert Ralston. *From England*—Robt. Chisholm, and Joseph Carter. *From Ireland*—Usher Granville Doyle, George Frank Todderick, James Vance Miller, and Tho. Campbell Brown. *From Wales*—Evan Gryffydh. *From South Carolina*—Wm. James Ball. *From India*—Thomas Taylor.

The following gentlemen have been elected office-bearers for 1809, of the Natural History and Chemical Society (established in 1782.)—*Extraordinary Presidents:* The Rev. John Fleming, F.A.S.

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and Patrick Neill, A. M. and F. A. S.—*Ordinary Presidents:* Wm. Almon, A. M., and Andrew Rutherford, Esq.—*Secretary and Treasurer:* William Forbes, Esq.

Ayr Races.

Sept. 6.—Sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three years old, named when foals, 12 subscribers, and the gold cup, a subscription 10 guineas each, 14 subscribers, for horses bred and trained in Scotland, were both won by Lord Montgomerie's bay filly by Beningborough. L.50 for all ages, won by Sir John Johnstone's Fortuna. Sept. 7.—L.50 for all ages, won by Lord Montgomerie's grey colt Irvine. Sept. 8.—L.50 for all ages won by Sir John Johnstone's Fortuna.—Sept. 9. A match between Lord Montgomerie's bay filly and Mr Baillie's colt; the latter paid ten guineas forfeit. Handicap, ten guineas each, two miles, four subscribers, won by Lord Montgomerie's bay filly. Sweepstakes, of five guineas each, 14 subscribers, for horses regularly hunted in Scotland, never started for prize before—Mr Baird's Lash walked over the course.

Dumfries Races.

Oct. 3d, 50 l. for maiden three year olds, won by Mr Thomas King's St Andero. 4th, 100 guineas for all ages, won by Col. Childers's Baron. The Yeomanry Cup was won by Mr Potter's Young Roscius. 5th, 50l. for three and four years old, won by Mr Lonsdale's Posthumus. A match between Capt. Hume's grey horse and Sir Chas. Douglas's grey mare, was won by the horse. 6th, 50l. for all ages was won by Col. Childers's Baron. 7th, 50l. for all ages, won by Mr Key's Barleycorn. 8th, 25 guineas, a handicap plate, won by Mr Piers's Temple. The Stewards for next year's races are, the Earl of Selkirk, Mr Boswell of Auchinleck, Mr Monteath of Closeburn, Mr Sharp of Hoddam, Major Douglas of Lockerby, and Mr Maitland of Eccles. The Countess of Selkirk, Lady Patroness of the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt; the Earl of Dalkeith President, and Sir Charles Douglas, Vice President. On the 7th the Dumfries and Galloway Hunt gave an elegant ball and supper.

At Falkirk Tryst, on Monday October 16. there was a very great show of sheep, and prices in general low. Wedders from L. 16. to L. 18 15s. per score of 21; and cast ewes from L. to L. 10. Many were left unsold. The show of cattle on Tuesday was great, and there being a number of purchasers from England, sales were remarkably quick, and prices high.

Tuesday, November 8. at Edinburgh Hallow Fair, there was a very great show of black cattle; fat beasts brought good prices, but lean ones found no buyers.—There was also a considerable number of horses, mostly of the draught kind; those in good condition sold pretty well; but sales, in general, were dull.—Sheep, of which there was also a great show, maintained high prices.

On Sunday evening, November 11. a most daring robbery was committed on the counting-house of Messrs. Paterson and Syme, Kirkgate, Leith. It must have been done by some person well acquainted with the premises, as no force seems to have been used in opening the different locks of the outer gate, doors of the shops, counting-room, and safe, from which latter place they carried off 197l. in cash and notes, and an order on the British Linen company for 30l. Two of the locks were so constructed that it was impossible to pick them, and they consequently must have been opened by false keys.

Messrs Paterson and Co. have offered a reward of 200 guineas, and the merchants of Leith an additional reward of 300 guineas, for the discovery of the perpetrators, but none has yet been made.

On Friday September 30. a gentleman arrived at the Tontine Inn, Helensburgh, near Greenock, from Whitby. Shortly after, he left the Inn, and went out in a small boat, taking his dog and his fowling-piece with him, for the purpose of shooting wild duck. The boat was found in Gare Loch next morning: but no accounts have been since heard of him, and it is feared he has perished. The boat was observed the same night by the skipper of the Roseneath packet, with a handkerchief on the top of an oar, supposed as a signal of distress, but to which the unfeeling packetman paid no attention. The dog returned to the inn next day, and continued mourning most piteously: in the gentleman's portmanteau were found 100 guineas in gold, and 100l. in bank notes.

Cura

Civil Appointments.

Whitehall, Dec. 3.—The King has been eased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass ie Great Seal, empowering the Dean and hapter of the Cathedral Church of Rochester to elect a Bishop of that See, the me being void by the translation of the ight Rev. Father in God Thomas, late ishop thereof, to the See of Ely; and his Lajesty has also been pleased to recomend the Rev. Walker King, Doctor in ivinity, to be elected Bishop of the said ee of Rochester.

Whitehall, Nov. 26.—The King has been leased to grant to the Hon. William Harourt, the office of Gentleman and Master f his Majesty's Robes, in the room of ames Lord Selsey, deceased.

Downing-Street, Nov. 29.—The King as been pleased to appoint the Hon. Fran-is Nathaniel Burton to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Lower Cana-a, in America.

—To appoint Henry Bentinck, Esq. to e Governor and Commander in Chief of ie settlements of Demerara and Essequibo.

—To appoint Chas. Bentinck, Esq. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the ettlement of Surinam.

— To appoint Lord Amherst to be Ambassador extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Sicily.

The King has been pleased to present he Rev. David Watson to the church of euchars, vacant by the death of Mr Thoas Kettle, late minister there.

—To present the Rev. —— Cameron to he church of Monzie, vacant by the death f Mr Ralph Taylor.

—To present the Rev. David Cannon to he church of Murroes, vacant by the death f Mr Alexander Imlach.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Patrick Blair, to Janet, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Scott of Lasswade.

Nov. 18. At Dunmore, near Londonderry, James Law, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, Bombay, to Miss M. Law, youngest daughter of William Law, Esq.

21. At St Andrews, Mr John Gray, merchant in Dundee, to Miss Agnes Methven, of St Andrews.

25. The Rev. Patrick Maxwell, to Miss Hawbridge, daughter of the late J. Sawbridge of Olontigh, Esq.

28. William Roberts, Esq. banker, Dunlee, to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Baxter, Esq. of Idvies, Forfarshire.

30. At Forfar, the Rev. John Murray of Barrymair, to Miss Margaret Adie, youngest daughter of the late Mr Adie of Auchtenny.

30. At Edinburgh, Walter Mitchell, Esq. surgeon, Royal Lanarkshire militia, to Miss Alicia Drummond, daughter of the late Dr John Drummond of the island of Jamaica.

Dec. 1. At Linlithgow, Mr William Salmond, writer, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Dugald Campbell of Ederline, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, John Brodie, Esq. late of the Royal Navy, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Bowman, writer, Edinburgh.

2. At ditto, Thomas Burns, Esq. W. S. to Mrs Inglis, widow of the late Wm. Inglis, Esq. of Harden Green.

6. At ditto, Archibald Graham Campbell, Esq. of Shirvan, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Robert Hunter, Esq. of Thurston.

6. At ditto, Dr Colin Rogers of Madras, to Mary, daughter of Luke Fraser of Glenmaid, Esq.

9. At Bath, Major-Gen. William Madox Richardson, to Mrs Scott, widow of the late David Scott, Esq. of the island of Antigua.

—. At London, Thomas Ayton, Esq. son of Gen. Ayton, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Major-General Dugald Campbell.

At Guernsey, the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, of the Royal Navy, to Miss C. Jane Saunders, lately known as Miss Fisher, the young Roscia.

Sir George Bowyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape Douglas.

At North Yarmouth, Capt. Bradby, of his Majesty's ship Calypso, son of Admiral Bradby, to Miss Catherine Douglas, second daughter to Admiral Douglas, Commander in Chief at Yarmouth.

At Glynn, Captain Walker, 42d regiment, and Brigade Major to the forces in Ireland, to Miss Penelope Leslie Johnston, daughter to the late Adam Johnston, Esq. of Glynn.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Demerara, the Lady of Lieutenant William Gordon, of the Royals, a daughter.

10. In the island of St Christophers, the Right Hon. Lady Cranstoun, a daughter.

Oct. 11. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the Lady of Major-General Hunter, a son.

Nov. 3. At Bromley, Mrs Ford of Finhaven, a daughter.

20. At Beverley, the wife of Major Hart, aide-de-camp to Gen. Vyse, a daughter, her eighth child.

Nov.

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Nov. 21. Viscountess Arbuthnot, a son.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Craufuird, wife of Mr Archibald Craufuird, writer to the signet, a son.

23. At Rosebank, Mrs Scott, a son.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cathcart, wife of Mr Robert Cathcart, writer to the signet, a son.

26. The Lady of Robert Stewart, Esq. of Alderston, a son.

26. At Parton, in Galloway, Mrs Scott, wife of William Scott, Esq. of Wimpson, in Hampshire, a son.

Dec. 1. At Leith, the wife of Mr John Cochrane, Surgeon in the Royal Navy, a son.

7. At the Admiralty, London, the Right Hon. Lady Mulgrave, a son.

8. At Relugas, the Lady of Thomas Lauder Dick, Esq. younger of Fountainhall, a daughter.

12. At Carbrook, Mrs Campbell, a son.

12. At Conheath, Mrs Connel, a daughter.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Patrick Torrie, Esq. a son.

At Stagbury, in Surry, the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Walpole, a son.

At Bath, the Lady of Sir John Louis, of the Royal Navy, a son.

At Warkworth, the Lady of Henry David Erskine, Esq. younger of Mar, a son.

At Taunton, the Lady of Captain Buchanan, 13th light dragoons, a daughter.

At Fryern House, the Lady of Sir William Johnston, Bart. of Caskieben, a daughter.

At Riddel, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddel, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Mrs M'Farlane of Balill, a son and heir.

At Inverness, the Lady of Lauchlan M'Gillivray, Esq. a son.

DEATHS.

On his way from Bombay to Madras, by a stroke of the sun, Richard Arthur Wolfe, Lieutenant in the 47th foot, second cousin of Lord Kilwarden.

At St Thome, in India, William Todd, Esq. senior surgeon of the forces at Hydrabad, son of the deceased Andrew Todd, Esq. of Reall.

Aug. 10. At Spanishtown, Jamaica, Mr Hercules Carmichael, third son of Dr Carmichael, physician, Port Glasgow.

—. In Dominica, John Laing, Esq. eldest son of Thomas Laing, Esq. Haddo.

Sept. 8. At Philadelphia, William Sandford, Esq. of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and formerly of the Inner Temple, London.

Brig.-Gen. Hughes, Lieut.-Col. of the 87th regiment, and Governor of Surinam.

Lady Trail, relict of Sir John Trail.

At Bristol, Maria, daughter of Evan Baillie, Esq. M. P. for that city.

Nov. 11. At Forbes Lodge, Gilford, Mrs Hay.

—. At Camberwell, aged 84, Thomas Wilson, Esq. late Chief Justice of the island of Dominica.

—. At Rican Langborne, the Rev. John Whitaker, author of the history of Manchester, the history of Mary Queen of Scots, and other publications of some celebrity.

—. At the manse of Leuchars, in Fife, the Rev. Thomas Kettle, minister of that parish, in the 68th year of his age, and 34th of his ministry.

15. At Edinburgh, aged 32, Mr Charles Smith, glover, Deacon of the Incorporation of Furriers, much regretted.

16. At Falkirk, Mrs Falconer, wife of Capt. Falconer, and niece of the late Sir John Gordon of Embo, Bart.

17. At Stirling, Walter Moir Banks, only surviving son of Robert Banks, Esq. of Craighead.

17. At Mount Riddel, Miss Mary Miles Riddel, second daughter of the late Thomas Miles Riddel, Esq. of Mount Riddel.

18. At Edinburgh, aged 68, Mr George Reid, printer.

18. John Swan, Esq. of Prestonhall, Fifeshire.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Henrietta Hope, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall.

19. At Hawick, William Oliver, Esq. merchant.

19. At Colinton, Miss Marjory Hay, daughter of John Hay, Esq. Pitlour.

19. At Dundee, Mrs Jobson, widow of the late Robert Jobson, Esq. banker, Dundee.

21. At Leith, in the 78th year of his age, Mr Geo. Ritchie, shipmaster; a man whose general character made him deservedly beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

21. At Falkirk, Mrs Jean Whyt, relict of the Rev. John Belfrage, late minister of the Associate congregation there.

21. At Dumfries, Mrs Agnes Maxwell, wife of Mr George Johnston, of the coffee-house there.

22. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Daniel Macintosh, of the old Scots Episcopal church, the last of the nonjuring clergy of Scotland.

22. At Pitcaithley Wells, Mrs Clark, tenant there.

23. At Chapel, East Lothian, William Hamilton, Esq. younger of Bangour.

23. At Edinburgh, Miss Emilia Agnes Torry, eldest daughter of Mr Archibald Torry, merchant there.

23. At ditto, Gilbert Meason of Maxdun, Esq. aged 83.

23. At

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Nov. 23. At Taybank, near Perth, John ewart, Esq. Surgeon-General of the ar- in the West Indies during part of the nerican war.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Duncan ackay, late acting chaplain of his Majes- s troops on the establishment of Madras. r Mackay, having returned from India ne years ago, with a moderate fortune, chose to express the respect which he ways retained for that ancient seat of rning, where he had received his educa- n, by founding a new Bursary in the ited College of St Andrew's, and vest- g the patronage thereof in his chief, Lord ray. Having communicated his inten- n, and corresponded with the College on the subject, he lately lodged 300l. in e hands of the Agent for the College; it he died before the necessary deeds were tended, and he left them to be executed r his trustees. The University of St An- ew's regret that, by the unexpected death Mr Mackay, they are prevented from nferring upon him those academical ho- ours to which he was well entitled, both y the respectability of his general charac- r, and by this munificent testimony of his eal in the cause of literature; and that the nly tribute they can pay to the memory f their benefactor, is the insertion of this aragraph in a permanent periodical publi- ation, where his generosity will stand re- orded.

24. At Dumfries, aged 16, Mr James Maxwell, fifth son of Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. of Barncleugh.

24. At Stirling Castle, Mrs Captain Fraser.

25. At Fort William, Frances Hay Mac- lonald, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, nspecting Field-Officer there.

25. Mrs Hamilton, wife of William Ha- milton, Esq. of Bothwell Park.

25. At Edinburgh, aged 21, Mr Alex. Ryrie, eldest son of the deceased Mr Do- ald Ryrie, late merchant in Edinburgh.

25. At ditto, aged 62, Mrs Jean Fraser, relict of the late Mr John Mackay, shore- master of Inverness.

27. At ditto, Mrs Helen Brown, relict of Mr Thomas Brown, architect, aged 89.

27. Mr Alexander Begbie, farmer at Bar- miemains, near Haddington, East Lothian.

28. At Hawkstone, Shropshire, in his 76th year, Sir Richard Hill, Bart. who had represented that county in Parliament for several years.

28. At London, John Gibson, Esq. late of Calcutta.

29. At his residence in Hampshire, Sir Thom. Pasley, Bart. Admiral of the White, aged 75. He lost his leg in Lord Howe's victory on the memorable 1st of June, for which he received a pension of 1000l. a-year.

29. At Huttonhall, Miss Hester Johnston, third daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq.

29. At St Monance, Mrs Isabel Low, relict of Mr John Mackie, merchant there, at the advanced age of 97 years.

30. At Carthagena, Mrs Butler, wife of Mr Joseph Butler, late merchant, Dumfries.

30. At London, Capt. Thomas Reed, 33d regiment of foot.

30. At Glasgow, Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

In the Temple prison at Paris, Marshal Brune, on the fifth day of his confinement. It was supposed he was poisoned. Bona- parte was so much dissatisfied with him for having allowed the Swedes to escape from Stralsund, that he said he would have him shot if he were not a Marshal of France.

At Gloucester, in his 77th year, Sir Charles Saxton, Bart. of the Royal Navy, and late Commissioner at Portsmouth.

At Bath, Mrs Drummond, widow of the Rev. Mr Henry Drummond of Fawley.

At Weymouth, universally regretted, the Rev. Dr James Ogilvie, in the 64th year of his age, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, son of the late Mr James Ogilvie, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

At Prospect House, Fareham, Hants, Captain Loring, Royal Navy, commanding the sea-fencibles of that district; a wor- thy man and an excellent officer.

Lately, at Dundee, aged 88, Mr James Dick, collector of the window and house duty.

At Paisley, the Rev. Samuel Kinloch, in the 73d year of his age, and 40th of his mi- nistry.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh; Mrs Monypen- ny, wife of David Monypenny, Esq. of Pit- milly, advocate, and daughter of the late Andrew Stewart, of Auchluncart, Esq. writer to the signet.

3. At Glasgow, George Bogle, Esq. aged 76.

3. At the manse of Lochmaben, the Rev. Henry Laurie, after a short illness, in the 36th year of his age, and 8th of his ministry.

3. At Edinburgh, Margaret Ann, infant daughter of W. F. Gardner, Esq. of Gif- ford vale.

4. At Arbroath, in the 42d year of her age, Mrs Alison Lawson, spouse to the Rev. Robert Thomson, minister of the Cha- pel of Ease.

4. At Gleghornie, Mr James Johnston of Wanside.

4. At Nith Bank, Isabella Johnstone, wi- dow of Adam Murray, Esq. of Bellriding, aged 81.

Dec.

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Dec. 5. At London, aged 72, Wm. Hawes, M.D. senior Physician to the London and Surry Dispensaries, and the establisher, in 1774 (in conjunction with Dr Cogan,) of that meritorious and now flourishing institution, the Royal Humane Society.

5. At Coldstream, Mr John Fair, brewer.

5. At Edinburgh, Samuel Ward, Esq. late of the city of Dublin.

5. At ditto, the Rev. James Forrester, minister of Kilrenny, in the 63d year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

5. At Lochbank, aged 80, Mrs Elizabeth Milligan, relict of Mr James Haining, late in Moss-side of Craigs.

5. At Perth, Jane Jarvis Macquarie, infant daughter of Lieut.-Col. Macquarie of the 73d regiment.

7. At Perth, aged 70, Mr Thomas Fiskin, merchant.

8. At Kirkcaldy, Mr James Meldrum, of Wester Pitewcher.

Mr David Alison, rector of the grammar school of Glasgow.

At Moorfarm, Mrs Barclay, wife of John Barclay, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Ross.

Lately, in the Isle of Man, Sir John Piers, Bart. who has been an exile from Ireland since the verdict against him for seducing Lady **Cloncurry**. The circumstances attending this wretched [illegible] are horrible. He had debauched the daughter of a respectable clergyman, and discovering his disgrace, immediately [illegible] himself? Upon hearing of which, he also put an end to his life, by shooting self through the head! The unhappy male is in a state of hopeless distraction.

Lately, at Alves, in Morayshire, Mr Anderson, a tenant on the Earl of [illegible] estate. In reaping some corn, he received of his fingers slightly wounded by a pin which caused almost immediate swelling his hand and arm, accompanied with treme pain. A surgeon was called the same day, but a mortification and the unfortunate man expired on seventh day. He was a man of a very able character, and respectable in his tion. He has left a son, who, it may be unworthy to remark, is the only maining representative of a line of tors who have resided, as the Earl of ray's tenants, on the farm of Easter since the middle of the thirteenth it being but a few years ago that his gave up to the Earl's factor discharged rents paid to Earl Randolph.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Dec. 5.	236	1 disc.	66 ¼ ½
12.	235	1 —	66 ½
19	236	1¼ —	66 ½ ¼
26.	236	1 —	67

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	[illegible]
Dec. 2.	41 s. 49	26 s. 31	23 s. 29	[illegible]
9.	41 49	24 30	24 30	[illegible]
16	42 52	25 31	24 30	[illegible]
23.	41 51	25 30	24 30	[illegible]
30.	40 50	24 29	23 29	[illegible]

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Peas.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Dec. 5.	70	92	34	46	36	44	54	58
12.	70	94	36	45	36	44	54	57
19.	72	94	34	45	35	43	52	58
26	72	92	32	44	35	43	52	57

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Dec. 6.	320	21 20	44	[illegible]
13.	450	21 20	53	15 -
20.	300	21 20	39	16 -
27.	330	21 20	35	16 -

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Atticus and *Scotus* will appear in our next.

J. C.,—*J. G. S.*,—*G. X.*, and *Miles Scotus*, are received, and are under consideration.

The communications of *J. S.* will not suit our Miscellany.

In compliance with the request of *Timon*, (*p.* 903,) we shall leave the [illegible] *MS.* of *W—r R—d* at the Publishers, where he may see it on application.

Erratum,—*p.* 903 *col.* 1. for the signature *T.* read *Timon*.

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